THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE FIGHT FOR THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION

THAT THERE WILL BE FIREWORKS at both Chicago and San Francisco in June is one of the few general conclusions that political observers are able to draw from the somewhat confused results of the successive State primaries and conventions in which delegates to the national conventions are being chosen. Adherents of each party seem to prefer to talk about the big bomb that is sure to explode in the opposite camp. A leading Democratic paper, for instance, sees in the growing Johnson movement a likelihood of a repetition of the disastrous Republican split of 1912, while on the other hand Republican editors gleefully remind the Democrats that they will have "Bryan on their hands" at San Francisco as well as the prospect of bitter fights over prohibition and the Treaty. Taken altogether, says the Newark *Star-Eagle* (Rep.), in a conservative Eastern State where Johnson practically broke even with Wood, "the Johnson campaign constitutes the sensation of this Presidential campaign," and "his successes forecast a lively fight in his interest in the convention." Another Republican paper, the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, which is opposed to Johnson, thinks that the Californian "will probably go into the Republican convention with as many delegates as any other candidate, and his support will not be half-hearted or uncertain." The conservative Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) is forced to agree that "Johnson is a vote-getter." Outside the G. O. P. ranks the New York *Times* (Dem.) is more and more convinced by each successive primary that the Republican fight is between Wood and Johnson. The Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) now expects a nearly equally matched and exhausting struggle between these two "progressives," one moderate and the other extreme, "while the 'Old Guard' wing look on intent upon taking advantage of the deadlock situation created to carry off the juicy bone while the others fight." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) notes the striking fact that Johnson is as popular on the Nebraska farms as in such big cities as Detroit and Chicago, while the New York *Evening World* (Dem.) refers to the five-to-three vote for Johnson in Jersey City as an "indication of what the Californian can do in thickly populated industrial sections." The New York *American*, which, like all the Hearst papers, is supporting Johnson with might and main, agrees that the Republican line-up is now clean-cut and straight between Johnson and Wood, "the only two candidates who have nationalized their aspirations and won a definite following of instructed delegates outside the States in which they claim residence." The New Jersey vote, we are told, has proved that "Johnson can get the votes of the East as well as of the West." *The American* goes on to describe the Johnson following as being "made up of workingmen, farmers, small business men, alert members of the professions, and thinking folk generally." It continues:

> "They are for him because he is a progressive; because they know that he is honest, energetic of mind and body, and fearless; and because they would like to see at the head of our government a capable person true to American principles and competent to make an effective fight for common rights and a square deal.
>
> "They first showed in North Dakota and in the boss-juggled Minnesota primaries that they were for him. They reemphasized this in Michigan, Nebraska, and Montana. Fifty-five thousand of them wrote his name upon the ballot in Illinois. Wherever there has been a free expression since his candidacy has been organized he has won."

But while Senator Johnson has been developing unexpected strength in the primaries, the fact remains that General Wood is still in the lead with more instructed delegates than any other candidate and is showing remarkable popularity in States with favorite sons of their own. For instance, General Wood is apparently the second choice of three such important States as Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois. As the New York *Globe* (Ind.) puts it, Wood's showing in these States "indicates that he has a widely distributed support which promises to make itself felt at Chicago. Wood and Johnson are the two figures which stand out on the basis of votes cast of national strength, and Wood is to-day, despite the evidence of waning power, the stronger." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) believes that Wood's chances for the nomination are constantly improving, and points out that in almost every State the contest is between Wood and somebody else. It argues that where there are more than two candidates the votes cast for the minor candidacies are really second-choice Wood votes. In Nebraska, the Pershing votes which enabled Johnson to win a plurality would have gone to Wood in a straight contest. In Michigan, it declares, Wood, not Johnson, would have received the votes cast for five other Republican candidates. General Wood, it declares, "is the one Republican candidate who is recognized everywhere as a national man." As *The Tribune* continues:

> "This distinction came to him, as the same sort of support came to Blaine and Roosevelt, because his allegiance during his long career has spontaneously run to the whole of the Republic and not to any special part of it. Popular feeling seems equipped with a sixth sense.
>
> "General Wood is the choice of more Republicans to-day than any other candidate. He may not command a majority, but it is admitted he has a large plurality. He is the only Presidential aspirant with a chance of success on the first ballot at Chicago. All the others base their hopes on what may happen at the convention—on a stroke of lightning that will convert a minor fraction into a major one."

This leading Republican paper says in another editorial that the very strength of the Johnson candidacy is likely to redound in the end to General Wood's advantage, for it will call for a "counter-concentration," and "the outlook is that this concentration will be about Leonard Wood."

On the other hand, the New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.)

thinks that the preferential primaries have pretty well used up the strength of the Wood campaign, if they have not already done so—

> "The man has lost steadily in public favor, not because he has made any new revelation of his personal character, but because of the management of his campaign. He has been caught in doubtful political company. Not only have his managers been of the professional class, but they have been a quarrelsome lot, disclosing by reason of that fact an interest in his political fortunes which can not be reconciled with an exclusive interest in the public welfare. Besides that, they have been suspiciously well supplied with money which has been expended in a lavish if not reckless manner. General Wood is exactly the kind of man who can not afford to risk public esteem by keeping company with such practical men and benefiting by their practical expenditures. If he fails of the Republican nomination, as now looks probable, his failure will be accounted for on those grounds."

The New Haven paper is inclined to think that Johnson's radicalism will hurt him in the convention, and with the two leading candidates dropping back and with the favorite sons not developing much strength, it deems it likely that "if those who want Mr. Hoover nominated because they want that kind of a President keep up the fire in his behalf until the last moment, disregarding the bluffs of the professionals and sticking close to their lasts, they will succeed." Similarly the New York *Globe* (Ind.) inclines to believe that in the convention Wood and Johnson will each hold a block of votes antagonistic to the other, and "at the same time the nation as a whole is not enthusiastic about either." In case of a deadlock there is Hoover, continues *The Globe*. "While he has so far failed of acclamation," Hoover "has certainly not been politically discredited. Vigorous attacks from politicians have left him with a quietly growing strength. Certainly he leads in general popularity the favorite sons who are the only other escapes from a convention deadlock." *The Globe* thinks that Hoover is likely to get sufficient support from now on in progressive circles to "get Johnson votes in case of a deadlock, while in such a situation his record as an administrator would undoubtedly appeal to many who have supported Wood."

The New York *Evening World* (Dem.), an original Hoover paper, does not see in any possible deadlock or other difficulties at Chicago "large comfort and assurance for Herbert Hoover." The result in Massachusetts, where the delegates not for Coolidge are apparently for Wood, "does not point that way." And so, concludes this paper, "events may yet persuade Mr. Hoover that, with all his unquestioned fitness and running strength, he is training in the wrong stable."

Favorite-son victories like that of Lowden in Illinois, Harding in Ohio, and Poindexter in Washington have been expected. Senator Borah's control of Idaho adds to the Johnson strength. In Massachusetts the "uninstructed" delegates are generally credited to Coolidge, tho there will be some Wood votes. Wood has also taken some delegates from Harding in Ohio. Governor Lowden scored, in the opinion of several editors, in winning the support of the Iowa State convention. The Governor is a native Iowan, and the Des Moines *Register* (Rep.) considers him preeminently the candidate of the Middle West. The vote in Nebraska apparently ends the Presidential candidacy of General Pershing, but, continues the Lincoln *State Journal* (Rep.), the General is personally "not in the least discredited by the outcome."

The great surprize of the campaign to political wiseacres has been the large vote cast for Senator Johnson in widely separated sections of the country, and it has led to considerable conjecture about its causes and possibilities. Such a veteran political observer as David Lawrence writes from Washington to the New York *Evening World* that the feeling among politicians at the capital is "that either the Johnson personality which made itself so effective a force in California is impressing itself upon the voters with Rooseveltian magnetism or that those elements in the American electorate who feel keenly about Article X are taking this opportunity to express their appreciation to Hiram Johnson for his aggressive fight in their behalf." Mr. Lawrence continues:

> "Nobody who knows Johnson well would accuse him of going out deliberately to corral the vote of the Irish sympathizers who feared a hidden value in England as against Ireland in Article X, or the vote of the German sympathizers who felt that the Treaty was too harsh against their kinsmen, or the vote of Italians angered over President Wilson's stand in the Fiume question, or the vote of radicals and liberals who felt that the Post-office Department during the war and the Department of Justice since the war had trod upon the rights of free speech and a free press.
>
> "But what is unquestionably true is that these elements have of their own volition gone into the primaries to show their gratitude to Hiram Johnson. His point of view on the Treaty was taken long before the opposition to the pact became positive throughout the country. His pleas to return American soldiers from Siberia which won Johnson so much appreciation on the part of relatives of the soldiers in Michigan was a logical part of the Johnson campaign for national isolation.
>
> "Political leaders here seem to recognize the sources of Johnson strength and respect them as a considerable factor in Republican politics."

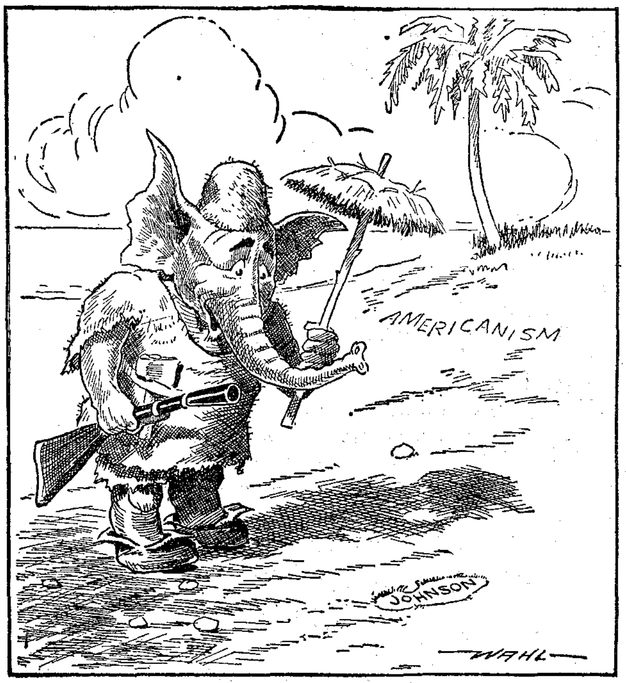
The New York *World* asserts that "Hiram Johnson is more than a Republican candidate for President. He has become a Republican problem, and each victory that he wins in the primaries makes the problem more complicated." *The World* explains that—

> "Johnson is against everything that is, and he is reaping the benefits of opposition. He has no constructive policy, but he needs none in his pursuit of delegates. It is enough for him to be able to make a convincing appeal to every element of unrest, and that is what he is doing. . . . . . .
>
> "Of the avowed Republican aspirants for the Presidency, Johnson has demonstrated that he is the only one who has a popular following. What is still more important, the elements that are behind Johnson are as bitterly opposed to Old Guard Republicanism as they are to Wilson Democracy. They are as strongly arrayed against the conservative leadership of the Republican party as they are against the liberal leadership of the Democratic party, and for the most part would be willing to follow Hiram Johnson into a new party if he failed to obtain the nomination at Chicago.
>
> "The Republican leaders profess to have written guaranties from Johnson that he will not bolt, but such guaranties mean nothing. Roosevelt did not wish to bolt in 1912, but he had aroused forces that he could not control and was compelled reluctantly to go with them. It is by no means impossible that Johnson will succeed in creating a similar situation by the time the Chciago convention meets, and that the Republican party will again find itself hopelessly divided between its conservatives and its radicals. The Republicans who are following Johnson have nothing in common with the Republicans who are following Wood and Harding and Lowden, and no method of conciliation exists except by finding a compromise candidate.
>
> "Hiram Johnson is the whirlwind from the sowing of the Republican leaders in Congress since the armistice was signed, and the Republican party will be lucky indeed if the whirlwind does not develop into a cyclone at Chicago in June."

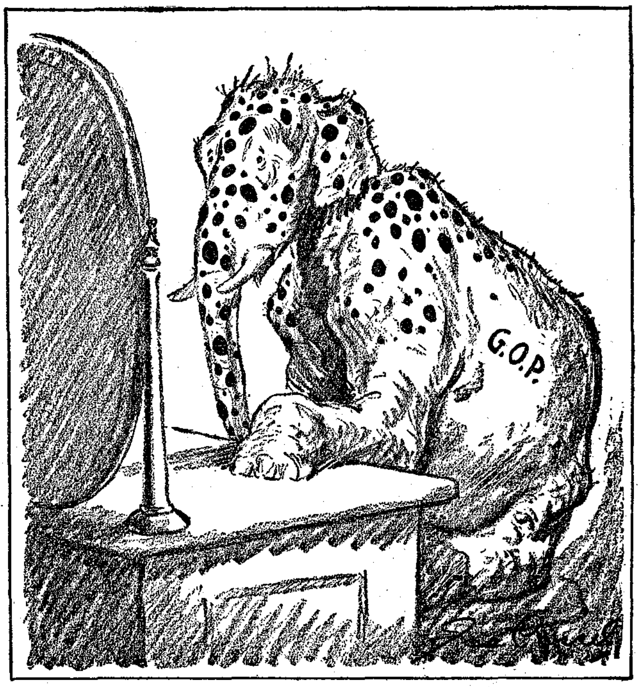
From one point of view "the Johnson phenomenon" is "the extreme recoil against President Wilson's League of Nations policy in peace-making," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.):

> "It is the visible evidence that the drive against the League engineered by the Republican senatorial cabal has gone beyond their control. Mr. Lodge started out to 'Americanize' the Treaty and dish Wilson, but he aroused latent national feelings and prejudices of which a Johnson could take the fullest advantage in a political struggle before the people. Johnsonism is the logical aftermath of Mr. Lodge's work in the Senate."

The Republican then attempts to explain why the Hearst newspapers are so strongly backing Johnson. Hearst and Johnson, it says, think much alike "on the Japanese question, on the peace settlements following the world-war, on the League of Nations," and are not very far apart on such questions



ROBINSON CRUSOE'S DISCOVERY.
—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.



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JOHNSONITIS.
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

OPPOSITE IDEAS OF G. O. P. LUCK IN DISCOVERING JOHNSON.

as government ownership of railroads and the initiative and referendum. Furthermore, "Hearst hates England and Johnson is not far behind in that sort of emotional excitability." *The Republican* doubts whether Hearst's ultimate objective is another third-party movement, in spite of suggestions of the kind in Hearst newspapers. It does believe that Hearst thinks he can make a President just as "Hearst made Hylan," and "it would seem good to have in Washington a President he could boast as his own creation, however little he could control him in his official conduct and policies."

But "despite the largeness of the Johnson vote in New Jersey and the demonstration that it has strength in the East," the New York *Tribune* declares, "the extreme unlikelihood of the nomination of the California Senator increases rather than diminishes." *The Tribune* reasons that "the country is beginning to take note of the character of the Senator's chief support"; altho sober and intelligent citizens, mostly old Progressives, have marked their ballots for Senator Johnson, "in the main the Johnson candidacy is flavored with two kinds of hyphenism and carries an odor of extreme radicalism." And, we are told, during the remaining weeks of the preconvention contest "these things will come more and more to public attention and the fact will not lead uninstructed delegates to turn to it." The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind.), which supported Roosevelt and Johnson in 1912, believes that while Johnson will have considerable influence in the convention, "the party will remember what happened four years ago when it sought to truckle to the hyphens, and it is not likely to repeat." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) brings up another weak point in the Johnson campaign for the nomination when it says that "the thing that injures Senator Johnson most in the eyes of Eastern Republicans is the recollection of his overwhelming victory in California in 1916, while at the same time the State was lost to Hughes."

Of the Democratic primary contests those in Nebraska, Georgia, and Massachusetts have aroused the greatest interest. Senator Hitchcock secured Nebraska's indorsement of his Presidential candidacy, but failed to prevent the election of William Jennings Bryan as a delegate at large. Senator Hitchcock's paper, the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.), acknowledges that Bryan's victory is "one of the most notable personal triumphs of his long political career." This means, it continues, that Bryan "will be elected a Nebraska member of the resolutions committee at the convention, and he will introduce a bone-dry plank for the platform." The Republican Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* and Toledo *Blade* agree that Bryan will be a very live factor at San Francisco, and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) observes that "the convention will have Mr. Bryan on its hands, and that is quite a handful." The Rochester *Times-Union* (Ind.) calls the election of Bryan "a blow to the liquor interests," and the Richmond *Virginian* (Dem.) declares that "on the prohibition issue he will represent the conscience of America's best manhood and womanhood." On the other hand, Governors Cox and Edwards, both "wet," will have the solid support of their respective State delegations at San Francisco. In Georgia the Administration candidate, Attorney-General Palmer, won a plurality of delegates to the State convention, while Thomas E. Watson received the largest popular vote. If the latter's supporters combine with those of Senator Hoke Smith, also anti-Administration, they can control the convention, as the New York *Tribune* notes. In Massachusetts, Senator Walsh (Dem.), who opposes President Wilson on the League issue, will control the delegation to San Francisco. In all these States Republicans insist that the Administration has suffered a severe blow.

On the other hand, the Missouri State convention has refused to make that arch-enemy of the Administration, Senator Reed, a delegate to the San Francisco convention. This, as independent papers, like the Newark *News* and New York *Evening Post*, note, is a distinct Administration triumph, in what the New York *World* (Dem.) considers "the first straight-out test of President Wilson's leadership in the 1920 campaign." Another triumph, according to the New York *Evening Post*, was the Kansas Democratic convention's indorsement of the League of Nations after hearing President Wilson's letter in which he thus declared the Treaty to be the paramount issue of the campaign:

> "The issue which it is our duty to raise with the voters of the country involves nothing less than the honor of the United States and the redemption of its most solemn obligations; its obligations to its associates in the Great War and to mankind, to whom it gave the most explicit pledge that it went to war, not merely to win a victory in arms, but also to follow up that victory with the establishment of such a concert of nations as would guarantee the permanence of a peace based on justice."

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WM. G. M'ADOO
39,120

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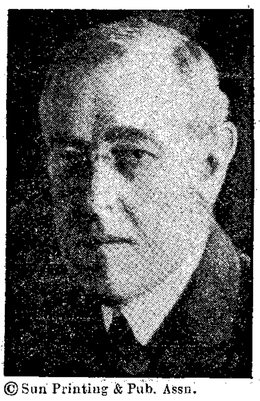
GOV. EDW. I. EDWARDS.
28,904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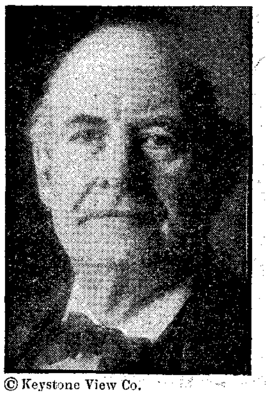
PRES. WOODROW WILSON.
28,206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WM. J. BRYAN.
19,900

GOV. JAMES M. COX.
15,080

"THE DIGEST'S" PRESIDENTIAL POLL

FOUR WEEKS of THE DIGEST'S poll of 11,000,000 voters of the nation have produced some 800,000 returns, of which more than 700,000 are tabulated herewith. Next week the total will pass the million mark. As the vote grows and all sections of the country begin to be represented, a number of editors comment on the really popular expression of opinion which these ballots represent. The Troy *Record* makes the interesting suggestion that by means of such polls "it may be possible for the people to shake themselves free from paid publicity and artificially stimulated candidacies and indicate the men they want to that class of representatives who really want to know." It may be interesting at this point to compare the popularity of the various candidates, as shown by the poll, with their standing as regards delegates instructed for them at the various State primaries. Such a comparison reveals, at first sight, some startling discrepancies. Upon closer consideration we find some equally interesting agreements.

Here is the standing of the Republican candidates as regards instructed delegates on April 27, the day when the accompanying table of THE DIGEST'S poll was completed:

Wood	90	Harding	42
Lowden	73	Poindexter	14
Johnson	16		

This table, prepared by the New York *Evening Sun*, accepts the claims of the Wood organization in Ohio and Massachusetts. Perhaps the most striking feature brought out by comparison with THE DIGEST'S direct poll of the people is the fact that Hoover, who ranks very high in THE DIGEST'S poll, is nowhere as measured by the results of the Republican party primaries. Granting claims to uninstructed Republican delegates, Mr. Hoover is no better off. The standing would be, on the date mentioned:

Wood	171	Harding	42
Lowden	131	Coolidge	29
Butler	88	Pritchard	22
Johnson	87	Poindexter	14

The list of the various Democratic candidates, as ranked by their party primaries up to April 27, shows equally interesting contrasts with THE DIGEST'S figures. As regards instructed delegates, the table runs:

Cox	48	Owen	20
Hoover	33	Hitchcock	16
Edwards	28	Bryan	10
Meredith	26	Gerard	10

According to unpledged delegates claimed, the standing would be:

McAdoo	131	Meredith	26
Edwards	118	Owen	20
Palmer	64	Hitchcock	16
Cox	48	Bryan	10
Hoover	41	Gerard	10
Clark	36		

						NEW ENGLAND STATES							MID. ATL. STATES				EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES							
	First Choice	Second Choice	Democratic Voters	Republican Voters	Other Parties	Maine	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	Total	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Total	Ohio	Ind.	Ill.	Mich.	Wis.	Total	Minn.	Iowa	Mo.	N. Dak.	S. Dak.	Neb.	Kans.	Total
DEM.																														
Bryan....(1)	19900	12996	15706	1121	3073	87	10	24	100	17	54	292	1246	220	236	1702	2646	1340	1513	505	425	6429	350	322	1559	43	17	1783	294	4368
Clark.....(2)	9144	13455	7974	256	914	88	30	15	114	13	87	347	938	114	121	1173	443	374	924	66	102	1909	89	99	1735	16	6	199	61	2205
Cox......(3)	15080	11770	12870	1008	1202	14	4	8	37	10	24	97	377	48	110	535	9299	1374	723	82	48	11526	91	59	467	4	4	94	30	749
Edwards..(4)	28904	13839	18677	6612	3615	256	51	18	389	40	485	1239	7577	3893	616	12086	1531	1674	3014	426	657	7302	505	871	994	26	22	387	81	2886
Marshall..(5)	5417	9028	4597	190	630	30	9	1	31	3	28	102	416	52	45	513	243	2232	228	68	45	2816	22	39	179	3	3	74	21	341
McAdoo..(6)	39120	36945	32984	1981	4155	353	87	22	316	42	311	1131	3650	630	634	4914	1842	4036	3283	787	585	10533	413	410	3258	37	21	571	522	5232
Palmer...(7)	7540	12390	6606	199	735	82	11	5	36	9	39	182	430	71	504	1005	256	300	442	194	129	1321	64	88	369	7	4	108	43	683
Wilson...(8)	28206	10992	22940	1971	3295	442	70	24	421	64	287	1308	3660	902	549	5111	1389	1427	2028	681	617	6142	333	352	1267	13	4	470	136	2575
REP.																														
Coolidge..(9)	15247	30346	2202	10817	2228	692	153	117	4535	162	785	6444	4159	790	380	5329	492	185	313	133	157	1280	106	66	175	19	5	155	47	573
Harding.(10)	23753	22453	2128	18941	2684	65	10	8	87	27	100	297	846	278	386	1510	16461	2292	323	121	84	19281	52	65	287	9	12	134	76	635
Hoover..(11)	113998	57356	44765	50996	18237	1858	555	160	4949	410	2246	10178	19833	5357	4611	29801	10291	2607	4477	3611	3737	24723	2657	1465	1915	241	143	2124	492	9037
Hughes..(12)	27919	43682	2417	21735	3767	630	73	38	1257	176	517	2691	10003	1045	978	12026	2760	915	1396	389	740	6200	372	259	839	50	22	848	112	2502
Johnson.(13)	118016	78964	24945	75993	17078	1656	266	69	3052	373	1496	6912	23074	5612	2071	30757	6186	4988	13081	7224	3461	34940	2526	1646	2600	300	215	3156	545	10988
Lowden..(14)	59352	62462	6266	47253	5833	220	52	15	365	51	463	1166	4024	475	382	4881	1326	3774	21642	2710	1209	30661	1449	5782	2439	290	195	1143	484	11782
Taft.....(15)	16448	31592	3148	10932	2368	240	54	24	361	45	519	1243	3143	690	920	4753	1807	618	916	419	665	4425	353	347	380	32	34	798	158	2102
Wood...(16)	136182	96554	11482	107694	17006	2975	807	274	5539	581	2857	13033	33896	8649	4789	47334	15530	8637	10740	5010	2520	42437	2472	1251	3394	345	284	2883	1731	12360
Debs *Soc.*(17)	6933	283	1326	654	4953	23	7	2	130	21	95	278	2463	289	152	2904	631	231	479	103	155	1599	85	44	77	4	1	100	53	364
Others...(18)	45537	60818																												

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GEN. LEONARD WOOD.
136,182

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SEN. HIRAM JOHNSON.
118,016

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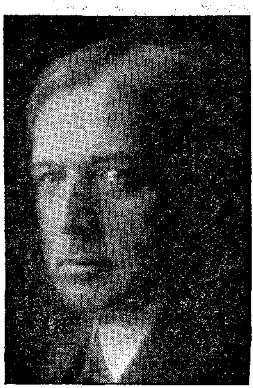
HERBERT HOOVER.
113,998



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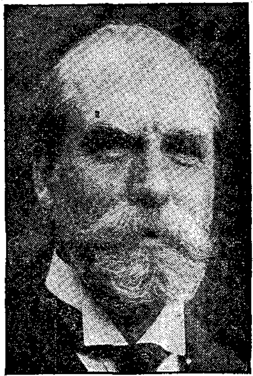
GOV. FRANK O. LOWDEN.
59,352



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CHAS. E. HUGHES
27,919

NEARING THE MILLION MARK

On the other hand, the popular votes in the successive primaries in Michigan, Illinois, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Massachusetts, and New Jersey have harmonized astonishingly with THE DIGEST'S figures. Exceptions occurred, of course, in cases where, as in the New Jersey Republican primaries, an admittedly popular candidate could not receive support. Thus THE DIGEST'S incomplete figures of 8,649 for Wood, as against 5,612 for Johnson, gave a fair indication of the primary results in New Jersey as affecting these two candidates, but the return of 5,357 votes for Hoover, as shown in the New Jersey column of the appended table, undoubtedly indicates a sentiment which could not find expression through regular channels. It is in gathering and expressing such suppressed sentiment from all parts of the country that the final returns, which will be tabulated within the next four weeks, will be especially valuable.

General Wood, who has led from the first both in THE DIGEST'S poll and in the Republican primaries, has increased his lead over his nearest competitor, Senator Johnson, by 2,000 votes in the total of 716,578 votes tabulated below. In percentage of gain Senator Johnson, tabulated at 60,419 a week ago and at 118,016 in the table herewith, is exceeded only by Governor Lowden, who, in climbing from 27,908 to 59,352, more than doubles his vote. In California Johnson maintains a small lead over Hoover, altho the total vote from the Pacific States gives Hoover a very slight advantage. It might be pointed out that, considering only declared Republican votes, which, of course, will be the only ones to count at the Chicago convention, Wood stands at 107,694, Johnson at 75,993, and Hoover at 50,996. Hoover's strength continues to be almost equally divided between Republican and Democratic voters, an illustration of the fact which the New York *Times* credits THE DIGEST'S poll with discovering "with certainty": that "many voters are disregarding partizanship in a way seldom matched and never exceeded."

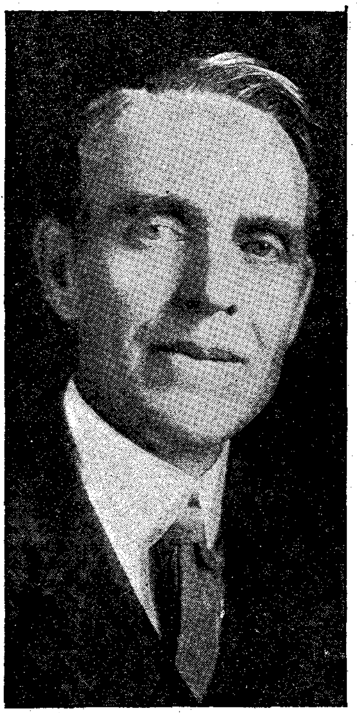
Among the Democrats, who continue to poll about one-third as many votes as their Republican rivals, Mr. McAdoo increases his lead, with a total of 10,000 votes more than his nearest rival. President Wilson's vote has practically overtaken that of Governor Edwards, and Mr. Bryan is running strong, with a total of practically 20,000. On the Republican side, Charles E. Hughes, in a way that might be considered surprizing in view of his lack of support by organization or propaganda, increases his vote from 16,000 to practically 28,000, and continues to lead Senator Harding by a considerable margin.

Senator Arthur Capper, with a total vote of 8,259, is developing the most strength among the candidates not listed in the table. General Pershing's vote is 8,040, Senator La Follette's 5,466, Senator Poindexter's 1,777, and Nicholas Murray Butler's 1,183. Senator Hitchcock leads the unlisted Democrats with 3,042. Mr. Gerard has 2,421, Senator Owen 2,041, Secretary Baker 1,460, and Secretary Daniels 1,019.

	SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES										EAST SOUTH CEN. STATES					WEST SOUTH CEN. STATES					MOUNTAIN STATES									PACIFIC STATES				
	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	W. Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Total	Ky.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.	Total	Ark.	La.	Okla.	Texas	Total	Mont.	Idaho	Wyo.	Colo.	N. Mex.	Ariz.	Utah	Nevada	Total	Wash.	Ore.	Cal.	Total	Source unknown
(1)	15	83	1	159	116	117	39	93	86	709	109	146	225	79	559	277	33	1149	1694	3153	208	156	36	387	31	47	134	29	1028	666	314	646	1626	34
(2)	18	81	3	61	48	48	25	123	64	471	36	100	147	53	336	116	47	361	1152	1676	99	60	30	155	30	45	25	10	454	137	83	344	564	9
(3)	7	115	....	122	171	43	21	49	26	554	558	98	171	22	849	48	10	172	257	487	19	19	7	40	11	23	19	4	142	45	5	60	110	31
(4)	31	222	5	249	65	116	63	387	115	1253	63	237	209	43	552	98	83	324	983	1488	124	92	26	372	27	91	43	20	795	211	139	951	1301	2
(5)	10	24	....	71	20	67	38	95	80	405	17	35	155	19	226	46	8	80	532	666	20	35	8	57	6	17	18	8	169	63	20	75	158	21
(6)	28	176	10	498	172	931	338	504	111	2768	250	563	773	201	1787	432	208	1001	5292	6933	197	394	112	790	155	198	339	52	2237	1003	1038	1502	3543	42
(7)	11	67	3	176	49	139	102	983	64	1594	58	143	293	59	553	135	44	183	1298	1660	38	42	20	133	24	15	51	6	329	72	48	82	202	11
(8)	24	188	5	321	133	338	192	333	93	1627	156	392	509	126	1183	226	80	992	4836	6134	172	213	64	473	60	83	210	27	1302	688	510	1585	2783	41
(9)	16	60	2	56	28	24	2	25	27	240	19	53	21	7	100	8	9	117	222	356	46	34	19	135	14	26	48	17	339	176	47	350	573	13
(10)	15	70	12	69	130	42	2	17	11	368	98	40	65	9	212	12	7	146	400	565	49	34	62	245	9	17	22	13	451	112	67	251	430	4
(11)	107	501	16	581	334	369	198	621	229	2956	324	483	379	110	1296	293	193	1459	3391	5336	1223	1004	222	2508	137	480	785	149	6508	4635	2867	16467	23969	194
(12)	13	120	2	86	110	50	13	41	16	451	86	99	42	3	230	27	24	275	534	860	160	129	52	382	13	33	112	22	903	484	588	943	2015	41
(13)	30	336	14	206	203	155	32	171	85	1232	123	207	157	24	511	89	69	1987	1889	4034	1129	829	290	1311	80	314	932	281	5166	2989	1853	18573	23415	61
(14)	11	117	7	178	83	125	13	50	52	636	169	242	107	39	557	252	67	1385	729	2433	992	294	196	1421	93	131	264	58	3449	990	878	1912	3780	7
(15)	8	112	6	64	60	31	13	52	16	362	44	70	41	9	164	29	15	294	552	890	90	70	51	327	9	37	64	18	666	469	567	781	1817	26
(16)	111	557	24	221	542	226	41	197	133	2052	205	410	170	34	819	177	89	1697	2427	4390	812	922	190	1949	300	372	460	55	5060	3442	2445	2570	8457	240
(17)	1	18	1	18	6	6	1	6	7	64	6	3	5	35	49	11	4	129	248	392	67	34	9	78	6	23	56	103	376	302	111	490	903	

PROFITEERS, JAILED AND UNJAILED

PROFITEERING IN FOODSTUFFS, cotton goods, oil, lumber, shoes, and clothing has "been open, flagrant, and scandalous," charged Senator Capper (Rep., Kan.) recently on the floor of the Senate. "About twenty-five" convicted profiteers of the twelve hundred alleged offenders arrested by the Attorney-General's "Flying Squadrons" have been jailed, according to testimony of Mr. Palmer's assistant—"which is refreshingly indefinite," comments the St. Paul *Dispatch*. The Attorney-General is said to be convinced that "definite results are now showing themselves" in the Government's campaign to force down living costs, but the first front-page item which caught our attention the other morning was the announcement of the National Industrial Conference Board that living costs have soared 21 per cent. in the past year, making the total average increase 95 per cent. throughout the country since July, 1914. These figures were based upon quotations furnished by over two thousand dealers in fifty-one cities. The most sensational price-advances were those of sugar, which averaged 224 per cent. over 1913, and potatoes, which were 218 per cent. higher. Clothing has advanced 53 per cent. in the past year, we learn, or a total of 177 per cent. since 1914. "Formerly the profiteer was a nuisance; now he has become a menace," concludes the Detroit *Free Press*, and the St. Paul *Dispatch* is sure that "if the Government could point to results in its campaign there would be more confidence among the people."



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"THE UNITED STATES HAS BECOME A ROBBERS' ROOST,"

Says Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who sees in our industrial unrest the result of "rampant, long-continued, unrestricted profiteering."

Telegraphing to a few of its correspondents for information as to what had been done by Federal authorities to lower the cost of living in their respective cities, the New York *World* learns that in Chicago "the six months' attack . . . has resulted in higher prices; the price of sugar has risen 100 per cent." In Boston "nothing has been accomplished, and no arrests have been made." "Six Buffalo firms have been indicted, but no arrests have been made." In Philadelphia "no drop in prices is noticeable," and similar reports come from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Denver, San Francisco, and Baltimore. In the last-named city, in fact, "prices have been steadily going up," and the Fair Price Commissioner "is generally considered a joke."

Brooklyn representatives of four Chicago packers have been arrested as "profiteers," the New York *Tribune* tells us, as have "potato kings," "sugar profiteers," and "foodstuffs pirates." Government seizure of sugar and its sale at cost are urged by Senator Capper and many newspapers. Heavy all-silk spring dresses are advertised at the wholesale price of $12.50 on one page of a New York newspaper, and similar garments are advertised on another page by retail stores at from $39.50 to $59.50, "reduced." In a Washington dispatch we read that leather manufacturers make 100 per cent. profit, according to the testimony of a Federal Trade Commission expert, and this information has led Senator McNary to introduce a bill designed to make it compulsory for manufacturers to stamp upon the soles of every pair of shoes the price at which they are sold to retailers. And so on.

In his Senate speech Senator Capper charged that the net profits of one cotton-manufacturing concern for 1919 were "seven times greater than those of 1917"; that the net profits of another had been increased 100 per cent.; that tin-plate and sheet-steel mills made a profit "of over 1,000 per cent."; that the profits of our largest sugar-refining company "were $15,000,000 for 1919," and those of a fruit-importing company 40 per cent. on fifty millions of stock outstanding. The Senator said further:

> "At this moment the most brazen challenge the Government has had comes from gamblers in sugar. We are told refineries are unable to provide for the enormous new stocks of sugar, but a corner in sugar has evidently been formed right under the eyes of the Department of Justice. As a consequence no such wild scramble for sugar shares ever was known.
>
> "The people are helpless. It is piracy so colossal and criminal that Captain Kidd and all the famed pirates become Sunday-school characters by comparison. These profiteers are known, but they go unhanged. . . . . .
>
> "The extent to which people have been bled by extortion is almost unbelievable. The speculation and profiteering in cotton and cotton goods have been open, flagrant, and scandalous. A recent Senate investigation received proof that the spread between farm and store prices of cotton material was about 1,800 per cent., and that the retail price of cotton goods is so high that ordinary persons can scarcely buy bedding, cotton, muslins, and gingham.
>
> "I offer a few corporations that have recently declared stock dividends from one-fifth to twice and triple their capital. Note their high percentages:
>
> "Continental Oil, 200 per cent.; United Fuel Gas, 200 per cent.; Ohio Fuel Supply, 100 per cent.; Nonquit Spinning Company, 100 per cent.; Amoskeag Cotton, 100 per cent.; Stutz Motors, 100 per cent.; Nashua Manufacturing Company, 100 per cent. . . . . .
>
> "Patriotic melon-cutters who have made their millions and millions during and since the war now are urging that the soldiers' bonus be raised by 1 per cent. tax on sales to be paid on every dollar spent by every man, woman, and child in the country, including the ex-service men themselves. I shall favor placing this tax right where it belongs—on war-profits—and taking from these huge stock dividends from excess war-profits, and from the profiteers, all that is needful to compensate the men who sacrificed themselves, instead of their country or their countrymen, in time of war."

As to where the blame lies, newspapers differ. One blames the people for their extravagance, which tends to keep prices up; another says the system, rather than the individual, is at fault. The New York *Journal of Commerce* assures us that "there is little or nothing that the Government can do in this situation," yet in the case of sugar the New York *Tribune* is just as sure that the Sugar Equalization Board could be reappointed by the President. "Quit buying," we are told, is not easily followed in the matter of foodstuffs. In Milwaukee they appear to have taken matters into their own hands, however. "The department of alleged justice," as Mr. Palmer's branch of the Government is called by the Milwaukee *Leader*, having failed to lower prices, "Mayor Hoan has saved the housewives of Milwaukee half a million dollars by shipping in goods and selling them at cost."

For weeks we have heard of an actual or threatened sugar shortage; read what the Buffalo *Commercial* has to say on this subject, which becomes of prime importance as the canning season draws near:

> "There has been far more sugar imported into the United

States this year than was imported during the corresponding period in 1919.

"There are large stocks of sugar still available in Cuba, tho much of the supply awaiting shipment there was bought by refiners and is held by them at prices far below present quotations.

"The Cuban crop is larger than that of the previous year.

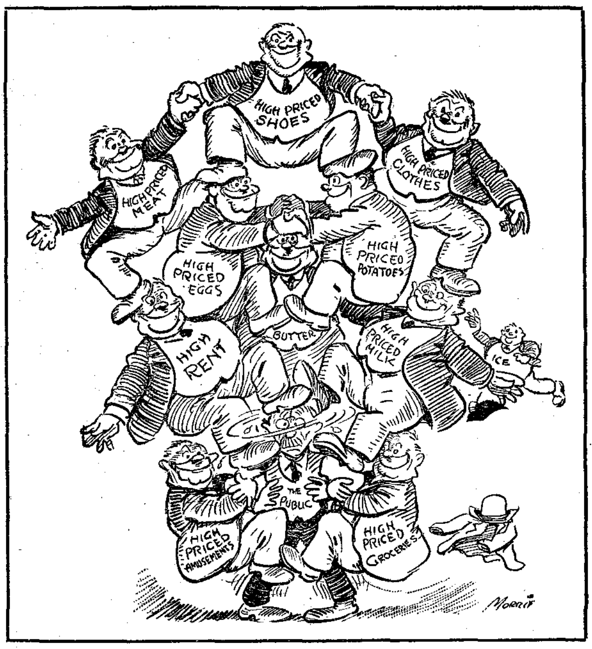
"England and France have imported from Java much larger quantities of sugar than in 1919 and need not look to the United States for so large a part of their supply as they required a year ago.

"The crop of British India is reported as remarkably large.

"And finally, according to a pamphlet issued by the German Foreign Office, Germany's sugar crop this year is estimated at 2,330,000 tons, of which it plans to export about half, and thus secure a national credit, at present exchange rates, of about $236,000,000.

"So it can be seen why the speculators are so eager to create a buying stampede and unload their big stocks at high prices."

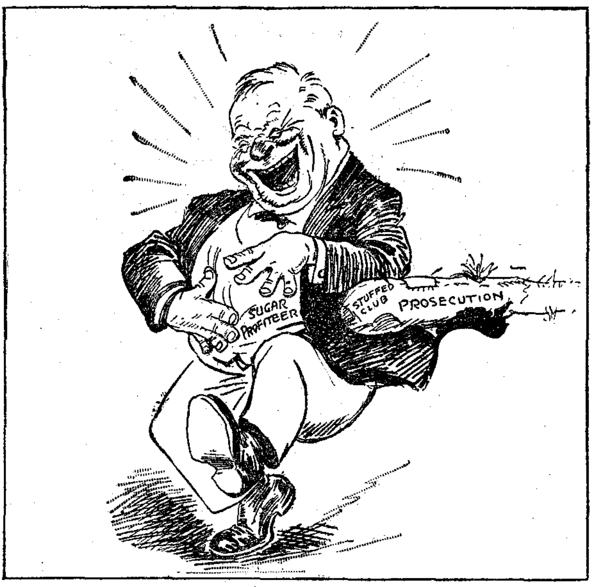
Altho the New York *Journal of Commerce* asserts that by "forcing down the price of sugar during the war the Government disorganized the market and weakened the distributive forces," the New York *Tribune* declares that the Sugar Equalization Board "performed a little miracle of its own that made all the other price-regulators look like bunglers." This paper goes on in defense of the Board—and the consequences after its dissolution by the President:



"IT'S A GREAT STUNT IF THE PUBLIC DOESN'T WEAKEN."
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"Sugar-profiteering is a tragedy which the Administration itself scenarioed and staged. The stabilization of sugar prices during the war was the one notable demonstration of the Government's power to protect the consumer. Apparently the Board was too successful. After the armistice a misguided economist who had access to the President advised him that sugar could take care of itself. So our one spectacular economic accomplishment soon ceased to give offense to those who wanted to return to the good old ways. The Sugar Board, an agent of economic foresight and restraint, was allowed to dissolve, even tho Congress authorized the President to continue it in operation until the end of this year. So we see the sugar speculator and profiteer already in their glory, and sugar, having risen from eleven to twenty-two cents a pound, now heading gaily toward thirty or forty cents.

"The speculators naturally cry 'Shortage!' But, according to figures prepared by the National City Bank, sugar importations for the year ending June 30 next will be much the largest in our history. Moreover, we are exporting sugar and are using vast quantities of it for non-essential purposes. The Government's refusal to buy in the Cuban sugar crop of 1920, Mr. Palmer's notice to the Louisiana producers that they might sell for seventeen cents a pound, manipulation of supply, forestalling and all the familiar forms of pressure to boost prices and mulct the consumer have worked to convert sugar from a low-priced war-time staple into a pampered luxury in time of peace."

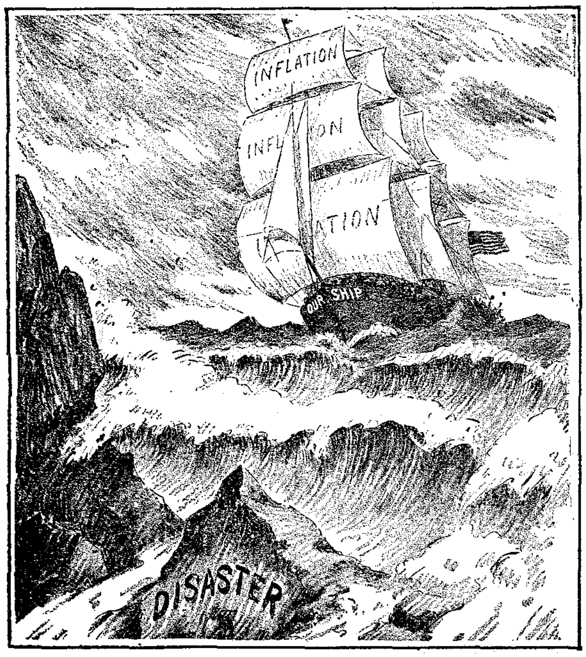


"STOP TICKLING ME!"
—Morris in the New Haven *Journal-Courier*.

Sugar is the burden of most editorials, altho it is admitted that there is profiteering in other staples. In commenting upon the action of the New York sugar-trader who "cleaned up" about $50,000 on a cargo of sugar, *The Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, asks: "Is it right that one man should be able to take such a toll for himself by adding to the burdens of the many? . . . Such a question, to the business mind, of course, is absurd. Yet that is the sort of question which must be answered if the present national unrest is to be done away with." In the same paper we read further:

"It is the business system that creates big profiteers and enables them to go unchecked while relatively insignificant retailers are here and there penalized for relatively petty, yet more definite, extortion. The business system of to-day is powerful in proportion as it has been able to substitute agreement and combination for the competition which in earlier times kept all business men pitted against one another and their operations necessarily limited in their scope. The business of to-day produces vast profits in the hands of those who manipulate it because it involves the processes of control in the face of an absolutely certain popular demand.

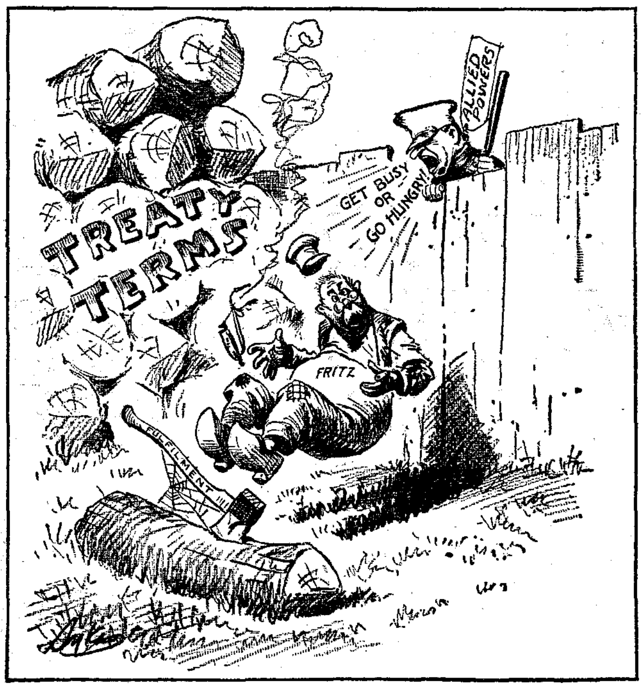
"Its so-called law of supply and demand is now only a controlled law, a manipulated law, and therefore not truly operative in the old sense. In fact, it is through the modern distortion of this very law that individual business factors, by virtue of occupying certain favorable places in the business machine, do, at times, make fabulous profits merely by virtue of their position, without even having foreseen or speculated upon the outcome in advance. The system rather than the individual is to blame."



WITH ALL SAILS SET.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

GERMANY'S FAILURE TO SPLIT THE ALLIES

"WELL, GENTLEMEN, HERE WE ARE, all in the Garden of Eden. I wonder who will play the snake!" With this rather ominous pleasantry, rumor has it, Lloyd George greeted Premiers Millerand and Nitti at the recent meeting of the Supreme Council of the Allies at San Remo. But while the first dispatches from this momentous conference were filled with harsh voices of dissension, the outcome apparently reveals the Italian winter resort on the Mediterranean as a snakeless Eden. The New York *Times* is even moved to suggest that if the original Peace Conference had been held on the Riviera instead of in the needlessly depressing climate of Paris in winter, we should have had fewer disappointments in the last year. "San Remo," affirms the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is another mile-stone toward peace, but its greatest achievement is the restoration of peace between the Allies." And in a San Remo dispatch to the same paper we read that "the premiers and foreign ministers met in mutual distrust, but they parted in great personal cordiality and with much more confidence in the future." Premier Millerand is quoted as saying on his way back to Paris that the ties binding the Allies have been still further strengthened; and later he assured the Chamber of Deputies that all France's interests have been safeguarded. French papers rejoice that Germany has failed in her maneuver to split the Allies and to evade the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. "Without being perfect," remarks the Paris *Journal des Débats*, "the declaration of San Remo establishes the relations of the Allies on a sound footing and puts the discussion with Germany on the right ground."



A RUDE AWAKENING.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

The decisions reached by the Supreme Council, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "reveal a grasp of the situation that augurs well for the restoration of the normal life of the world." Yet so serious were the questions at issue that "their settlement is almost a new Entente of peace-desiring nations," notes the New York *World*. In a later issue the same paper challenges the statement of the San Remo conference that "the unity of the Allies for the execution of the Treaty is as solid as it was for war." We read:

"The unity of the Allies for the execution of the Treaty is not as solid as it was for war. It was badly shattered when the United States Senate refused to ratify the Treaty or permit the United States to assume any responsibility for the execution of the Treaty. It has steadily disintegrated ever since. There is already a strong and growing sentiment in England in favor of a revision of the Treaty, a sentiment that receives substantial support in Italy. Only in France is public opinion uncompromising.

"Nor were the premiers on solid ground when they warned Germany that if infractions of the Treaty continue they were resolved to occupy 'an additional part of German territory' if necessary. Such action might prove quite as embarrassing to some of the Governments concerned as to Germany. The French are using thousands of Senegalese troops in holding the Rhine districts because of the reluctance of French soldiers to be sent out of the country. It is certain that no Italian troops could be sent and that Lloyd George would have a bad quarter of an hour in the House of Commons if he undertook to increase the British forces in Germany. It is strange that with so powerful a weapon as the economic blockade at their disposal the premiers should have indulged in the more or less irresponsible threat of military occupation.

"Except for these rhetorical flourishes, however, the note displays a great deal of shrewd sense. The statement of Germany's shortcomings in respect to the fulfilment of the Treaty is not exaggerated. At the same time, 'the Allies realize the difficulties met by the German Government and do not seek to impose too narrow an interpretation of the Treaty.' Even the threat of military occupation is accompanied by the assurance that 'they have no intention of annexing any part of the German territory,' which ends the campaign of the French military party to seize the left bank of the Rhine."

The San Remo conference represents a long step toward "a settlement which will both preserve peace and promote liberal progress," affirms the New York *Globe*. The same paper points out that the only things Europe had to fear were "an armed Germany or a divided Alliance," and that San Remo gives assurance against both. "What was hailed in some quarters as the break-up of the Entente was only the functioning of the Entente; with many jars and much creaking of the wheels, to be sure, but operating nevertheless," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, which describes the agreement reached between Lloyd George and Millerand as "a compromise in which both sides win":

"France wins because Germany will now receive warning that she must disarm and that she must give up hope of shattering the Treaty by objecting on every point. Great Britain and Italy win because France has promised a formal denial of all plans of annexation on the left bank of the Rhine. Neither side wins or loses in the decision to restate Germany's financial obligations in definite form. San Remo is the close of a fairly violent episode. The next controversy, in all human probability, will not be so sharp. The Germans were not invited to San Remo, but they will come next month to Brussels to discuss financial arrangements. They will be asked to give their side of the case before a decision is made. In other words, Germany will make its first step toward reentering the council of the nations. Other conferences between the Allies and Germany will follow. And so the way will be prepared for Germany's entrance into the League."

"Blue water and blue sky and the luxuriant gardens of San Remo seem to have had their effect upon the morale of all the statesmen there assembled," remarks the New York *Times*, in the editorial columns of which we read further:

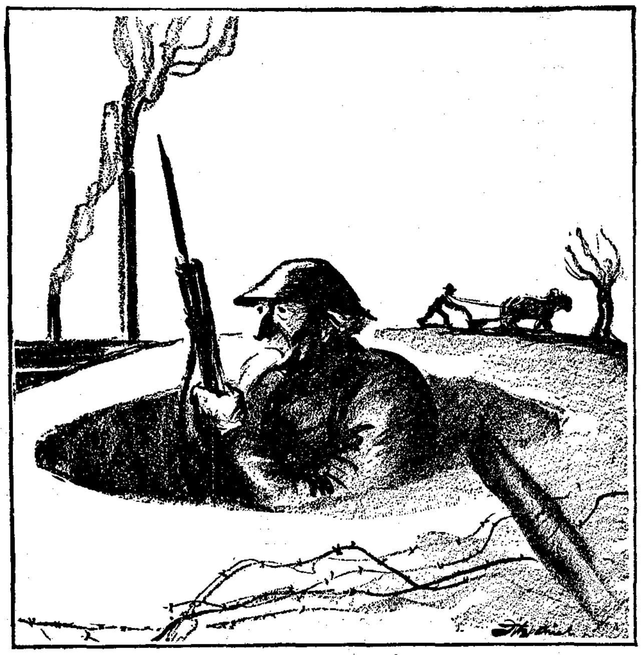
"At San Remo Mr. Lloyd George has suddenly realized that there is a good deal to be said for Mr. Millerand's position, and Mr. Millerand now appreciates that Mr. Lloyd George's views are not without merit; and the result is what gives promise to be a solid and productive understanding between England and France. And Mr. Nitti tells the correspondents from all the world that the war is over and the nations must learn to smile."

The attitude of the Allies toward Germany, some of our papers remark, now gives the German Government and people the opportunity to demonstrate their good faith and their intention to abide by the terms which they accepted at Versailles. According to a Berlin dispatch the *Tageblatt* hails joyfully the news that the German Chancellor has been invited to attend the Allied conference at Spa, as "the first definite sign of a change from the Paris militaristic policy." The same correspondent quotes *Vorwärts* as saying editorially: "It is the first step on the road toward a state of true peace in Europe, but a satisfactory issue is possible only if the German ship of State is held to a true democratic course."

The Supreme Council closed its session at San Remo on April 26, after drawing up two notes to Germany and passing upon two notes to the United States. Of the latter one explains why the Allies are not prepared to follow President Wilson's suggestions regarding Turkey, and the other asks the United States to take the mandate for Armenia and to arbitrate the disputed boundaries. Of the two notes to Germany one states that as soon as German military forces in the Ruhr district are reduced to the number fixt in the agreement of August 8, the French troops will be withdrawn from the Frankfort area. The other and more important note expresses the Allies' determination to enforce the Treaty of Versailles, by military measures if necessary. This note cites the German War Minister's recent request that the German Government be authorized to retain an army of 200,000 instead of the army of 100,000 provided for in the Versailles Treaty, on the plea that the larger force is necessary for the maintenance of order. In reply it goes on to say in part:

"The Allies must declare immediately that a proposition of this nature can not even be examined as long as Germany is failing to meet the most important obligations imposed by the Peace Treaty and does not proceed with disarmament, on which depends the peace of the world. Germany has not fulfilled its engagements, neither concerning the destruction of war-material nor the decrease of its effectives, nor for the supplying of coal, nor for reparations or the costs of the armies of occupation. It has given neither satisfaction nor made excuses for criminal attacks of which several times members of the Allied missions in Germany have been the victims.

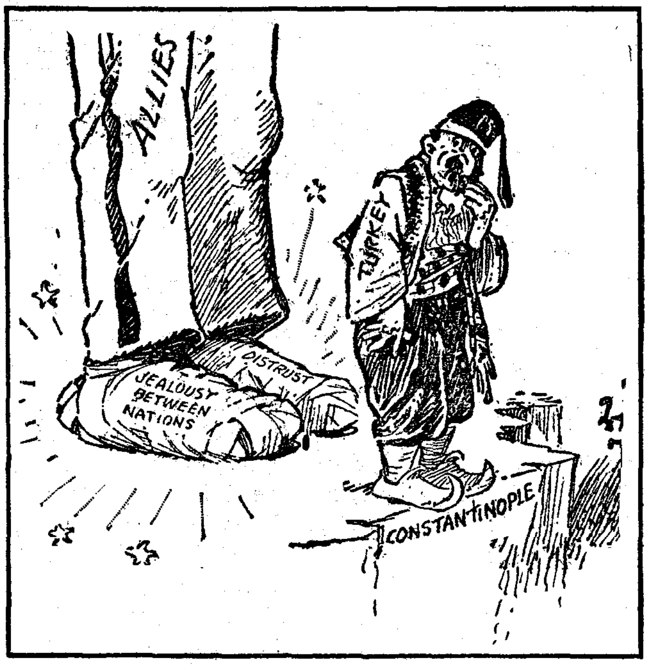
"The Allies realize the difficulties met by the German Government and do not seek to impose too narrow an interpretation of the Treaty, but they are unanimous in declaring that they can not tolerate a continuation of these infractions of the Treaty of Versailles; that the Treaty must be executed and remain as the basis of relations between Germany and the Allies, and that they are resolved to take all measures, even, if necessary, the occupation of an additional part of German territory, in order to insure execution of the Treaty. They affirm, however, that they have no intention of annexing any part of the German territory.



IN NO MAN'S LAND.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"At the same time the Allies deem that questions arising from violations of the Peace Treaty, as well as from the measures necessary to insure its execution, would be more easily solved by exchanges of views between the chiefs of the governments than by note. Thus they decide to invite the chiefs of the German Government to a direct conference with the chiefs of the Allied governments and request that at the proposed meeting the German Government present to them explanations and precise propositions upon all the subjects mentioned in the foregoing.



THE REASON HE ISN'T KICKED OUT.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

"If a satisfactory settlement is arrived at on these points the Allied governments will be willing to discuss with the German representatives any questions which affect the internal order and economic well-being of Germany. But Germany must understand that the unity of the Allies for execution of the Treaty is as solid as it was for war, and that the only method of taking her place in the world is loyally to execute the engagements to which she has subscribed."

Correspondents state that at San Remo there was no talk of "revision" in connection with the Treaty of Versailles, but that the word "interpretation" was frequently heard. "We are willing to talk business, but we will not endure sulking," is the way one American editor epitomizes the message of the San Remo conference to Germany. While the conference did not announce the exact sum of the reparations Germany will have to pay, there have been persistent rumors that the Allied Premiers agreed to fix it at three billion marks annually, prewar exchange, for thirty years. This would be in round figures $690,000,000 a year, remarks the Newark *News*, which goes on to say:

"More important than the fixing of the amount is the adoption of the plan of letting Germany know just what obligations she has to meet. Altho this was recommended at the Peace Conference, there were difficulties, both psychological and actual. At that time France was at the peak of her war-reactions and Lloyd George was hampered by his campaign promises to make Germany pay the limit of the war-damages.

"These reasons have lost some of their strength. The British people no longer demand the fulfilment of the Premier's political pledges. France has cooled down. The necessity of enabling Germany to live if she is to pay is recognized. There is a better understanding of her capacity to pay, in cash and commodities. The conditions under which she can recover sufficiently to contribute to the recovery of the world without coming back strong enough to be again a menace are more clearly recognized. All these factors make it a practical possibility and desirability to face her with the facts of what is in store for her.

"With all this sifting of the economic facts and principles, it may fairly be assumed that the sum mentioned is a reasonable figure. The annual payments, spread out over thirty years, would give a total of more than $20,000,000,000. Compared with the loss, damage, and expense of the war, it is a mere bagatelle, altho a large sum in itself, only about five billions less than our own great war-debt."

On this same point the New York *Globe* comments approvingly as follows:

"The fundamental danger and injustice in the situation which has developed out of the Treaty of Versailles come from its uncertainties. The Germans have not been sure of the exact amount of the indemnity they would have to pay, and consequently have labored under the paralyzing suspicion that their greatest efforts, far from benefiting them, might merely add to their burdens. The French, for their part, have not known how far and how long they could rely upon their associates to enforce the terms of the Treaty. This doubt has strengthened the militarists, who maintained that France could protect herself only by ruthlessly crushing Germany and rendering her forever poor and powerless. The conference at San Remo has given promise that both these points will soon be cleared up.'

SIXTY-CENT COTTON?

COTTON IS NOW TOO CHEAP, it seems, in the opinion of some planters who have noticed that certain articles made of cotton have risen faster than the cotton itself. The price of cotton should, therefore, be put up enough to preserve the ratio. This logic, however, brings an outcry from Pittsburg. "One of the most pernicious influences in swelling the cost of living is the arbitrary raising of the price of a product because it is out of ratio with something else," declares the Pittsburg *Post* in commenting upon the recent recommendation of the American Cotton Association, in convention at Montgomery, Ala., that the price of middling-grade cotton, now selling above forty cents a pound, be fixt at sixty cents a pound, "because the present price is out of ratio to the manufactured product." Two days before the Atlanta *Constitution* had reported that off-grade cotton was a "drug on the market"; that Georgia farmers held approximately a quarter of a million bales of it, and said in effect that forty-two cents a pound for cotton "applied to first-grade cotton only." At about the same date the Columbia (S. C.) *Record* declared that a certain University of Arkansas professor addrest a plea to the Southern Cotton Men's Association to cut down the cotton acreage in 1920, since it didn't "promise big returns this season." This report caused the Springfield *Union* to remind us of the "Buy a Bale"—at ten cents a pound—campaign which swept the country a few years ago, and to figure up the proposed increase of 500 per cent. over that price. Other interesting developments which have their effect upon the high cost of living are reports of cotton-mill stock dividends ranging from 100 to 400 per cent. and the present price of shares in a Georgia cotton enterprise—six hundred dollars. "And so," comments the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "the vicious circle continues." It goes on in this fashion, in the words of the Pittsburg *Post:*

"The fact that one class of commodities has risen enormously is seized upon as an excuse for raising the price of other goods. To make the prices of different sorts of goods proportionate, the dealers are too ready to raise the low-priced ones instead of pulling down those that are high-priced. It is noticed that something has advanced only 50 per cent., while another article during the same period has advanced 100 per cent. The former, then, is declared to be out of ratio, as the Cotton Association declares that the fleecy staple is, and this is considered good and sufficient reason for shoving it up another 50 per cent. And if the cotton producers succeed in their plan to raise the price of raw cotton 50 per cent., the manufacturers of cotton goods no doubt will advance the price of their product further, again disturbing the ratio and necessitating another increase in the price of the raw material. And so, like a dog chasing its tail, there will be continuous advances in prices without ever establishing the ratio that is the excuse given for the raises.

"The cotton-planters . . . have been conspicuous for their unwillingness to abide by the natural principles of supply and demand that govern the market. They have resorted time and again to artificial methods to control the price. Acreage, for example, has been arbitrarily reduced, so that the supply might be curtailed. Cotton has been withheld from the market in order to stimulate demand. There has been too little regard for the welfare of the remainder of the country."

Some of the reasons for the rise in price of cotton even to forty-three cents a pound are given by *The Wall Street Journal*, which anticipates, under certain conditions, a still higher price for this commodity. Says this paper:

"For five years consumption of cotton has been far below normal needs. American mills are now consuming more cotton than last year and increasing the pace as rapidly as labor and machinery can be provided. Exports are 46 per cent. greater than last year. Great Britain has taken half of this season's exports; Japan has increased its takings 50 per cent.; and the invaded countries are showing a determination to work out their own salvation by increasing their production of cotton goods. An ill-clothed world furnishes the market.

"But where's the raw cotton? For five years our production has been about 80 per cent. of normal; while the entire world output has been less than requirements. Before the war came demand was treading close upon the heels of supply. Upon the new crop will rest the solution of the problem. If the production be small, demand will win the race and there will be a 'squeeze.' It is yet too early to kill that crop; but we do know that weather conditions are delaying the spring work; late-planted cotton runs increased risks from boll-weevil and drought; fertilizer supply is not certain, and labor is scarce. At this date conditions seem to favor a market some time in the future where buyers will be seeking the sellers. Such a condition is not desirable, but the logic of facts is inescapable."

"The world is using more cotton than it ever did before, during the period of construction," agrees the Columbia *Record*. This paper decries the advice spread broadcast by the "learned Arkansas professor," and declares that it "has never been in favor of cutting the supply of a world necessity to insure profiteering at the expense of the consumer." We read on:

"If the wheat crop, the corn crop, the tobacco crop, and, in fact, the production of all necessities of life were curtailed to force up fictitious and dishonest prices at the expense of the consumer, there wouldn't be gold enough in the world to feed and clothe humanity, and like as not we should meet this eminent Arkansas doctor of laws walking about with a deprest stomach, wearing a silk hat, *sans* trousers or nether garments, because he put cotton on the prohibitive list!

"The South-Carolinian who causes two bales of cotton to grow in 1920 where one grew in 1919 and who plants more than ever will be 'All Smiles To-day, Love,' along about the ides of March, 1921. And the Southern planter who raises more cotton, more cowpeas, more grass, more corn, more sugar-cane, more peanuts, and less h— in 1920 will continue to live at home and board at the same place.

"Away with the madness of doing nothing and getting rich for doing it!"

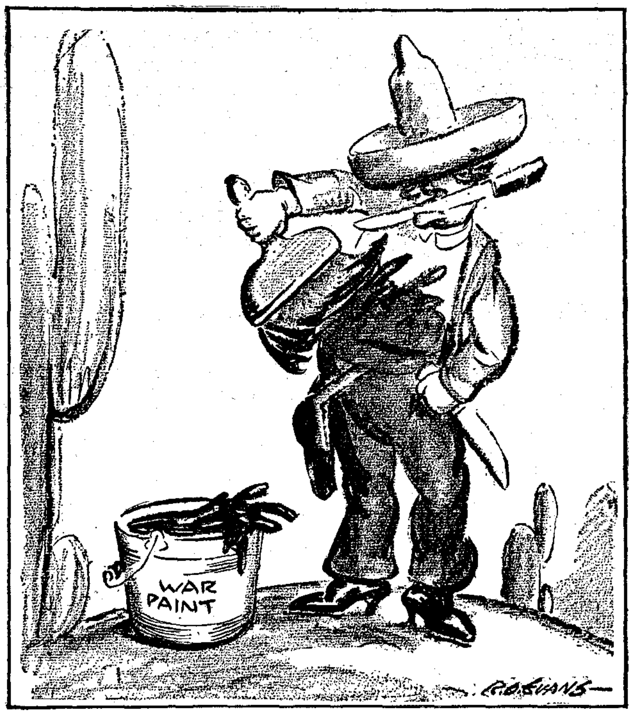
Other newspapers, Northern and Southern, agree with *The Record* that a record crop, if raised, could be disposed of to advantage. A few papers, including the Washington *Post*, maintain, altho the cotton-planter is getting higher prices for his cotton, that "the price of cotton really has little to do with the price of cotton goods." This paper goes on:

"The big manufacturing companies are the ones who are making huge profits. One of the best ways to tell is to look at the dividends being paid on the common stock of cotton-manufacturing companies and the surplus which the big companies show. The stock is nearly double in market value to what it was before the war, and no wonder, for the profits are huge. The overalls and gingham crusade may bring results, but purchasers will find that these articles are not cheap compared to the old prices."

"Ordinarily a top-heavy cotton crop is considered an unfortunate thing in the South, but this year the South can not raise too much cotton," declares the Louisville *Post*, and the Memphis correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* declares that "most people in this section are still for an increase in cotton acreage."

MEXICO'S GUNPOWDER PRIMARY

MERELY THE MEXICAN MANNER of holding a Presidential primary is discerned by many of our observant editors in the doings now going on south of the Rio Grande. "Politics in Mexico is a rather strenuous and deadly diversion," remarks the Charleston *News and Courier*, and the Philadelphia *Press* has noticed that "Mexico usually changes governments in a deluge of blood." These Mexican elections are generally carried "by the fastest riders and the best shots," as observed by the Springfield *Republican*, and, adds the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, "by the men with the biggest armies." Civil war in Carranza's realm was predicted by many of our newspapers as soon as they heard of the secession of Sonora. Since then events in Mexico have followed each other with exciting rapidity, and it is the opinion of the New York *Times* that "the supreme test of Carranza's skill and resolution as the ruler of the Mexican people has now come." Among the developments of the past two weeks are:



MEXICO PREPARES FOR AN ELECTION.

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

Secession from the Carranza Government of the Mexican states of Michoacan, Guerrero, Zacatecas, Tehuantepec, and Vera Cruz, with their legislatures and state troops.

Enforcement of a censorship of news in Mexico City by Carranza.

Departure of three American war-ships for Mexican waters to "observe and report" conditions.

Conditional postponement of the Mexican Presidential election set for July 4, "owing to disturbed conditions."

Desertion of Carranza generals and troops to the Obregon cause.

Return by Sonora of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico to its American owners in good condition.

Proclamation of martial law in many Sonora cities.

Offer of Francisco Villa of himself and his Chihuahua army to his old enemy and conqueror, Obregon, Sonora's favorite son.

Nothing unusual is seen in all this by our press, accustomed as they are to see the Mexican pot bubbling over. "The Mexican question, like the poor, we have with us always," dryly comments the Montgomery *Advertiser*, and that observation well expresses the resignation with which the present critical situation in Mexico is generally accepted. The Detroit *Free Press*, however, believes the action of Sonora is to be construed as "a protest against tyranny rather than as a plot to put some new dictator on the throne," as usually is the case, and the Chicago *Tribune*, the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and the St. Louis *Star* believe Sonora's secession from the First Chief's régime may prove the most important step in Mexican history, or, at least, in Mexican affairs since Madero succeeded Diaz. Meanwhile, dispatches tell us, the Administration at Washington is watching events closely, but without any indication of a change of policy, or that it will intervene either diplomatically or by force of arms. Our army of about eighty thousand continues to patrol the border, where, according to the Troy *Times*, "everything indicates that matters are approaching a climax." Washington correspondents believe that the situation is much more serious for Carranza than the Mexico City authorities have been willing to admit, as otherwise they would not enforce censorship regulations. At any rate, while Sonora maintains her independence, the million dollars in revenue which she turned over to the Federal Government every month is lost to Carranza, and sentiment in that "republic" has grown to such an extent that, while it originally was willing to return to the fold if certain guaranties were given to keep Federal troops out of Sonora, at present no compromise short of the resignation of Carranza will be acceptable to that state and the authorities of the other states now in revolt against the Carranza régime, Sonora dispatches say. "Carranza's attempt to prevent his former army commander and Minister of War (Obregon) from putting himself forward as a candidate . . . means trouble in plenty for Carranza unless he succeeds in making a compromise," declares the Utica *Press*, and the Syracuse *Journal* believes "the overthrow of Carranza would be a distinct gain for decent, stable government."

Of the battles being fought as this is written, those about Tuxpam and Tampico, where Mexico gets oil for her locomotives, are considered the most serious, since practically every engine on the Mexican railroad burns oil for fuel, and they are dependent upon the Tampico fields. The defection of the Carranza general, Gomez, and his alliance with General Palaez, long in independent command of the oil-fields around Tampico, is the most alarming development, from Carranza's point of view, of any during the past two weeks, since it tends to paralyze the transportation of Federal troops.

All this came about because Sonora thought her constitutional rights were about to be violated. As we read in the Los Angeles *Times:*

> "The constitution of Mexico contains a specific provision that Federal troops shall not be sent into any state until they have been requested by the state government. It is the attempted abrogation of this constitutional inhibition that is the immediate cause of the present revolt."

Just as soon as Obregon had escaped from Mexico City it was announced that he was at the head of the Sonora revolt, of which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> "A situation has now resulted which will test, as nothing has yet done, Carranza's mettle. Deserted and opposed by his ablest generals, he must demonstrate his power to put down the insurrection in a difficult terrane or see the collapse of all pretensions of a fair representative election."

That Carranza desires to postpone the Presidential election scheduled for July is charged by the Washington *Post*, which gives us an inkling of the First Chief's *modus operandi:*

> "Carranza will endeavor to retain his hold. His term will expire next December. The election was to be held in July. Carranza is ineligible for another term. His henchman, Luis Cabrera, has announced that on account of the condition of the country the election will have to be suspended and a President elected provisionally by the Congress. This procedure is authorized by the Constitution which Carranza imposed upon Mexico. Thus, by the mere announcement of disturbed conditions, Carranza can remain officially in power indefinitely, if he can control the congress, and he has been able to do this with little difficulty up to this time by a judicious system of rewards and assassinations."

Being near the Mexican border, the San Antonio *Light* has exceptional opportunities for keeping in touch with affairs in Mexico which other papers in commenting upon the present uprising say are "obscure." According to *The Light*, Sonorans knew what they were doing when they prevented Carranza soldiers from coming into their state before election; "they had seen what happened in other states." Continues this paper:

> "In Nuevo Leon, for example, there were three gubernatorial candidates—Juan M. Garcia, Marciano Gonzales, and José Santos. In the election Garcia received approximately 80,000 votes; Gonzales, 30,000; Santos, 4,000. The successful candidate was not in sympathy with Carranza. Accordingly, after the election Carranza's chief of staff in Nuevo Leon exhibited the candidates to about two thousand people gathered before the palace and called upon them to choose a governor from among the three men. Garcia, the anti-Carranza candidate, altho he had received an overwhelming majority in the election, was defeated by acclamation of the crowd.
>
> "Somewhat the same methods were practised in other states. In Tamaulipas, De Lara, the Carranza candidate, was placed in office, altho Caballero had been elected. In Guanajuato, Carranza imposed Montez upon the people, who had voted for another man."

Impatience with the eternal rumpus going on down there marks the comment of many papers throughout the country. Strife and uproar are the "regular accompaniment of the Mexican people's nominal choice of a ruler," says the Portland *Oregonian*, and it adds:

> "Americans do not care who governs Mexico, but they have a deep interest in its being governed in such a manner that the lives and property of Americans who go to that country will be safe and that Mexicans will keep themselves and their bullets on their own side of the boundary. In this sense it has not been governed for ten years, and there is no prospect that it will be governed for the next ten years. Its lack of government has been accompanied by murder of hundreds of Americans and by destruction of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of American property, and has caused a United States army to be maintained on the boundary for several years."

No editorial which we have seen has a good word to say for Carranza. Many, indeed, are merely a recount of his insults to this country, combined with an *exposé* of his term of what they call misrule. That the present clash was bound to come is the burden of many editorials, including one from the New York *Tribune*, in which we read:

> "Mexico, with its new and advanced state Socialist constitution, is just as much the home of revolutionary individualism as it ever was. The sword is mightier than the ballot. But the average Mexican sees nothing abnormal in that. It is in his blood. He easily accommodates himself to anarchy. Civil strife accentuates his patriotism. Mexico may go through another period of disorder, but the heart of the nation will continue to beat. Even the Sonorans now declare that they do not aim at secession or independence; their war is against Carranza, not against the federated state."

After taking into consideration the fact that if Carranza's Chihuahua troops are moved against Sonora "they will have Villa at their heels," the Chicago *Evening Post* offers this suggestion to the First Chief:

> "The discreet policy for Carranza is to abandon his militaristic methods of eliminating objectionable candidates and to announce that he never had any intention of interfering in any way with the political freedom of the disaffected states. Otherwise he is likely to precipitate civil war, and there are plenty of factions in Mexico ready for the signal to break loose and get what they can of glory and plunder from a general scramble."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The junkers are not all junked yet.—*Savannah News.*

Will the Senate let us have peace before there is another war?—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

This plan to put a tax on sales isn't original. The profiteer thought of it first.—*Cincinnati Post.*

Workers seem to be living up to their last year's slogan of "No Beer, No Work."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Wearing overalls will only remind some prosperous gentlemen of how they got their start.—*Pittsburg Post.*

"We need another war," says the Chicago *Tribune*. What is the matter with this one?—*Boston Transcript.*

A church committee proposes to "screen sermons." We have heard some that needed screening.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

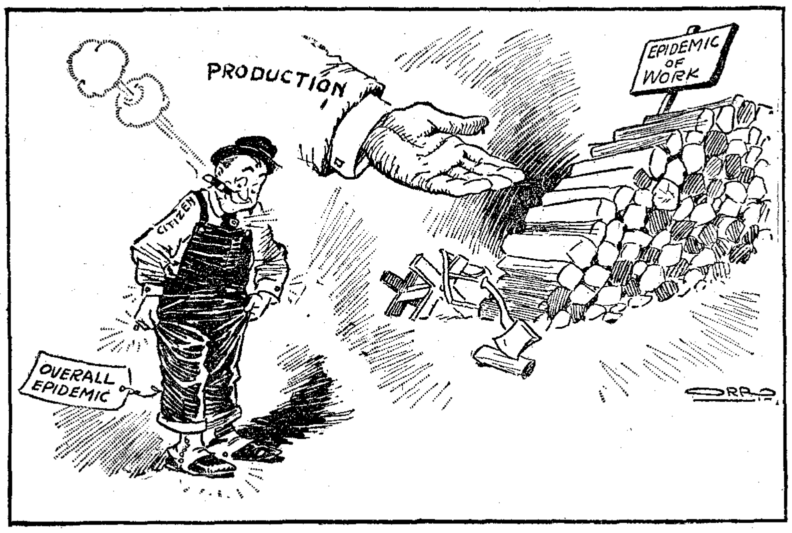
We can see why the South might be enthusiastic for the overalls clubs. Overalls, we believe, are not made of wool.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

A canvass of the Presidential situation in Mexico shows the rebels to be leading slightly in the early shooting.—*Detroit News.*

The failure to get Mars on the wire should not be accepted as final. Perhaps the public service on that planet is under government control. —*New York Sun.*

The sad thing about overalls is that while statesmen, judges, college presidents, and press-agents are putting them on, switchmen and bricklayers are taking them off.—*New York Evening Post.*

The geophone, an instrument by which a telephone conversation can be carried on through half a mile of solid rock, has been perfected, announces the United States Bureau of Mines. This is a splendid invention—but how about an apparatus by which one can get the right number through five inches of solid ivory?—*Memphis Press.*



OVERALLS SUGGEST WORK—WHY NOT CARRY THE IDEA A LITTLE FURTHER?

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

Some party collars need to go to the laundry.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The union version seems to be "The laborer is worthy of his higher."—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

We've never heard Mr. Burleson speak, but we suppose he has the same slow delivery.—*Detroit News.*

The Senate seems to think that since we won the war we ought to keep it.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Organized labor needs to make a few hits and runs now to compensate for so many strikes.—*Columbia Record.*

The three R's in this country at present seem to be radicals, reactionaries, and reformers.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Those Socialists dismissed from the New York legislature are called martyrs. But look what they escaped!—*Chicago Daily News.*

Secretary Colby isn't going to mix up in European diplomacy till he has practised a while on Bolivia and Chile.—*New York World.*

Now, if everybody who puts on overalls will work it will help some.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

Strong drink may not be raging, but strong drinkers are.—*New York World.*

The farther you get away from the Rhine the easier it is to criticize France's attitude toward Germany.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

If merchants do not stop boosting the prices of overalls they are going to be the most fashionable things on the market.—*Lexington Herald.*

Since the Germans commenced fighting each other they seem to have become converted to more humane methods of warfare.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

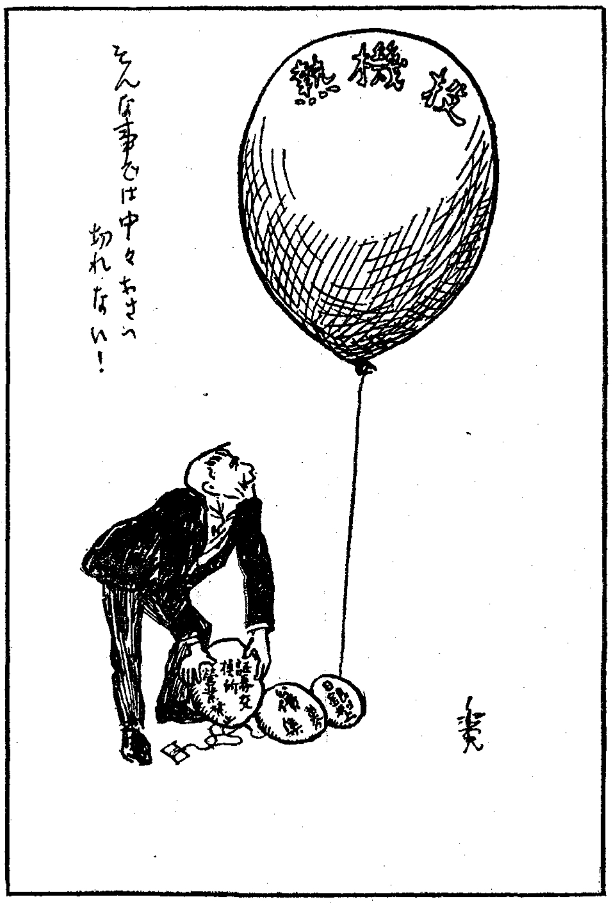
It would be easier to give them a name if they were south of the Rio Grande. Then we should euphoniously speak of them as Overallistas.—*New York Sun.*

CAUSES OF JAPAN'S PANIC

WARNINGS OF ITS APPROACH in the Japanese press preceded the financial upset in Japan which declared itself on April 16 as a result of a ten days' slump in prices. The silk, cotton, and rice exchanges closed, and with the close of the stock exchanges Tokyo dispatches report losses to speculators approximately of one billion dollars. But the conditions are not sufficiently bad to be defined as "a panic," in the judgment of the Japanese Minister of Finance, Baron Takahashi, who in a communication to the press says that "everybody might have expected" the present reaction against the war-time prosperity which lasted for five years. Altho some merchants who "carelessly increased their business and took advantage of the prosperity resulting from the war have become involved in difficulties to some degree, there is no bankruptcy yet." Baron Takahashi affirms also that "as the gold holdings in Japan are abundant and unprecedentedly large, there is neither reason nor necessity for importing gold from the United States." Mr. Akira Den, Japanese Finance Commissioner at New York, is quoted in the press as describing economic conditions in Japan as almost identical with those in the United States, and he says, "the financial collapse there is caused by the same conditions that have inflated values here." Commissioner Den explains further that "war-time prosperity resulted in enormous inflation of credits in Japan, followed by stimulated production and wild speculation," and from these causes resulted the "stock-market panic." Information from the American Embassy at Tokyo, given to the press through the State department, thus portrays the situation:

> "The principal market exchanges of Japan have been closed for three days, owing to the situation created by failure of operators to put up additional margins. Tokyo Stock Exchange stock, regarded as a barometer of general conditions, dropt from 470 to 260 within the last thirty days.
>
> "There has been some stringency in the money market there because of shortage of currency due to unprecedented activity in promotions during the last quarter and to adverse balance of trade. The excess of imports during the first three months of 1920 was $130,000,000, equal to nearly 50 per cent. of total exports.
>
> "Baron Takahashi, Minister of Finance, issued a statement on April 16 attributing the situation to public fever for speculation. He stated that, altho the tightening of the money market, the loss of gold and the adverse balance of trade are generally pointed to as the direct causes of the present situation, he considered them rather the consequences of the shaking up of the business world. He counseled the public against speculation, suggested that the Japanese people should contract their business and new operations instead of trying to borrow more money, and gave assurance that the Bank of Japan would give proper help without hesitation to concerns or banks deserving it."

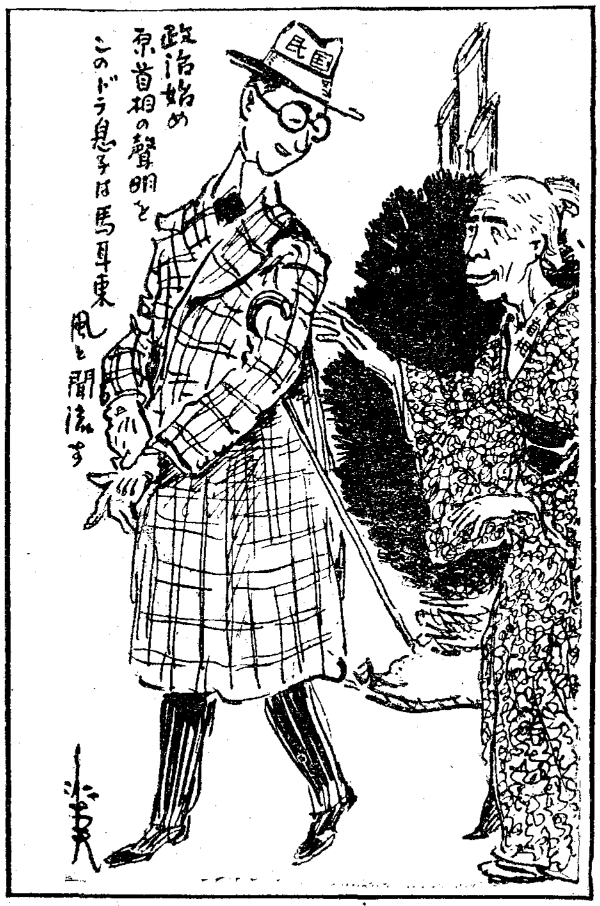
The present financial trouble began about April 7, we read in the press, when the Stock Exchanges at Tokyo, Nagoia, and Osaka were obliged to call upon the Bank of Japan for relief.



SPECULATION BALLOON GOING UP.

Despite all efforts of the Government and the banks, their sand-bags fail to keep the balloon of speculation from trying for the sky limit.

—*Jiji* (Tokyo).

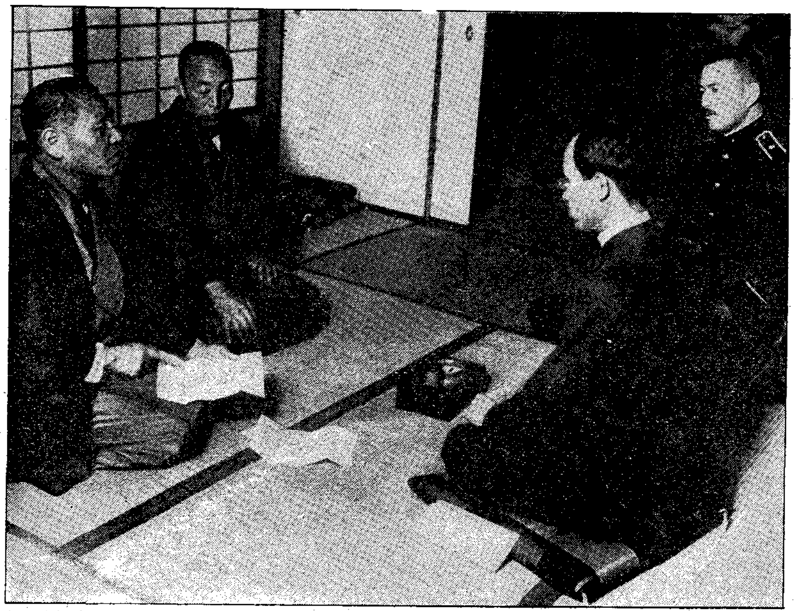

政治始め
原首相の聲明を
このドラ息子は馬耳東風と聞流す
国民
首相

SPENDTHRIFT JAPAN.

Premier Hara's parental pleas for thrift have no effect on the prodigal son.

—*Jiji* (Tokyo).

JAPANESE FLINGS AT THE NATION'S MONEY-MAD CAREER.



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CREATOR OF A RICE CORNER CORNERED.

A Japanese rice speculator holding an order suspending him from trading on the Rice Exchanges in Japan, because of his attempt to corner the rice market. The order has been served by an agent of the Department of Agriculture and an officer of the Tokyo police (at the right). He ignored the order, however, and was later arrested.

Bank officials decided to extend assistance to effect the usual monthly balance and for a time the general condition improved and business on the exchanges became more settled. On April 13 the three exchanges were reopened for business, we read, but there was such a rush to unload stock that the Osaka exchange was forced to close the next day. Much of the business shifted to Tokyo and Nagoia, and in a short time these two exchanges had to close. As long ago as the first week in March a complete change in Japan's economic situation was predicted for the end of June by the Tokyo *Kokumin*, an anti-Hara journal, which said:

"It is strange that the Hara Cabinet alone is not solicitous for a decline in prices. Its intentions can only be understood in the light of partizanship. There is no denying the fact that many people are suffering seriously from the high cost of living, but at the same time it is true that farmers are delighted with the advance in the price of rice and other agricultural products, it is also true that company promoters and speculators dislike a decline in prices. This is why the Seiyukai statesmen hesitate to take effective measures to regulate prices.

"Our present concern is, however, not with the remissness of the Hara Cabinet, but with a natural decline in prices, a natural appearance of depression, and a natural occurrence of a panic. The Hara Cabinet has increased currency and encouraged speculation when negative measures ought to have been taken, and, as a result, enterprises are in disorder. Since last year there has been an adverse change in the country's trade, with a growing excess of imports. If things continue as they are the economic situation in Japan will be completely changed before the end of June."

Connecting the high prices with financial derangement, the Tokyo *Hochi* compares the index of prices in Great Britain, America, and Japan, and reaches the conclusion that prices in Japan are the "highest in the world." The consequence is that Japan suffered not only from social restlessness, but was also "affected economically," and this journal continues:

"Thanks to considerable exports of raw silk, the excess of imports during January amounted to not more than 28,000,000 yen (one yen is equal to about fifty cents), but owing to a falling off in that export, the excess increased to no less than 96,000,000 yen in February. All must be anxious regarding the future of our foreign trade, perhaps with the exception of Baron Takahashi, the Finance Minister. He says that the present condition of the import trade is exceptional, but can the flow of imports be stemmed?"

The Tokyo *Yomiuri* is inclined to think speculators are too panicky by temperament, and tho it admits that the excess of imports for the next year is not known, still it argues that—

"Assuming that it will amount to 500,000,000 or 800,000,000 yen, the country's gold will decrease only about 300,000,000 or 500,000,000 yen, for there are considerable invisible exports to reckon with. At present the gold specie held by Japan amounts to about two billion yen, so that it will be some years before this amount will dwindle to the prewar figure. Again, a reduction of gold holdings will take some time before it can affect the price of commodities. Readers may be recommended to remember how long it was before in the earlier stages of the war an increase in the gold holdings could send up prices."

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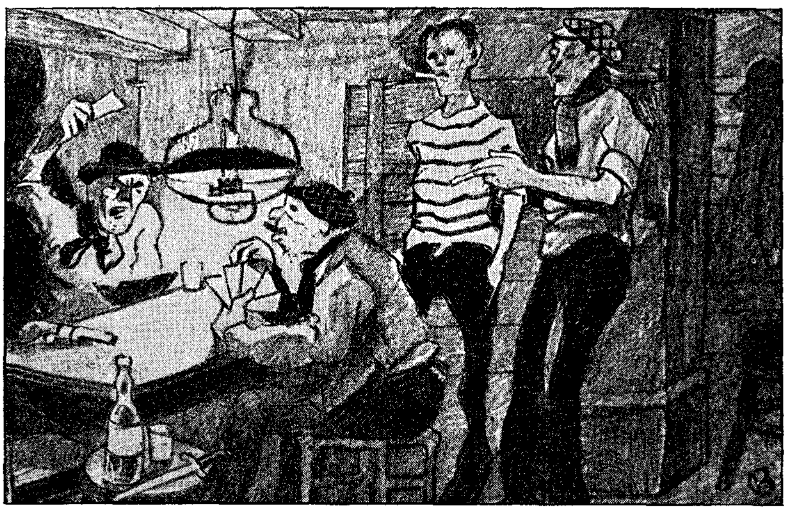
JAPAN'S FEVER OF SPECULATION: A NEW KIND OF RUN ON A BANK.

Crowd at the entrance of a Japanese bank waiting for hours in order to invest in the bank's bonds.

CLEVER AND DULL GERMAN LEADERS

DEFEAT OF THE KAPP UPRISING by a general strike brings to light the adroitly led and well-organized forces of the workers in Germany. By some outsiders these leaders are credited with a nimbler and perhaps shiftier intelligence than is possest by President Ebert and his associates, who, according to a Posen correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, have in their hands "as much of the sanity and conservatism as is left in the country." The general strike was captained by one Legien, it appears, who was able to muster ten million workers as effectives, and by Oscar Cohn, said to be "the most powerful man in Germany to-day." Leader Cohn can manipulate the Central Committee of Factory Soviets, this correspondent reports, and can determine the policy of the Independent Socialists. United, the two men "virtually are able to dictate to the trade-unions and the trade-unions can dictate to the Ebert Government." We read further that Mr. Cohn, who was legal adviser to the Russian Bolshevik Joffe when Joffe was in Berlin, is "not an easy man to find." He has "many secret rendezvous," and is accused of being "in regular wireless communication with Lenine." Messrs. Cohn and Legien have had wide experience, relates this correspondent, who considers that "the manipulation of labor in Germany appears to be in most competent hands, while the remnants of democracy are being safeguarded by men alarmingly new to power." This pessimistic tone is not surprizing to observers familiar with the ultra-aristocratic lineage of the London *Morning Post*, whose Posen correspondent writes further that—



SOME COMING EUROPEAN STATESMEN.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

"Herr Ebert, the head of the Government (whom I saw but did not talk with), suggests even at close range nothing but the commonplace. I met no one in Berlin upon whom he had made any impression of power or ability.

"I saw and had extended conversations with both Herr Bauer, the Chancellor, and Herr Schiffer, Minister of Justice. The latter, who remained at the time of the Kapp affair in Berlin when all the rest of the Government had almost shamelessly fled, is a man of great intensity and earnestness, and apparently of great integrity. But he gave no impression of any capacity to grasp large problems or of cultivation of any sort.

"In conversation his mind seemed to work painfully, and in his large office, retaining the rich dignity of the old order undisturbed, he appeared in every gesture and syllable wofully out of place. Zeal and courage were obviously his main assets, and in some other rôle he would command universal respect. He fails to do so as occupant of his present post."

Chancellor Bauer was even more of a disappointment to this correspondent, who found him seated "at the selfsame desk where a distinguished line of German chancellors have sat," and pictures him as follows:

"He is massive but not fat. His head is huge, and stiff bristles of hair rise from the forehead and crown. His features are apparently unilluminated, his eyes dull, and suggest nothing more than the shrewdness of the small shopkeeper. One might suspect Herr Schiffer of a certain idealism and honest vision, but at the first encounter one would not be likely to attribute either to Bauer. Neither Bauer nor Schiffer seemed to find ease in the more or less formal clothes which both wore. A trustworthy informant in Berlin told me that the most valid objection that could be raised against the Ebert Ministry was its complete lack of ability and knowledge of governmental affairs, and that one of the most alarming aspects of the present German situation was that the men now endeavoring to pilot Germany were obviously without the training and experience necessary for the task."

TUNING UP THE ENTENTE

FORMAL NOTICE TO GERMANY that the Allies will not tolerate continued disregard of the Versailles Treaty was served in the joint declaration drawn up at the San Remo conference, and strikes a new harmonizing chord in the Entente which many think was emphatically needed. The rift between France and England, which began with the French occupation of German cities as a protest against Germany's violations of the Treaty, was not unforeseen. According to the Paris correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette*, for a long time French opinion had been "steadily turning against England." The secret of it all is the "financial *impasse*." France is "irritated with all the world," and is sensitively suspicious of Germany, as Germany is not paying her expected indemnities. France is annoyed about the Russian muddle, this writer goes on to say, for it now appears that "as she did not accept the Russian offer to repay debts if hostilities ceased, until it was too late and the offer had lapsed, she can not hope to get anything there." France has been saying in one way or another for a long time that "England and America are the only countries that have won the peace." At the bottom of it all, we are told, there is a sort of envy which is psychologically easy to understand of the two Powers which seem to be struggling to their economic legs. *The Westminster Gazette's* correspondent proceeds:

"To put it bluntly, France feels she is left in the lurch. Her estimate of the soundness of the British position may be exaggerated. Her view may be more roseate than ours of British prosperity. There is, however, the golden glamour of the British sovereign and the silver shine of the American dollar to justify her assertion that, compared with her, we have done well. Whether we have done well because we have worked hard and begun to act with a single forward-looking eye, instead of a backward-looking eye, does not matter. We are recovering; France is not. Worse!—it sometimes seems that she is slipping back. . . . . . .

"It is a pity; the basis of peace is the Entente. There must be an attempt at understanding. It is no use repeating platitudes. It is no use talking vaguely about 'misunderstandings.' It is necessary to explain the mind of the Frenchman to the Englishman. It is not a question of criticism; of blaming or commending; of taking sides with this country or that country, as most of us are inclined to do. It is a question of comprehension. Why should the French think differently? Why should the French be discontented? Why should the French act without us and jeopardize the Alliance? The answers will be readily seen. It is to be hoped that some Frenchman will try to explain to the French precisely how and why the British have thought and acted. Mere quotations from articles which take a partizan position are useless in interpreting the mind of one people to another. The French have a point of view dictated by temperament and circumstances. So have the British. Now few efforts are made to interpret the reasons for these points of view. Sensible—not gushing or fulsome—propaganda is more than ever necessary.

"One word in conclusion: If the Alliance is to live, if France is not to be driven into independence and solitude, then the financial situation must be seriously and persistently tackled. Wanted: a financial unity of front."

England could do nothing more perilous than encourage the idea that France can not depend on her firm and faithful support, says the London *Globe*, for the most powerful party in Germany is burning with revenge and "does not believe that revenge is impossible, provided only that a wedge can be driven into the Entente." The crisis between Britain and France, remarks the London *Daily Telegraph*, was "the finest sight for sore Teutonic eyes that has gladdened them for many a day," and it issues the warning that "if we fall out among ourselves, we do it for the solid advantage of Germany and to our own bitter loss and enfeeblement." The London *Daily Chronicle* is firm in its stand that France take no independent action against Germany outside the decision of the Allies. At the same time it traces discords in the Entente to the following sources:

> "The French press are not always judicious; and the anti-British campaign, which has been so much aggravated in a large part of it during recent months, has been anything but well inspired. Let us, however, try to understand the popular feeling which lies at the back of it. What is being thought about Great Britain to-day by millions of people, in every Continental country—Allied, enemy, and neutral alike—is something like this: 'Britain,' they say, 'fought Germany because she was menaced by her Navy and her trade. The Continental countries fought her because they were menaced by her Army. Now that Britain has secured the destruction of the German Navy and trade, she is selfishly indifferent to the task of securing that of the German Army. Nay, she even seems disposed to obstruct it, as if she had not altogether gone back on her old idea of fostering military counterpoises on the Continent.'
>
> "This opinion is beyond question widely held. It is not true, and it does us grave injustice. But we are not blameless for having done much which lends it color. In particular, the wide-spread popular talk in England this year about drastically revising the Treaty has produced the worst possible impression abroad. How could it otherwise, when the ink was scarcely dry on the solemn exchange of ratifications?"

When matters were being cleared up about the Ruhr Valley question, Premier Millerand issued a message to the British people through the Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* which was taken as an official assurance that good relations between England and France can not be imperilled by paltry difficulties, for, in the words of the French Premier:

> "The union between our two countries can not be broken, because it is founded not only on our common interests, but on our common sufferings and our glorious memories. It is impossible to disunite two peoples who have fought side by side for five years, during which English battalions and French battalions were often mingled in the same trenches and mingled, too, in the same common grave.
>
> "Our mutual affection is firmly rooted in the common sacrifice of our sons. They were loyal and faithful comrades in arms, and their friendship in these long years of strenuous conflict, of disaster, and of glorious final victory strengthened our alliance better than many treaties could have done.
>
> "We shall continue to honor our beloved dead by remaining united, since it was for this that they died, and our friendship will be as everlasting and unchangeable as is the memory of our glorious dead."

The salvation of France lies in maintaining her alliance with the Anglo-Saxon peoples—Great Britain and the United States—according to Mr. André Tardieu, former French Commissioner to the United States, who stated in a lecture at Brussels on "France and Her Allies" that the bonds between the Allies "must be strengthened continually," and "it must not be supposed that the understanding will be maintained automatically," and therefore "our utmost endeavors must be exerted to assure the stability of this union." In the Paris *Journal des Débats* Mr. Auguste Gauvain says that, without being perfect, the San Remo Allied declaration to Germany establishes the relations of the Allies on a sound footing and puts the discussion of Germany on the right ground. Mr. Gauvain thinks the best result of the San Remo conference is the personal understanding reached between Premier Millerand and Premier Lloyd George, and observes that while the British Premier has come properly to know the honesty and firmness of his French colleague, Mr. Lloyd George has again shown his cleverness in adapting his policy to the spirit of the nation with whom he is dealing and to the realities of the situation. As for Premier Nitti of Italy, Mr. Gauvain says he has not the same reasons as have the French and Belgians for harboring resentment against the Germans, and therefore Mr. Gauvain dismisses the pacific policy of the Italian statesman. The Paris *Temps* finds as the outcome of the San Remo conference the "checkmate of a maneuver and the inauguration of a method." The maneuver was directed against France and the Treaty and was intended to isolate France. It has finally been thwarted by the firm words: "The Allies are as united for the execution of the Treaty as they were for the war."

PRESIDENT MASÁRYK ON SOCIALISM

"ONE OF THE FEW GREAT MEN OF EUROPE, and indeed of the world," as Thomas Masáryk, first President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, is described by the London *Times* and other important organs of the European press, is the chief executive of a country whose newly elected National Assembly will have 125 Socialist members out of a total of three hundred. Prague dispatches advise us that the Clericals, Agrarians, and National Democrats form a reactionary block with approximately ninety-three votes. The party affiliations of the remainder of the members are scattered. On racial lines the new assembly will be sharply divided, we are told, as it contains 189 Czechs, forty Germans, and seventy-one members whose national alinement is not known. Before the election occurred the seventieth anniversary of the birth of President Masáryk was celebrated as a national holiday, and it will be celebrated hereafter in perpetuity, according to some commentators on this modern state-builder, the "resemblance of whose career to that of George Washington makes him a peculiarly interesting figure to Americans." In an address to the National Assembly on this occasion he touched upon the whole problem of socialism as it is being worked out in Europe, and showed a sharp divergence from the view-point of those "who imagine that social reforms, or, rather, social revolution, may be carried through in a very brief time—in fact, in a couple of months." That is what Lenine thought at the opening of his rule, President Masáryk observes, but he found that he was mistaken, and "now estimates the time necessary for the accomplishment of social revolution to be thirty years." Here again Mr. Masáryk disagrees, for in his address as reported by *The Czecho-Slovak Review* (Chicago) he declared that—

> "Social revolution is already here, and we are in it; but it will be an evolutionary revolution, and it is a great mistake to imagine that social revolution may be effected by the subjugation of the so-called *bourgeoisie*. Violence here, too, would fail of its purpose; violence would only make slaves, and a slave never and nowhere works willingly and efficiently. Proletarians would in vain compel the *bourgeois* to work, if they themselves are unable to control the work. Lenine's revolution in Russia is instructive on this point. This is a very serious matter, and whoever even partially appreciates what the question at issue is must agree that what we call capitalism can not be removed altogether or at once. Surely capitalistic technique, its efficiency, its inventiveness, its enterprise, can not be spared. Lenine, now next to Marx, recommends the American Taylor, and Taylor is almost the classical mouthpiece of capitalistic method."

The fact that we can not get along in the present economic situation without wholesale production, Mr. Masáryk goes on to say, complicates the "problem of socialism, or rather, socialization." Even if we democratize a factory, we must keep wholesale production going, and "on top of that we face the necessity of producing for export, with the result that we can not get along without commerce and banks." Mr. Masáryk assures us that the best Socialist theoreticians and practitioners are "no longer in error here," and adds:

> "Marx says that hunger is not in the socialist program; nor is there in it that peculiar nervous dissatisfaction caused by the war. In the economic and social sphere, as in others, there can not be at once a radical break, but as in all matters there may be gradual development. As long as the workingmen can not control and guide all production and its organization, we must not think of radical economic changes. Besides, among us, as elsewhere, socialization is conceived too narrowly as expropriation by the state. People forget that state ownership might prove to be merely another form of capitalism—state, bureaucratic capitalism.
>
> "On the other hand, it is necessary that the *bourgeoisie* should pay attention to problems, presented by the development of socialism, not merely because it must, but because it should, actively cooperate with workingmen by reason of its own social convictions.
>
> "It is natural that the problem of socialization brings us to Russia, the more so as we have always been Russophils. Truly we may learn much from the Russian example. But love of Russia must not blind our eyes and make us forget to criticize. If a part of our *bourgeoisie* is charged with looking on old Russia in a romantic manner, the same reproach may be cast at the left, namely, that it accepts uncritically the Russian revolution and Bolshevism."

To war and the consequent anarchy Mr. Masáryk attributes the "dream of some miraculous revolution" that has been indulged in in Czecho-Slovakia as elsewhere, and he proceeds:

> "I also took part in a revolution. I led it, but this revolution was prepared by generations, by long political education. Never for a moment did I forget that after the revolutionary enthusiasm men will return to the old tracks; for man is a creature of habit. I observed people during the war in all countries, under all circumstances, I observe them at home and realize how difficult it is for men to overcome old ideas and habits, how difficult to live up to those mottoes which they accept and even preach with enthusiasm. We all cry for purification from everything Austrian, but that means more than the abolition of a rule by dynasty; it means a change of our entire moral habits.
>
> "Some one may point out in this connection that men and nations are not governed by reason, science, or philosophy, but by emotions. That is true. Emotions determine our ideals, emotions give the motives of our efforts, but correct means must be determined by reason and reason alone. And, therefore, modern democracy always declared science and philosophy to be its foundation. . . . . .
>
> "The ideals of humanity and democracy I always considered *sub specie æternitatis*—from the standpoint of eternity. War and its horrors lead to meditation on problems of religion. I find in religion the ideal of true perfection, and hence an objective standard for all human actions. This ideal of perfection teaches man to avoid pettiness and meanness. . . . The appreciation of eternity makes us humble, strengthens the sense of moral responsibility, and leads to a recognition of general harmony. Hence we also get the understanding of the development and gradual improvement of the world and society. Our faith in progress is confirmed, and we understand that everything can not be reached at once. I would say that we learn patience, but not passiveness; on the contrary, to fathom out the order and law that governs the world leads to energetic cooperation of all."

BOLSHEVISM AS SPRING MEDICINE

BOLSHEVISM AS SPRING MEDICINE is prescribed so boldly by radical newspapers for the national ills of France that the French Government recognizes it as an ever-increasing menace. According to Paris dispatches among the measures which the Government proposes to invoke as a counter-remedy are the following:

> "1. Nationalization of the police of France to be controlled by a single head, together with reorganization of the *gendarmerie*, the military force which does police work.

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FRENCH BOLSHEVIKI AND THEIR EMBLEMATIC KNIVES.

Fortunately as long as they carry their weapons thus they can neither knife nor talk.

> "2. New restrictions governing the sojourn of all strangers in France and their movements while in that country.
>
> "3. A law forbidding functionaries of all government departments, including that of posts, telegraphs, and telephones, the right to strike and tie up the Government.
>
> "4. The enactment of a compulsory arbitration law which forbids the use of the strike weapon by public-utility workers."

Certain sections of the French radical press are not satisfied to prescribe for their own country alone, but are hailing with joy the fact that "our friends of the Balkans" are showing that "there exists for them no other boundaries than those which separate class from class." *L'Humanité*, the official French Socialist organ, points out that, as is the case in all the countries engaged in war, the political situation is tensioned to the highest degree, and adds:

> "The concentration of capital, the monopolization of the means of production and exchange, and the industrial evolution have altered the social structure. With hunger and poverty growing day by day, the conflict of the classes likewise grows. Conditions are the same whether the governments are ascribed to Venizelos or Bratiano, Stamboulovsky or Stoyanovitz."

As long ago as 1915, this Socialist daily goes on to say, the Socialist parties of the Balkans saw the necessity for union, and in June of that year there was a conference of the Balkan sections of the Internationale at Bucharest which drafted a constitution of the Balkan Socialist Federation. But the war interfered with all common action and it was not until 1919 that Socialist relations were resumed. At Sofia last January delegates from the four sections of the peninsula met and adopted the constitution of the Balkan Socialist Federation.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

ONLY A CENTENARIAN

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PERHAPS HE'S YOUNGER THAN HE THINKS.

"Uncle" John Shell declares he is 131 years old, but a New York doctor believes he is a mere hundred. His wife, thirty-five years of age, is at his side with their son, aged five. Behind him stand his grandson, A. H. Shell, and wife, whose two little daughters are at the centenarian's left.

JOHN SHELL, THE KENTUCKY CENTENARIAN, reported in a veracious press to be between 131 and 132 years old, is a mere youth of 100 or so, according to Dr. I. L. Nascher, of New York City, who examined Shell physically last November and also investigated his actual age. According to the doctor, who describes his results and gives his conclusions in *American Medicine* (New York), John is a scant hundred years old, and may even lack a few months of that. Dr. Nascher confines what he says largely to the physical and mental phenomena of senility exhibited by Shell and the way in which his reputed age of 131 years has been noised abroad. In the extracts given below we have omitted all purely medical peculiarities and have retained only those understanded of the multitude. Writes Dr. Nascher:

"He is ignorant and illiterate, suffering from the garrulous form of senile dementia, with hallucinations and delusions, readily susceptible to suggestion, and his statements, in so far as they relate to figures, dates, and periods of time, are utterly unreliable. His reputed age, 131 years, has been so drilled into him by his exploiters that he insists he is so old in spite of the most obvious discrepancies and inconsistencies. The real estimate of his age was made from information obtained from various sources, including members of his family and his own admissions and United States census reports. There are no records of his birth, baptism, or first marriage.

"At the time of my visit he lay huddled up in bed, drest in shirt and trousers, which had probably not been removed in many days. Taken out of bed, he gave the appearance of extreme decrepitude and he was unable to stand without his cane. For a few moments, while his picture was taken, he stood fairly erect, but his usual posture when standing was a slouch with bent knees, marked spinal curvature, and head fallen forward. His body is wasted like that of a person in the last stage of tuberculosis. His skin is dry, thin, and loose, tanned where exposed. His countenance is ordinarily expressionless, but it was occasionally animated as when relating his hallucinations and when speaking of his unsatisfactory financial dealings with his exploiters. His eyes are gray, bleary, with small pupils. He claims that he can still see well enough to shoot a squirrel at two hundred yards, but his close vision is defective. His hearing, he says, has been failing, but it was still fairly acute, and when his attention was riveted upon my questions he could hear my low voice at six feet. He lost the tick of a watch as soon as it was removed from his ear.

"There were no teeth in the upper jaw and only two long broken canines and the low, flat stumps of two incisors in the lower jaw. The head is large, with high cheek bones and a small weazened lower jaw. He has still a mass of white hair and a scraggy, long, white beard. The respiratory movements were barely observable. There is apparently a slowly progressive tuberculosis. The pulse was hard, small, irregular in strength and rhythm, with occasional dropt beats. There was quite an appreciable delay in the pulse beat."

What does a centenarian eat—and drink? Dr. Nascher outlines his menu as follows:

"His appetite is good, but, owing to the loss of teeth, his food consists almost entirely of soft, mushy food, milk, and buttermilk. He swallows small pieces of pork, chicken, squirrel, or rabbit meat, as he can not chew them, but they produce gastric distress, and he now eats meat sparingly. He formerly ate large quantities of meat, shooting small game when he was out of pork. On rare occasions he gorged himself on possum. He seldom ate beef, veal, mutton, or lamb as these were scarce, while pork and small game were plentiful. In vegetables he was limited to the produce of his farm: corn, cabbage, onions, pumpkins, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and sometimes beans. That is all he raised on his farm in recent years, and probably all that he ever raised, but his children and grandchildren now bring him other food. His beverages consisted of milk and buttermilk, rarely tea or coffee, and a daily dram (a swallow) of corn whisky before breakfast. He still takes the daily dram."

His mental activity, we are told, seems to be strongest on the imaginative side:

"It was impossible to get reliable information from the old man himself, as he has a poor memory, was prone to exaggerate and invent statements, and he was very susceptible to suggestion. His second wife gave information, however, free from the taint of exaggeration and falsehood.

"Mentally he was a garrulous senile dement, having hallucinations of sight and hearing, and delusions of grandeur. As soon as he was seated he began to tell about voices he heard that no one else heard, calling out 'Holy Roller,' and he saw 'haints' in the room, at the door, and out of doors. Other 'haints' called out, 'Pot Rack; Pot Rack.' He got his gun to shoot one of the 'haints' that went out of the window and stood outside laughing at him, but just as he was about to pull the trigger the 'haint' disappeared.

"He told me that two weeks ago three men who said they were 'Holy Rollers' came to his house, but he knew that they were devils and he chased them away with his gun. His wife corroborated this incident, but said it occurred last winter while he had influenza. The fantoms of his delirium while suffering from influenza had become permanent hallucinations. His delusions were mostly in regard to his age and events intended to corroborate that age. These he had acquired through suggestion of the men who exploited him at fairs as 'the oldest man in the world.' Other delusions dealing with his mental and physical powers were the ordinary delusions of grandeur frequently found in senile dementia. When I asked him how old he was he said 131 years. Asked if he was not older, he said, 'Maybe I am two hundred years; I don't know.' When shown the discrepancies in his statements regarding the ages of his children and himself and wife, he became confused and said he 'didn't remember,' or else 'maybe.' According to these statements he must have been married thirty-two years when the first child was born and his first wife must have been then fifty-three years old, and seventy-eight years old when the last child was born.

"Tho barely able to stand, he said he could ride to Hyden and back, a distance of over forty miles, in a day. The trip one way usually takes the greater part of the day, as it is made over the worst possible mountain-roads, through woods and streams and places so narrow that two riders can not pass each other (I made only sixteen miles of this trip in one day). He spoke of his virility, his strength, his ability to shoot a squirrel at two hundred yards, etc. He kept babbling all the time."

Dr. Nascher tested the reliability of the aged man by a series of questions:

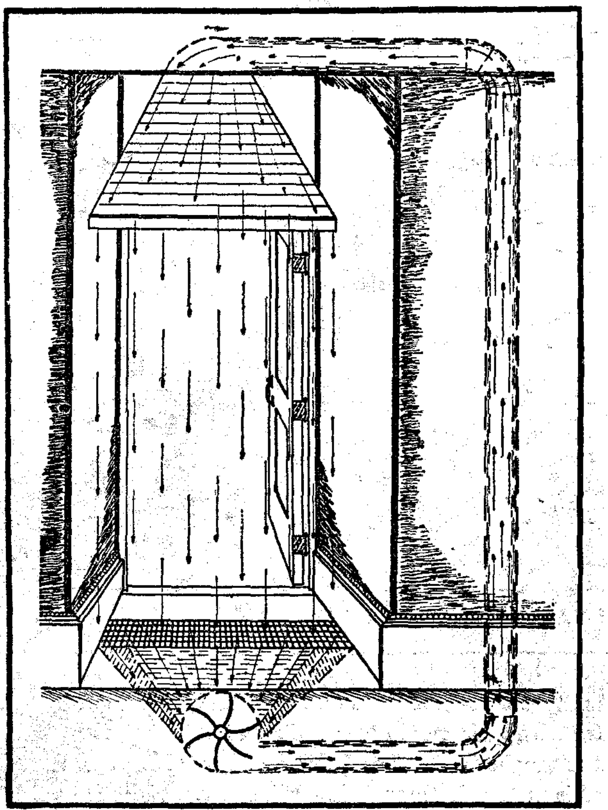
"To test his suggestibility, I put these questions: 'The first President you voted for was Polk, wasn't he?' He answered, 'Yes. I first voted for Polk.' A few minutes afterward I said, 'You didn't vote for Polk, did you?' 'No, I did not vote for Polk.' Ten minutes later: 'Who was the first President you voted for?' 'I don't remember.' 'Was it Polk?' 'Maybe; I don't remember.' He could not recall a single date and but very few incidents prior to the fracture of his ribs. He remembered he voted for the new Kentucky Constitution while his father voted against it (1850), and 'a few years later he voted for the formation of Leslie County (1877).' Periods of time were express in ten, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty, fifty, or sixty years, more recent events in weeks. The twenty-seven years between the two voting incidents were 'a few years.' The influenza attack of last winter occurred 'two or three weeks ago.'

"It was not possible to obtain from him any reliable information about his early life or mode of living. By suggestion he could be made to say almost anything, but he could really recall very little. His present mode of living furnishes little information that would be of practical value, for he spends most of his time in bed, sleeping at irregular intervals, sometimes dozing or muttering. He eats sparingly, at irregular intervals, only when he is hungry. Whatever regularity there was in his mode of life was instinctive and not in obedience to the clock."

Exhibition at fairs has been bad for Shell, in the physician's opinion:

"At the time I saw him he was very decrepit, but it is probable that he was in much better shape mentally and physically, last spring, before he was taken to fairs to be exhibited as the oldest man on earth. In this out-of-the-way corner of Kentucky, where visitors are rare and unwelcome (it is in the heart of the 'moonshine' country), life is most primitive, persons grow old and die without seeing more persons than can be found on a city block, and without more excitement than an occasional birth, marriage, or death might produce. Take a centenarian accustomed to this quiet, natural, unconventional mode of living and remove him to the city to be gazed at and questioned by thousands, and he will soon break down, mentally and physically. It is only in this way that I can explain the discrepancies between the published statements about him and my findings. I found, however, that many of these statements were gross exaggerations or pure inventions at the time they were made.

"There is nothing in the life of John Shell that would account for his longevity, unless it be a rugged constitution, hardened by exposure and privations, and no fixt habits. Most of us lead regular lives, our activities, food, sleep, work, recreations being regulated by the clock. We become creatures of habit, and any deviation from the accustomed routine causes some disarrangement either in anatomical structure or functional activity. There is then a temporary or permanent disorder, some temporary or permanent pathologic condition which causes earlier breakdown. Shell was not affected by such changes in climate, food, sleeping time, environment, as he was likely to encounter in his ordinary life. Such an extraordinary event as his removal from his quiet home in the mountains to large cities and fairs, where he was gazed at and questioned by thousands, would naturally break him down. The obvious lesson to be drawn from his life is that a rugged constitution, a natural mode of living, governed by instinct instead of by the clock, and freedom from ambition and care predispose to longevity. It is, however, a useless lesson, since such a mode of life is well-nigh impossible in civilized communities under present-day conditions. Much of the information concerning John Shell's earlier life and mode of living was obtained from his eldest son, William C. Shell, Henry Chappell, a neighbor, who has known him for fifty years, and from others who know the old man or are familiar with the mode of life of the early settlers."



THE "DOORLESS DOOR."

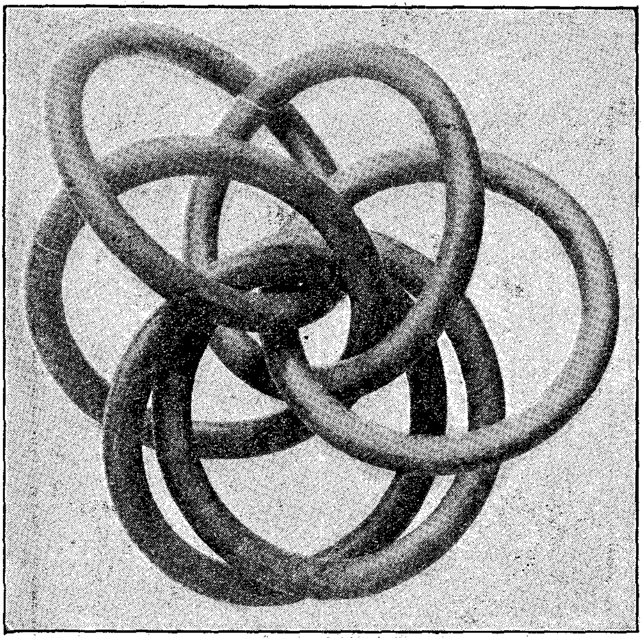
It has been used in an experimental installation winter and summer to keep out insects, rain, snow, and cold air. Meanwhile the absence of the closed door resulted in increasing trade by about one-third. A motor operates the blower.

A DOOR MADE OF WIND—"Doorless doors" that make fly-screens unnecessary and keep out rain and snow without other agency than that of a properly directed air current are described by H. S. Knowlton in *Electrical Merchandising* (New York, April). They are the invention, he says, of a Boston mechanical engineer, Henry H. Cummings, who is also the inventor of the ship log which was generally installed on vessels of the United States Navy during the war. We read:

"As shown in the accompanying diagram, the 'doorless door' consists of a motor-driven fan installed below or behind a grill in the entrance of a store or other building and arranged to draw air downward from the upper portion of the doorway, whence it is carried by a duct to a hood at the top of the entrance and then discharged downward, completing the cycle. A quarter-horse-power motor driving a sixteen-inch fan and connected with a nine-to-twelve-inch diameter duct provides a current of air under about three-inch water-pressure, which is unnoticed by persons standing in the doorway, but which is most effective in keeping out insects, rain, snow, and cold air. The use of the equipment enables close regulation to be made, with ease, of the interior temperature of the room, and the absence of a closed door, winter and summer, in a trial installation actually increased trade by one-third. The cost of operation is about two cents per hour."

WHITTLING EXTRAORDINARY

IN "A WHITTLER'S REMINISCENCES," printed in *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn., April), A. T. Cook, of Hyde Park, N. Y., relates some of the events that led up to the production of the remarkable bits of wood-carving illustrated herewith—remarkable not as works of art, but for their difficulty and intricacy. Mr. Cook believes that a boy might better spend his time on whittling of this sort than on much that is taught in the schools. The mere ability to make and mend is profitable through life, he asserts. Writes Mr. Cook:



A MASTERPIECE OF SIX INTERLOCKING RINGS.

"As far back as I can remember I was always a whittler. At four years of age, three years before I went to school, I had a pocket-knife all my own, and well do I remember my joy in whittling things from pine blocks and dyeing them in the bright colors of the dye my mother used for carpet-rags. To my young mind it was a wonder that anything could be made so exquisitely beautiful. A year before this I secured a table-knife and in cutting with it slashed my left forefinger dreadfully. This was seventy years ago, but it seems almost as yesterday that my dear mother bound it up and relieved the pain with kisses, as only a mother can. I carry the scar to this day.

"As time went on I whittled out better things, a multitude of them. Indeed I often whittled until my knife made my hand so sore I was compelled to stop, and then I wept because I could not whittle more. I whittled things curious, ornamental, and useful. I made and sold many kites at the fabulous price of two cents each, and for some of the larger and finer ones I was actually paid three cents each. I saved the money too, spending very little for gewgaws and never a cent for tobacco or intoxicants, a practise that has continued through my life and been a source of constant satisfaction and joy to me.

"It would take pages to tell all I whittled when a boy. There were water-wheels and wonderful windmills that showed men churning, sawing wood, etc., as well as puzzle blocks, joker mills, secret self-locking boxes, fancy fans, and captive balls. One of my early hobbies was self-setting mouse-traps. I designed a half-dozen or more original patterns. Each mouse on entering set the trap for the next one. To my unbounded delight most of the traps fulfilled the purpose for which they were made.

"Then followed the chain shown in the illustration. It is of butternut-wood, about six feet in length and contains ninety-five links, including ring hook and swivel. I timed the making and it took just sixty-three hours, most of the work being done in the evening while my good father read for the family.

"About this time I found there was a demand among my neighbors and friends for some of my products, and I was only too glad to sell them, for money was a pretty scarce article in those days. Picture-frames, knife-boxes, nail-boxes, bootjacks, ax-handles, rat-traps, mouse-traps, clothes-horses, and the like brought me much-needed money and the encouragement to make larger things. I made and sold a great number of writing-desks, bureaus, washstands, office tables, secretary bookcases, and type cabinets—things that counted, for some of them sold for as much as sixty dollars, a big sum at that time. A sixty-dollar sale, however, brought me no more joy than the sale of a two-cent kite in the early days.

"But with the whittling I was always just crazy over gardening, and somehow I got to growing and selling garden seeds, and the ever-increasing demand for these was perfectly astonishing, so much so as to occupy all my time. For forty years I did but little whittling. . . . . .

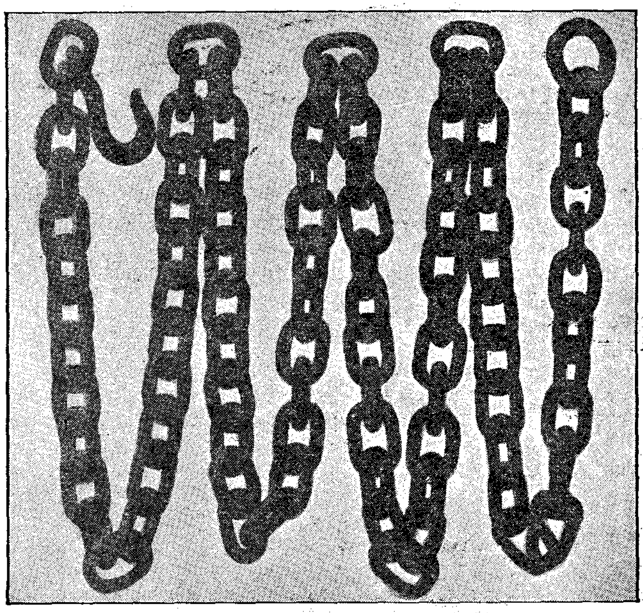
"Somewhat recently I thought I would see if in the forty years' interruption I had forgotten how to whittle, so I cut out the six interlocked rings shown in the illustration herewith. These rings, cut from a solid chunk of wood, are, I think, the most complex and difficult piece of work I have ever done. Each ring goes through all the rest. If any think them easy to make, let them try it. It was a queer piece of wood just before the rings were separated. . . . . .

"My experience proves that whittling is useful, profitable, and of far more value through life than much that is taught in the schools. The ability to make and mend things is most desirable and saves time, vexation, and money. Encourage children to whittle. It will benefit them in many ways. Never mind if they sometimes cut their fingers. They will get well again. Don't buy them many toys. It will be much better to let them whittle them out."

WHY MAIL MATTER IS SIDE-TRACKED

THE EFFICIENCY of the postal service is impaired, and those who use it are subjected to annoyance, because of flagrant errors or carelessness on the part of senders of letters and packages. Stacks of such mail matter, designed for shipment overseas, are side-tracked in the foreign mail stations of Pacific coast cities alone, we are told by Roy Alden, writing in *Pacific Ports* (Seattle, April).

One of the fundamental factors contributing to the success or failure of a firm engaged in exporting goods in foreign trade is accuracy, says Mr. Alden. Firms with a reputation for accuracy in meeting specifications and instructions on the shipment of goods attract the foreign buyer. He wants to do business with them because he knows he can expect to get what he orders. The writer continues:



A WHITTLED CHAIN ABOUT SIX FEET IN LENGTH.

"An exporter's reputation, whether he exports from the Orient or elsewhere in the Pacific field, or from the United

States, is in its finality classified by the persons with whom he has business transactions after long experience. But in its inception a reputation on the all-important matter of accuracy and precision is made by correspondence. And it is correspondence, either in letters or by the receipt of samples, catalogs, or small consignments by parcel post, that gives the recipient—the person catered to—a glimpse into the working efficiency of his correspondent. Because the importance of correspondence, viewed not in its contents but solely in its ulterior aspects, is not fully appreciated, as evidenced by investigations made at the foreign mail stations at San Francisco and Seattle, where tons of letters and parcel-post packages pass monthly from or to the many countries in the Pacific field, is the reason that this article is written.

"Every letter or parcel that reaches the foreign mail stations, either to be sent across the Pacific or, having come from a foreign nation, to be distributed throughout the United States, either goes forward without a minute's unnecessary delay or it gets stalled. Those sent right through bespeak accuracy; those that get stalled bespeak carelessness or ignorance.

"There are many reasons why letters and parcel-post packages are side-tracked and subjected to indefinite delays. Chief among the causes for delays on parcel-post packages are the following:

"Customs declarations unattached or improperly filled out. No parcel-post package can be sent forward unless it has this declaration on the outside of the package. It must be filled out by the sender at the point of origin and no package will be forwarded unless it is attached, excepting, of course, those countries or possessions such as the Philippines, Hawaiian Islands, and the city of Shanghai, where it is not required.

"Packages are frequently sent to countries where no parcel-post convention exists with the United States. In such instances, the packages are returned to their senders in due course. The packages must then be provided with sufficient postage to be sent by first-class mail.

"Packing, on the whole, by American users of this service is poor. Packages in large numbers reach the foreign mail stations in such a condition that they can not be forwarded. The post-office employees can not retard the movement of packages properly packed and conforming in every way to postal regulations by diverting their attention to the 'misfires.' It is only just and proper that those who give proper attention to their mail should benefit by their adherence to accuracy. Those who send goods weakly packed must suffer. When the time of service permits, the post-office employees will frequently voluntarily repack a package and send it on, but this is not done until time permits. It would amaze the average reader to see the condition in which a large number of parcel-post packages reach the foreign mail stations. Flagrant carelessness is apparent on every hand.

"Many packages are received that go beyond the maximum weight limit, which in most foreign countries in the Pacific field is eleven pounds. To Shanghai, Manila, and all points in the Hawaiian Islands, the domestic rate of fifty pounds applies, but to other overseas countries having parcel-post conventions with the United States the weight limit is eleven pounds, except to steam-served offices in China the limit is twenty-two pounds. Any package exceeding this weight must be held by the Post-office Department at the seaboard stations. Fractions of ounces are frequently overlooked, but it behooves the Post-office Department to interpret rigidly the regulations, because countries to which the packages are consigned are insistent on this point."

Violations of the weight limit are matched in number by violations of maximum dimensions. Except to Chinese ports, Manila, and the Hawaiian Islands, all parcel-post packages to Pacific countries must not exceed six feet in length and girth combined. Parcel-post packages are sometimes found bearing seals in violation of postal regulations. These either must be returned to the sender or authority received from him to break the seals. Insufficient postage is another, altho lesser, offense. We read further:

"In the matter of letters equally as many complaints are voiced at the foreign mail stations as against parcel-post packages. Letters that bear insufficient postage are generally forwarded to their intended recipient, who must pay double the missing postage. Needless to say, such a demand on the recipient does not court fine feelings or satisfaction.

ONE MAIL'S ACCUMULATION

Of defective parcel-post packages consigned by American shippers to overseas points.

"Many persons who apparently believe they have their finger on the shipping situation will indicate on the envelop by what city and ship they wish their letters or packages to go. For instance, a letter may contain the following instructions: 'By Vancouver, B. C. On *Empress of Asia*.' United States foreign mail officials advise American or overseas correspondents to eliminate these instructions except when there is some sound reason why they want a letter or package to go by a specific route; for instance, when sending duplicate bills of lading or other important documents in order to guard against possible loss of the first mail.

"'It should be remembered,' said H. McElroy, an expert on foreign mail in the United States postal service, 'that our department is organized on the basis of speed and efficiency. It is up to us to get mail to its destination as quickly as possible. No impediments should be thrown in our way, such as giving routing instructions.'

"To every ten local parcels and letters that are stalled at the United States foreign mail stations on the Pacific coast for one of the various reasons outlined above, there is but one parcel or letter originating in the countries of the Far East that is side-tracked here. This emphasizes the necessity of the American paying more attention to the ulterior appearance of his mail, or suffering the consequences.

"Postal authorities declare that, on the average, the mail *coming into* the United States from the overseas Pacific countries, both parcel-post packages and letters, reflects accuracy and attention to detail.

"A well-known American author declares that the only difference between domestic and foreign trade is 'the detail.' But that 'detail' in foreign trade is an all-important factor. In its varied aspects, it demands attention if satisfaction and success are to follow. And there is no more important detail, particularly when you are baiting for connections or direct sales, than mail."

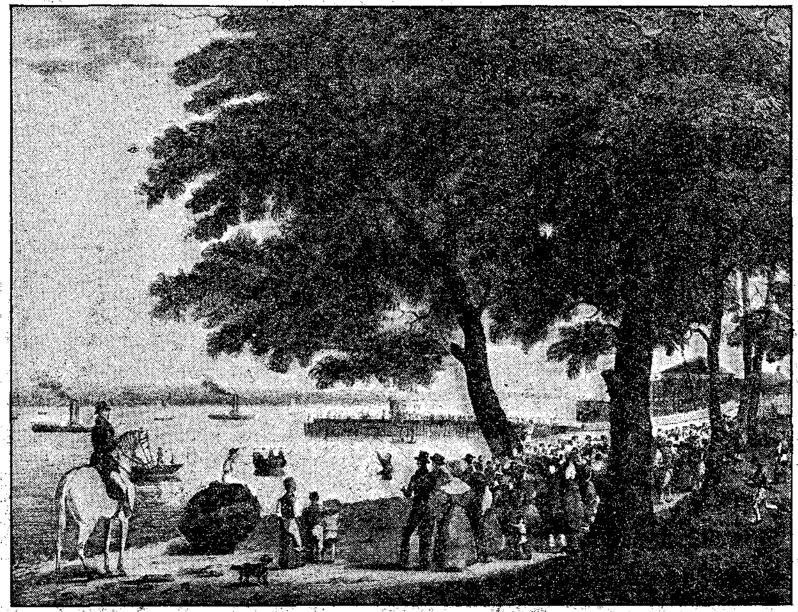
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 114

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE LURE OF GREENWICH VILLAGE

BOHEMIANISM is an unsuccessful struggler in our literature. Mr. Broun, of the New York *Tribune*, rather mildly wonders why nothing notable has been written about "Greenwich Village." It is not for want of trying, he avers, for "each season sees a satirical comedy of Washington Square life." Moreover, "our *quartier* is not without a picturesque and interesting quality." Using the word in its French form immediatly suggests the ambition to emulate the famous Paris sections that have inspired "a score of plays and novels," not to mention at least one grand opera. The latest effort at putting Greenwich Village on the boards announced itself as "The Bonehead," and convinced all the critics that the playwright had been subdued to the thing he wrought in. Mr. Broun suggests one possible reason for our failures:



THE EDGE OF "THE VILLAGE" IN 1834.

The Hudson River between Jane and Horatio streets, when Greenwich Village was a center of rural aristocracy. In this scene, reproduced from an old print, a public baptism has the aspect of a popular amusement.

"The French writer, or an English writer such as Leonard Merrick, tho he may poke fun at the obscure and struggling artists of Paris, is also a little sentimental and tender about them. The American playwright is much more rough. Usually he is so outraged at what he conceives to be the beliefs and the customs of New York Bohemians that he seldom achieves satire. Instead his wrath is translated into a crude, cruel, and sputtering burlesque.

"The villagers themselves satirize their own life much more keenly and cleverly. In the old days of the Washington Square Players there were several amusing skits about the village, and Susan Glaspell has contributed other bright pieces on the same theme to the Provincetown Players. The fact of the matter is, or at least so it seems to us, that the great general public, for which such plays as 'Hobohemia' and 'The Bonehead' were written, has little patience with the unsuccessful artist. We are irritated rather than amused by queer movements in art or literature."

Mr. Broun might also have said that our satire is accompanied by a too conscious sense of our superiority to the object of it. For all that, Greenwich Village is one of the assets of New York, and, as usual, visitors, or even more prolonged transients, are more apt to be able to tell you all about it than the old resident. Mr. Ralph I. Bartholomew has lately issued in the series of "Champion Monographs" an attractive brochure on "Greenwich Village," treating the *quartier* without superciliousness. For the non-New-Yorker he sets the Village in its place:

"The Village is in the city. It used to be in the country, away north of New York, situated among green fields. Here the air was so exhilarating and the zephyrs wafted across Father Hudson so refreshing that those down in the city who had been ill thought that if they could tarry a while in the Village they surely would woo back health and peace of mind.

"But the city, like an irresistible tidal wave, beat against the Village and surrounded it, and surged past it for miles and miles. However, the Village remained. It stood like a rock in the ocean. The conflict still goes on; the city still strives to submerge the Village. In time the rock will be worn away; in time the ocean will be victorious—the city will finally triumph.

"A terrible point was scored against the old Village when the plans for the Seventh Avenue Subway were finally adopted. Seventh Avenue properly should terminate at Greenwich Avenue. It was so since the beginning of things—since the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. But what care engineers for the eternal scheme of things? It is their concern to mutilate the landscape, to dig ugly holes in the sides of ancient hills, to desecrate mighty waterfalls with hideous factory buildings. Without a single tear of regret, they cut their way through the very heart of the ancient Village. Ruthlessly they projected Seventh Avenue—in a straight line, the only line which engineers know—right through the crooked old Village lanes, through Waverly Place, that most pious of streets, which crosses itself so reverently at Christopher; through ambitious West Fourth Street, which hurries on to overtake Tenth Street and Eleventh, and finally to come up with West Twelfth at Abingdon Square; through Grove Street, where Tom Paine dreamed of revolutions—straight on goes this abominable new highway, straight on to venerable Varick, where on Sunday afternoons gallants were wont to stroll, clad in tight, sky-blue pantaloons and balancing tall gray beavers on their heads—in those far-away days when the bells of St. John's summoned the fashionables to worship."

This specimen of Mr. Bartholomew's style is plainly not the writing of a satirist. Readers who recall the stir over our typewritten editions last fall may be interested to know that the plan was suggested by Mr. Bartholomew, who is identified with the printing firm which produces our magazine. With an antiquarian's fervor he describes at some length the old Village evidenced still in many of its old buildings. About 1885, he recalls, the Village began to undergo change; the original dwellers moved away one by one and the immigrant alien took their places. One thing that was left behind besides the houses was the "community spirit." On the shop windows you still see "The Village Pharmacy," "The Village Grocery," "The Village Barber," "The Village Kitchen." Sheridan Square is the center of the new life:

"The smug, complacent, old-time Village has departed. A new village is rising in its place. It is still a right little, tight little isle, set in the midst of a tumultuous metropolis. It boasts of its own theaters, hotels, shops, periodicals, and art-schools. It is the largest art community in America: many of the foremost painters, sculptors, designers, etchers, and decorators in this country belong to the Greenwich Village colony. There are at least a hundred celebrities who have won renown in the art world living or working in the Village.

"They are illustrating books and magazines, creating textile patterns, stage-settings and costumes, and are adorning the walls of public buildings. The work of the painters, etchers, and sculptors may be seen in galleries, museums, and in the homes of art lovers all over the country. The portrait artists are endowing their contemporaries with a sort of immortality. The advertising artists are opening markets for American products beyond the Seven Seas. This little Village has become a tremendous producer. To be engaged in art work in Greenwich is a high and commendable calling.

"But during the past decade there has been launched a new art movement which has given the world Greenwich Village art. This is easier to ridicule than to hope to understand. It is as unique in its way as are the picture-puzzles produced by the Futurists or Cubists. To bring forth Greenwich Village art, it is not necessary to have any understanding whatsoever of anatomy. Composition is a negligible consideration, and the less the aspirant for fame in this school of art observes the rules of drawing, the greater are his chances of success. In fact, I suspect that a knowledge of these things so essential in other forms of art is a handicap to one who seeks to produce the genuine eighteen-carat Greenwich Village art. 'Freedom is the thing,' they say. But one who sees their work would suppose that pessimism were the thing. It is Scandinavian in its gloom, Hispanic in its barbarity, and Slavic in its utter, abject hopelessness.

"Yet some of this art is not without a touch of humor; but the humor is grim, bitter, and sardonic. It is not the light-hearted, jovial, rollicking fun of Rabelais, but rather it suggests the wry grimaces of a Jonathan Swift.

"A little of the Greenwich Village art does show evidence of genius—but generally not the genius which takes infinite pains and gains eminence by the discipline of the virtues in the severe school of adversity. Greenwich Village art seems always to be the work of an impatient genius.

"I asked one of the villagers, 'Why this awful gloom, this abject despair which seems to fill the bosoms of your artists who are addicted to that great new art movement which you call "Greenwich Village Art"? In the Latin Quarter of Paris and the Schwabing Colony of Munich the artists are as merry as the day is long. But the exponents of the Greenwich Village art, ugh! they make one think of funeral-directors rather than young men wooing the muses.'

"'It is the police,' he answers solemnly, 'the police and prohibition.'

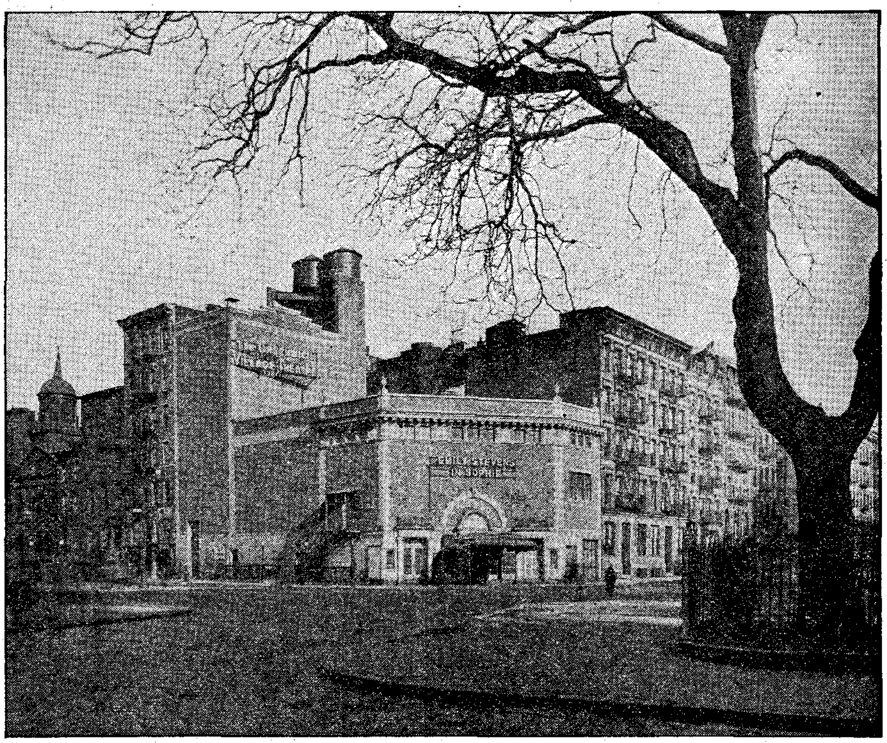
"'Prohibition, nonsense,' I protested; 'they were despondent like this long before the great drought was even dreamed of, and as for the police, would you have me believe that their tyranny has been so constant and oppressive that it has plunged the sons of Greenwich Village into this acute melancholia?'

"'No, it is not as bad as that,' he admits, smiling sadly, 'but the police do make the Village artists feel that the freedom which is enjoyed in Paris, Rome, and Munich—a freedom which has long been associated with artist communities—can never be realized here.'"

When the prohibition and police theory failed to register, the Villager laid it to the writers who produce "all this Russian gloom stuff, about the meaning of life and the relentlessness of destiny." But he finally admitted that there was "no great superfluity of genius. Most of them have not taken time to learn the rudiments of drawing."

NEW THEATRICAL ZONES

THE HUMILIATING POSITION of the rest of the country, which now has to be contented with whatever drama New York condescends to put "on the road," may perhaps be cured, it now appears, by such a simple little thing as the high cost of railroad tickets. In the old days New York didn't lord it over other cities so arrogantly. Fifty years ago, in fact, many other towns were producing centers and had an honorable theatrical life of their own. But the consolidation of the theatrical business through syndicates changed all this, and of recent years New York has had the primacy in nearly all producing, the country at large taking what has been deemed good for them. The Minneapolis *Tribune* calls attention to a rumor that "the general collapse of the road business will make a revolutionizing of theatrical methods necessary." Owing to the high costs of transportation, traveling companies become a highly precarious venture. "Therefore, it is said, the large cities separated from New York by great distances must become, more and more, self-sustaining production centers. New York, Chicago, and San Francisco have been named as the three cities most likely to be the centers of the three great theatrical zones." The Minneapolis writer expresses sentiments similar to ones we recently quoted from a Chicago music critic:

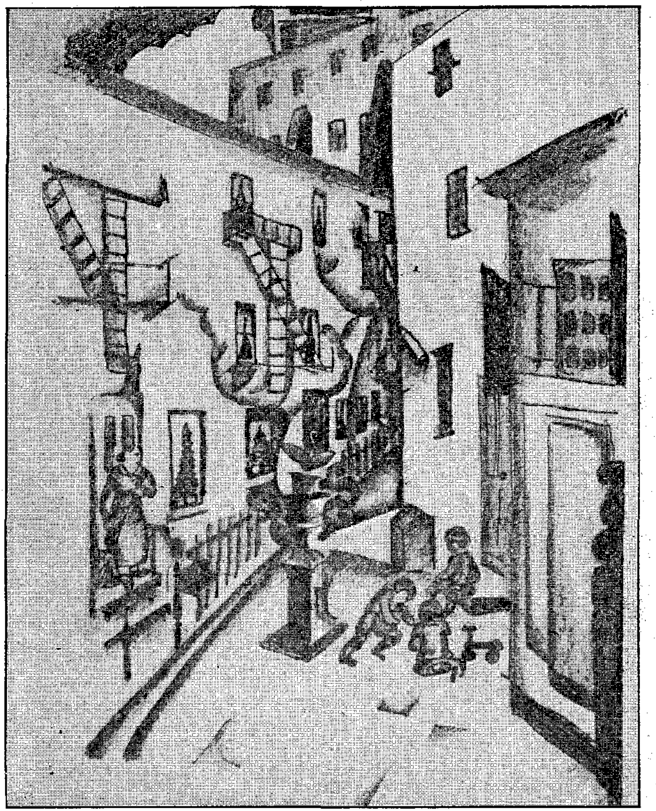

THE PRESENT SOCIAL CENTER OF GREENWICH VILLAGE.

Showing the theater which faces Sheridan Square, where innumerable little tea-rooms with weird names support the section's reputation for Bohemianism.

"Two managers on the western coast, Morosco and Cort, have already demonstrated that the West, if necessary, can stand pretty sturdily on its own feet, and even compete quite favorably with New York. Chicago, on the other hand, with all its wealth and greatness, has never been, theatrically, anything more than a dependent that gratefully picked up the crumbs that New York was willing to toss to it. Why Chicago should not develop into a great producing center is very far from clear. Chicago at an earlier date stood in exactly the same position to New York, operatically, that it does theatrically at present. But the Western city at length revolted from so menial a position, and established its own opera company, a company that is, in every way, a worthy rival to the New York opera company. There is no particular reason why Chicago should not write out a theatrical declaration of independence as well. If Chicago were to become a great producing center, such cities as Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Omaha, and Indianapolis would find themselves in a greatly improved theatrical situation. The Chicago successes might venture upon short trips without great risk."

HENRY JAMES'S FAILURE AS A DRAMATIST

HOW TO FAIL GLORIOUSLY as a dramatist is one way of treating a period of five years in the life of Henry James, the American novelist who became a British citizen just before his death. It was, in his own phrase, his "sawdust and orange-peel phase," and has hitherto not been well known by any save his intimate friends. Mr. Edmund Gosse writes about it now in the April *Scribner's*, and tells the story of the seven or eight plays that James, with "an infinitude of pains and mental distress," wrote between the years 1889 and 1894. Hardly any of these reached the stage at all; one, and that the first, achieved a dubious kind of tolerance from the theatergoing public, while the last, which was probably the best, was killed by a brutal stroke not indeed aimed directly at it. The effect of all this ill fortune on the author himself is what makes the story so well worth the telling. Henry James is described by Mr. Gosse as having been "punctilious, ceremonious, and precise," and by temperament "little fitted to endure the disappointments and delays which must always attend the course of a dramatist who has not conquered a position which enables him to browbeat the tyrants of the stage." Mr. Gosse abets Mr. James's point of view, declaring "the whole existence of the actor is lax and casual; the manager is the capricious leader of an irresponsible band of egotists." Mr. James, he tells us, "lost no occasion of dwelling, in private conversation, on this aspect of an amiable and entertaining profession. He was not prepared to accept young actresses at their own valuation, and the happy-go-lucky democracy of the 'mimes,' as he bracketed both sexes, irritated him to the verge of frenzy." Thus the story begins:



FUTURISM IS RAMPANT IN GREENWICH VILLAGE.

This is how William Zorach sees an odd nook called Milligan Place.

> "It was, however, with a determination to curb his impatience, and with a conviction that he could submit his idiosyncrasies to what he called the 'passionate economy' of play-writing, that he began, in 1889, to dedicate himself to the drama, excluding for the time being all other considerations."

His first venture was a dramatization of his novel, "The American," which Edward Compton produced with himself as *Christopher Newman* in January, 1891. We read:

> "The result, in the provinces, of this first experiment was not decisive. . . . But the final decision in London, where 'The American' was not played until September, 1891, was only partly encouraging."

From dramatizing any other of his books Mr. James turned to writing original plays, which, failing of acceptance from managers at the time, have occasionally been tried as literary experiments in the theater. These plays may be read by the curious in such matters in the two volumes of his works called "Theatricals." At the end of 1893 Mr. James was on the point of giving up when—

> "George Alexander promised that, if he would but persevere, he really and truly would produce him infallibly at no distant date, and poor Henry James could not but persevere. 'I mean to wage this war ferociously for one year more,' and he composed with infinite agony and deliberation the comedy of 'Guy Domvile.'"

And now comes the nearest approach to a real dramatic incident, perhaps, in Mr. James's whole life:

> "The night of January 5, 1895, was the most tragical in Henry James's career. His hopes and fears had been strung up to the most excruciating point, and I think that I have never witnessed such agonies of parturition. 'Guy Domvile'—which has never been printed—was a delicate and picturesque play, of which the only disadvantage that I could discover was that instead of having a last scene which tied up all the threads in a neat conclusion, it left all those threads loose as they would be in life. George Alexander was sanguine of success, and to do Henry James honor such a galaxy of artistic, literary, and scientific celebrity gathered in the stalls of the St. James's Theater as perhaps were never seen in a playhouse before or since. . . . All seemed to be going fairly well until the close, when Henry James appeared and was called before the curtain, only to be subjected—to our unspeakable horror and shame—to a storm of hoots and jeers and catcalls from the gallery, answered by loud and sustained applause from the stalls, the whole producing an effect of hell broke loose, in the midst of which the author, as white as chalk, bowed and spread forth deprecating hands, and finally vanished. It was said at the time, and confirmed later, that this horrible performance was not intended to humiliate Henry James, but was the result of a cabal against George Alexander."

Other records besides Mr. Gosse's supply the information that the "cabal" was formed by the friends of an actress at first engaged for a prominent part and in course of rehearsals replaced by another deemed better fitted. But the tragical case had the happiest of endings:

> "Early next morning I called at 34 De Vere Gardens, hardly daring to press the bell for fear of the worst of news, so shattered with excitement had the playwright been on the previous evening. I was astonished to find him perfectly calm; he had slept well and was breakfasting with appetite. The theatrical bubble in which he had lived a tormented existence for five years was wholly and finally broken, and he returned, even in that earliest conversation, to the discussion of the work which he had so long and so sadly neglected, the art of direct prose narrative. And now a remarkable thing happened. . . . To write for the theater, the qualities of brevity and directness, of an elaborate plainness, had been perceived by him to be absolutely necessary, and he had tried to cultivate them with dogged patience for five years. But when he broke with the theater the rebound was excessive. I recall his saying to me, after the fiasco of 'Guy Domvile': 'At all events, I have escaped forever from the foul fiend Excision!' He vibrated with the sense of liberation, and he began to enjoy, physically and intellectually, a freedom which had hitherto been foreign to his nature."

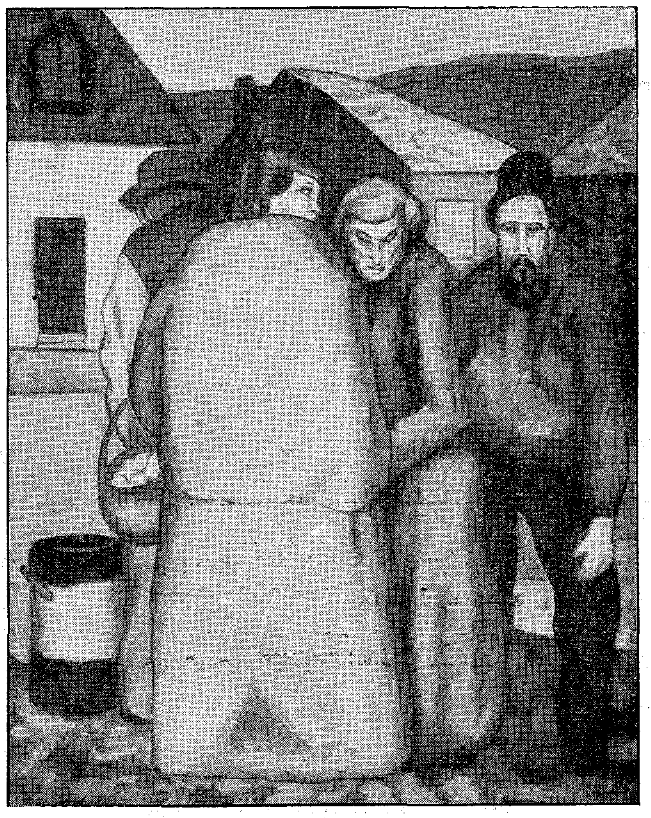
TO KEEP ON EDUCATING COLLEGE GRADUATES

IT WILL BE A GREAT MISTAKE for a college man to suppose after this that his education is completed when his diploma is handed to him, if other colleges follow Princeton's example. Of course, all human existence is considered to be educative, as we are often solemnly informed, but it seems that Princeton plans to pursue her alumni with education. College lectures will be put up in neat printed form and sent to them by mail as long as they live. This will keep them in touch with the intellectual life of the university, and make some visible return for the alumni support so freely granted by her loyal body. Sending out the first lecture of the series, "Has Human Evolution Come to an End?" by Prof. Edwin Grant Conklin, head of the department of biology, President Hibben announces it as "the first step in a plan to make every one of the eleven thousand alumni of Princeton once again Princeton students and continuously active participants in the work of the university." In *The Alumni Weekly* the president's statement goes into fuller detail:

> "It embodies the beginnings of an effort on the part of the University to take Princeton to her alumni; to do something for them and not merely to be asking them continually to do something for Princeton.
>
> "The average alumnus in the past, after his four delightful and memorable years at Princeton, has received his diploma and gone out into the world.
>
> "Thereafter there was no definite and continuous relationship between him and his *alma mater*. He kept in touch with the university through reading *The Alumni Weekly;* at times he returned to take part in university functions or alumni reunions, he attended commencement baseball games or the annual football contests with Yale and Harvard.
>
> "Meanwhile he has known little or nothing of the progressive life of the university and of the contributions members of the faculty were making to the growing thought of the world.
>
> "Princeton's mission is not merely to inform and train the undergraduate mind, but to make significant contributions to the rapidly developing world of knowledge.
>
> "Professors at Princeton are constantly plowing new intellectual ground; but there has been no effective means whereby Princeton might share her intellectual and spiritual life and growth with the great body of her alumni.
>
> "It would indeed be a happy consummation if it were possible to make every man feel that once he matriculated at Princeton he became a Princeton student in a lifelong course.
>
> "It is, therefore, our purpose to endeavor to carry to the alumni body, as far as possible, the most interesting and striking products of the living thought of Princeton of to-day, hoping that some new idea thus gained will prove a stimulus to the intellectual life of the sons of Princeton."

The manner in which the plan is to be put into operation is then further developed:

> "Stenographic reports will be taken of the most interesting lectures delivered during the year to the undergraduates by members of the Princeton faculty. Only such lectures will be selected as embody new ideas or the results of recent research having direct relationship with current events or problems of high present interest.
>
> "The transcripts of the lectures will be carefully edited with a view of making them of the greatest possible interest and use to the alumni.
>
> "They will then be printed in a form easily read and distributed at frequent intervals to Princeton alumni, in no matter what part of the world the individual alumnus may be.
>
> "The printed lectures will be accompanied in each case with a brief biographical sketch of the member of the faculty delivering them. At the end of each lecture there will be a short bibliography, indicating the more important recent books which could profitably be read as shedding light upon the subject matter of the lecture.
>
> "Many alumni have written from time to time to the university asking for guidance in the conduct of their reading. It is to be hoped that these bibliographies will be of real value in that direction.
>
> "This plan is not university extension in the usual sense. The scheme is addrest to those who have actually been in attendance in the classrooms of Princeton.
>
> "Each field of university activity will be covered in these lectures. We wish the alumni to have a more personal knowledge of the members of the faculty through this intimate contact with their thoughts and the results of their learning and research.
>
> "The development of this plan, we hope, will mark a new era in the relations between Princeton and her alumni, and possibly, in the maintenance of such relations, contribute something of value to the cause of university education in general."



HORACE BRODSKY'S "PEASANTS."

Is this one of those pictures that leads Mr. Bartholomew to speak of the "Village" art as "Scandinavian in its gloom, Hispanic in its barbarity, and Slavic in its utter, abject hopelessness?"

The New York *Evening Sun* looks upon this Princeton plan as a means of repaying in part the debt of obligation which the colleges feel is put upon them to-day:

> "In the present period of financial distress the alumni of the American colleges have shown a remarkable spirit of loyalty and generosity. Rare, indeed, is the case where the 'old grad' has contributed something to the endowment funds, and often he has made very real sacrifices for the sake of *alma mater*. When the final count is taken these offerings, which have been pouring in to almost every college in the country, will undoubtedly make an enormous total."

Speaking in its editorial capacity, *The Alumni Weekly* reechoes the feeling exprest by *The Evening Sun* that the bond between college and alumni will have one more strand:

> "These lectures will serve to keep the graduate body in touch with the progress of Princeton's intellectual life, will bring them into closer acquaintance with members of the faculty, and will enable them to supplement their own reading with the results of research in the libraries and laboratories here in Princeton, particularly on problems of present interest. This plan of inaugurating and maintaining a continuous intellectual relationship between Princeton and her sons will, we are sure, be eagerly welcomed by our alumni. The university is bearing the expense of the printing and distribution of these lectures, without charge to their beneficiaries. That is something of a reversal of the usual order in the relationship of a university to its graduates; as President Hibben says, it is an effort 'to do something for them [the alumni], and not merely to be asking them continually to do something for Princeton.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

AMERICA'S FATAL NEGLECT OF ITS MOTHERS AND BABIES

A QUARTER OF A MILLION AMERICAN BABIES died last year of preventable diseases—most of them before they were a year old; and in the same year twenty-three thousand women sacrificed their lives because skilled care and medical advice were not available when they were to become mothers. What makes this record even more shocking is the fact that among fifteen important foreign countries fourteen show a more favorable maternal death-rate than our own enlightened and highly civilized United States, and seven a more favorable infant-mortality rate. These alarming statistics are official and are given out by the Children's Bureau at Washington, which has been investigating health conditions in a number of our States through a careful house-to-house canvass of mothers. Such facts as these have led to the introduction of a maternity bill in Congress by Senator Sheppard and Congressman Towner for "the public protection of maternity and infancy," whereby the great majority of "needless deaths of a mother every thirty minutes and five hundred babies a day" will by proper care be prevented. This legislation is warmly supported by writers in the magazines and the daily press. In particular, *Good Housekeeping* has been urging the "millions of new women voters" to use their influence at once toward the passage of the bill and the saving of the lives of thousands of mothers and babies. The object of the bill is stated as follows by a writer in this magazine:

> "It provides for the creation of a Federal Board of Maternity and Infancy, and for State boards to cooperate with the Federal board in the execution of the act. Its benefits are open to all women in the nation, depending upon the acceptance of the terms of the act by the individual States in which they live. It makes provision for popular instruction in the hygiene of infancy and maternity and related subjects, 'particularly for those to whom such facilities are not accessible.' This instruction is to be carried out through public-health nurses, consultation centers, and other suitable methods, and through qualified lecturers in extension courses provided by the State universities, land-grant colleges, and other public educational institutions. Provision is also made for 'medical and nursing care for mothers and infants at home or at a hospital when necessary, especially in remote areas.'
>
> "The bill provides for governmental appropriations of money to be apportioned on the basis of population among all States agreeing to appropriate an amount equal to that received from the Government. The essential of a lowered infant mortality-rate is, before every other consideration, governmental provision for medical and nursing care, to be available for all mothers and all babies, and to include also education in the hygiene of maternity and infancy available to all girls and women."

"Half of the babies," says Rose Wilder Lane in one of the series of articles *Good Housekeeping* is printing on this subject, "die in the first six weeks after birth, chiefly from causes relating directly to improper care of the mother" before the event. "They die from two causes—poverty and ignorance. The United States lets one baby in every ten die, when money and care would save them. The Children's Bureau has found that as the income of the father doubled, the mortality-rate was more than cut in half." This writer then discloses the fact that "only twenty-three States enforce adequate laws for the registration of births," so that statistics, at best, can be only approximate.

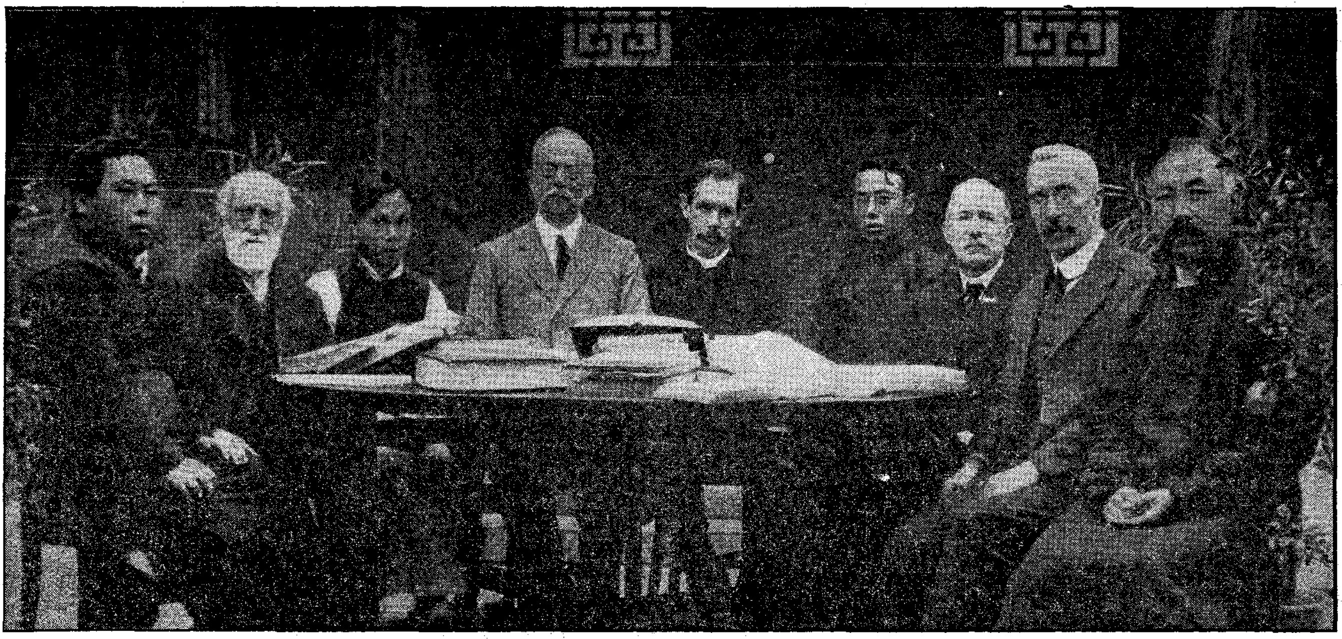
The charge that poverty is partly to blame for the high infant mortality is borne out by statistics collected by the Children's Bureau. According to Anne Martin, who writes in the same magazine:

> "Investigations have disclosed that as a natural result of low wages paid to the father, the mother has to go out to work to increase the family income. It was found that wage-earning mothers and low-wage fathers are in practically the same groups, and that as the father's wages increase the number of wage-earning mothers decreases.
>
> "Investigations made in this and other countries show clearly that the expectant mother's exhausting toil and poor living conditions coincide with the child's inability to survive the first weeks of life. Most expectant mothers in low-income groups find themselves forced to work until the last possible moment, lifting heavy weights, toiling at machines, or doing all their housework and chores.
>
> "In rural areas they have been found doing washing and carrying wood and water long distances, because of the entire lack of household help or the means to employ it.
>
> "These mothers are on their feet again often in a very few days after the birth of the baby, performing the same hard tasks, and consequently are frequently unable to nurse their children. It is surprizing to many of us to learn that as many babies die in the country during the first weeks of life as in cities. These early deaths are almost entirely due to the prenatal toil and lack of care of the mother both before and after the baby's birth.
>
> "To relieve this condition in both city and country districts, government aid to maternity, with its resulting aid to infancy, is imperative. One of the greatest services rendered by government aid provided by England and other countries is found to be relief of the mother from anxiety over increased expenses at the time of childbirth. Government aid enables her to stop work and to secure the rest and care needful for the safety of both herself and her child.
>
> "The list of countries providing some form of government aid to mothers now includes France, Germany, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Great Britain, Italy, Luxemburg, Holland, Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Switzerland—in fact, all of the large and most of the small countries of the so-called 'civilized' world, except the United States."

This writer goes on to ask the practical question:

> "Can our nation afford such waste of human resources involved not only in the large number of deaths, but in the impaired health and lowered vitality of many mothers and babies that live? Governmental ignorance, apathy, and neglect are directly responsible. The lesson to be learned is the immediate institution of higher standards of care during this period. Our Government spent last year more than $47,000,000 through its Department of Agriculture to prevent avoidable losses of crops, cattle, and hogs, and to produce healthy plants and animals; it is its equally imperative duty to make adequate provision to prevent avoidable losses of human life and to produce healthy human beings."

Proof of the need for maternal and infant welfare legislation is found in another article in *Good Housekeeping*, by Anne Shannon Monroe, who tells us that private agencies in New York are doing in a small way exactly what would be done all over the country should the Sheppard-Towner Bill become law. The Maternity Center in New York through its physicians and professional nurses advises, examines, and attends the prospective mother weeks before its actual services are needed, and, if necessary, sends her to a hospital. In the beginning of this organization a consultation was held by prominent physicians, who realized that the maternity problem was growing acute, and maternity center zones were established. The City Club established and financed one center, and others were soon financed by popular subscriptions amounting to $10,000 for each zone. The direct result has been that the death-rate of mothers has been reduced from one in thirty-six to one in ninety-nine.



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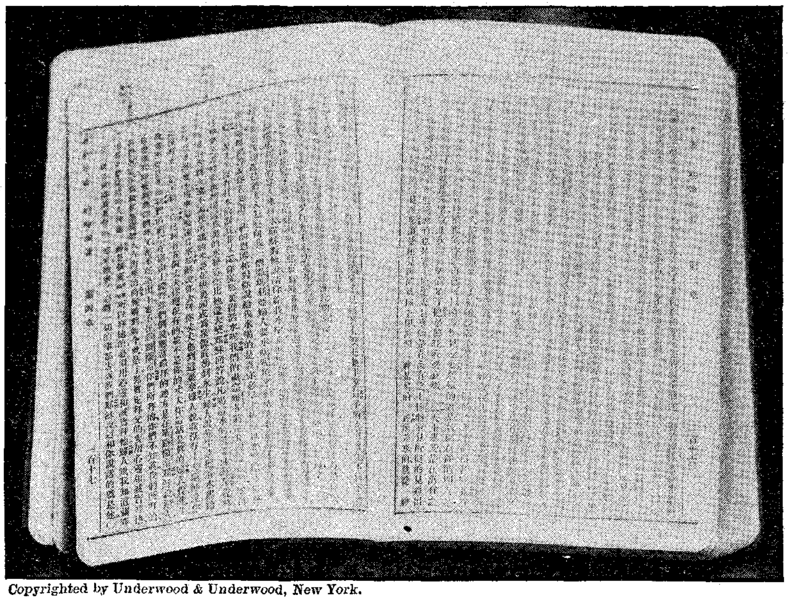
THEY MADE THE NEW TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE FOR THE CHINESE.

This committee, with changing personnel, worked for twenty-five years on the gigantic task of making the Bible available for three-fourths of the population of China. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich (with the white beard) was one of the original committee.

THE NEW CHINESE BIBLE

"A MILE-STONE in the progress of Christianity" is what Dr. W. I. Haven, of the American Bible Society, calls the completion of the revised translation of the Bible in the Chinese Mandarin dialect. Few people, says Dr. Haven, as quoted in *The Christian Herald*, "can realize the huge task that has been accomplished—and few people can realize what the accomplishing of that task will mean to the civilized world." As several of the church papers note, the revision committee have been at work for twenty-five years, and there has now been published through the American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible societies a definitive and scholarly translation in the dialect used by most educated Chinese. These translators, as Margaret E. Sangster notes in *The Christian Herald*, had advantages and facilities lacking to Mr. Morrison, who made an earlier translation into Mandarin under great handicaps. As this writer tells the story of the new translation:



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CHINA'S "KING JAMES VERSION."

The open pages of the new revised Mandarin Bible. It is being printed in China.

> "It was at a meeting of the American Board of Missionaries, held in Shanghai in the May of 1890, that a first organized attempt was made to translate again the Bible into Chinese. Since Morrison's adventure the translation in Mandarin colloquial had been circulated widely, but no other missionary had had either the time or the patience or the skill to improve upon that translation. And so it seems strange that there were many objections (which there were) to the appointing of a committee of twelve men who were given authority to push the matter.
>
> "Despite the great difficulties that these twelve men were forced to work under they outlined, at the conference, a very definite plan which—tho expanded in some details—was rather carefully followed. It provided that a number of English-speaking scholars and an equal number of Chinese scholars should work together on the books of the Bible, translating, retranslating, and rounding every verse into its most correct form. It provided that the one translation of the Bible should be made in three versions.
>
> "The work, from its beginning until its end, occupied twenty-five years of arduous and unceasing work. It has been figured out that several hours were spent upon each verse. And there are over thirty-one thousand verses in the Bible!
>
> "Of course, the original committee changed. Some of the members of it resigned, some of them died. And the original translators changed, too. But, for all that, a singularly small number of people completed the colossal task. And to-day the finished product is leaving the presses under the name of 'The Revised Mandarin Bible.'"

This new Bible, according to a statement sent out by the Bible Society, will go forth to more people than any other translation that has been made. It is also declared to be the most accurate of all Chinese translations, of which there have been scores, complete or partial, in some thirty of the various Chinese dialects. The revised Mandarin Bible is said to sustain the same relation to these other Chinese translations that our own King James version sustains to the English translations of the Scriptures made before 1611. And just as the King James Bible played an important part in developing the English language, so it is thought that this Chinese Bible will help greatly to unify and standardize Chinese speech. Dr. Goodrich, of the translation committee, says he has learned that "Mandarin colloquial is worthy to stand alongside the great languages of the world."

PRISON CRUELTY AND THE CHURCH

"STONE WALLS DO A PRISON MAKE," exclaims an ex-convict who has curst his keeper for chasing away birds that came to sing on his window-sill. And the editor of *The Churchman* (Episcopal), agreeing, declares "the history of prisons is a gruesome, bestial, and cruel tale, that belongs on the darker side of human affairs." He is drawn to the subject by the article in *The Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Prison Cruelty," by Frank Tannenbaum, who, arguing from his own experience, maintains that inhumanity will always mark prison administration so long as the policy of isolation, as against socialization, is continued. The editor of the Episcopalian weekly criticizes the Church for its lack of a definite program in behalf of those immured, and commends for public approval the remedy suggested by Tannenbaum and Thomas Mott Osborne—the substitution of socialization for soul-killing isolation. "Generally speaking, the Christian Church has not interested itself greatly in what has gone on within prison walls." On the contrary, "we have deemed that to be a field for specialists; prison wardens and politicians have by general consent been considered to be the specialists to be entrusted with these matters." To give point to his view, the writer quotes this from Mr. Tannenbaum's article:

"I do not want to be unkind to the 'Chippie Chaser.' He had been a keeper for twenty years; practically his whole life had been passed in looking after men in their weakest and in their most brutal moments. He had been, for a long time, in charge of the confinement of the men in the cooler, or in the dark cell, before the cooler took its place, and his contact with the men was in their most helpless and least interesting moments. Confined in his little room of twenty-eight cells, locked away from the rest of the prison, his was a very dull and monotonous life. I was there fourteen days as a prisoner, but he had been there for many years as a keeper, and it is not the place where a man can keep his senses in a normal state over a long period of time.

"We called him the 'Chippie Chaser' because he used to chase the little birds off the window that would occasionally come there with early morning and chirp a morning song. To a man in the cooler, hungry and unwashed, with a broken body and a sick, melancholy soul, a cheering note from a little bird was a very pleasant sound. It used to freshen and lighten our burden. He knew it. That is why he chased the birds away."

On which the editor of *The Churchman* comments as follows:

"The poor, the ignorant, and the helpless have, through the ages, entertained fear and hatred of jails and jailers; for jails and jailers have in the long history of government been used at times as the instruments of tyranny. To lovers of liberty everywhere prisons have symbolized more than public safety. They have suggested oppression. The opening of prison doors has been hailed as a sign of the millennium in human affairs. Jesus took up this symbol resident in the soul of plain people when he preached the opening of prison doors.

"What have the Church and churchmen done about prison administration? All too little, it must be confessed. The cure of souls has generally stopt short of looking after those that are in prison, except as the chaplain makes his occasional visit to some one in jail or stands beside the convict as the noose is placed about his neck. As we have said before in these columns, the problem is too specialized to be handled by individual clergymen. It should be handled by dioceses and by federated church agencies; but it should not be neglected. Why should reporters for daily newspapers be doing for prisons what the churches haven't even attempted to do—expose cruelty and inefficient administration? We maintain that what is being revealed by ex-prisoners from time to time of prison cruelty ought to have been known to the churches. In the contributors' column of the same *Atlantic* in which Mr. Tannenbaum's article is published the editor writes:

"'In the Rhode Island State Prison during the year 1918–19, a prisoner by the name of William F. Herman was strung up by the wrists for periods of two, four, five, and six days, hanging from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M., and on days when moving pictures were shown in the prison, until 11 P.M. This punishment was inflicted for talking in the shop. During those hours he was not given toilet privileges and couldn't wash at any time during the days of punishment. Altogether he was strung up for twenty-one days in one year's time.'

"Perhaps the Christian churches of Rhode Island exposed this scandal. Perhaps the churches knew nothing about it. We maintain that they ought to have known about it. The Christian Church should see to it that the sparrows of hope and cheer that perch on the window-sills of prisons should not be driven away by a system of administration that is antagonistic in every way to Christ's definition of human relations."

JEWISH-CHRISTIAN ACCORD

JEWISH RESENTMENT of Christian propaganda which identified Americanization with Christianization has been allayed by the promise of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America that in the future such form of Christian propagation will not be countenanced. The Jewish leaders asked that proselyting among their people be altogether discontinued, but this the Christian leaders could not grant, since it was declared to be the essence of the Christian religion to propagate itself. However, they indorsed the resolution that there should be no tendency henceforth to cloak religious efforts under the guise of patriotism, and this decision seems to have afforded eminent satisfaction to the Jews. The differences between the two creeds were composed at a meeting in New York, in which the Jews were represented by the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the largest rabbinical body in the world, and the Christians by the Federal Council of Churches and the Home Missions Council of Churches. The gathering was attended by such a spirit of understanding and harmony that the leaders exprest a desire for "further conferences and continued fellowship," and found in it a text for their respective papers. However, "this conference does not indicate any lavender liberalism which would surrender precious convictions," says *The Christian Century* (Disciples). "All the men about the council-table had strong convictions. The important thing was the courtesy and good will." Similar gratification over the mutual accord evidenced at the conference is uttered by *The Jewish Chronicle* (Detroit), which goes on to say:

"Especially clear cut is the expression of the delegates upon the subject of identifying Christian proselytism with any form of Americanization. Once and for all, it will be impossible for any of the churches to print what appeared in our local newspapers only a few weeks ago, that 'Christianization and Americanization are one and the same thing.' It is in no small part due to the spread of this doctrine that the wicked untruth has been preached from many pulpits that Bolshevism has in greatest part been created and sponsored by Jews. The logic is entirely normal. If Jews can not be good Americans, it is not unnatural that they should be Bolsheviki. The resolutions as adopted at New York put an end to the possibility of such an inference. We print herewith the resolutions as adopted, for we believe that this statement of principles is destined to become an historic document:

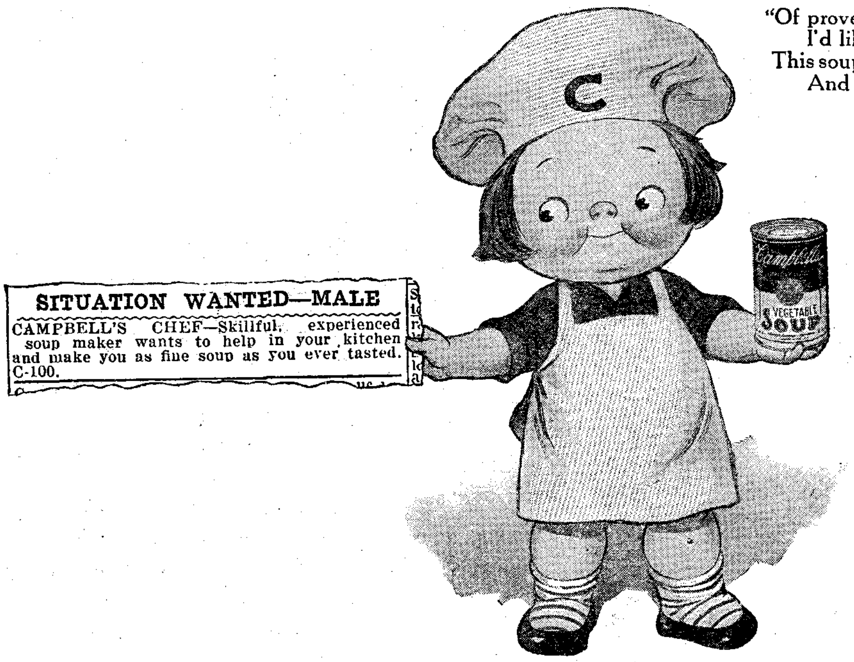
"'*Resolved:* 1. That we appreciate this opportunity for the free exchange of thought and conviction between representatives of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Home Missions Council, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

"'2. That we disclaim, and deplore, the use of the term "Americanization" in any case where it is made to mean or to imply that there is no distinction between the words "Americanization" and "Christianization," or carries the implication that Jews, or people of other religious and other races, are not good Americans. No Church should use the term "Americanization" as a cloak for proselyting to its distinctive religious views.

"'3. That we desire to cooperate with each other as brethren, in all efforts for Americanization and for promoting righteousness in the American people.

"'4. That we express the desire for further conferences and continued fellowship.'"

"Of proven skill and high repute
I'd like to work for you
This soup supreme is my long suit
And bound to suit you too."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No trouble for you. No cooking cost. No waste. But a delicious strength-giving soup, and economical too.

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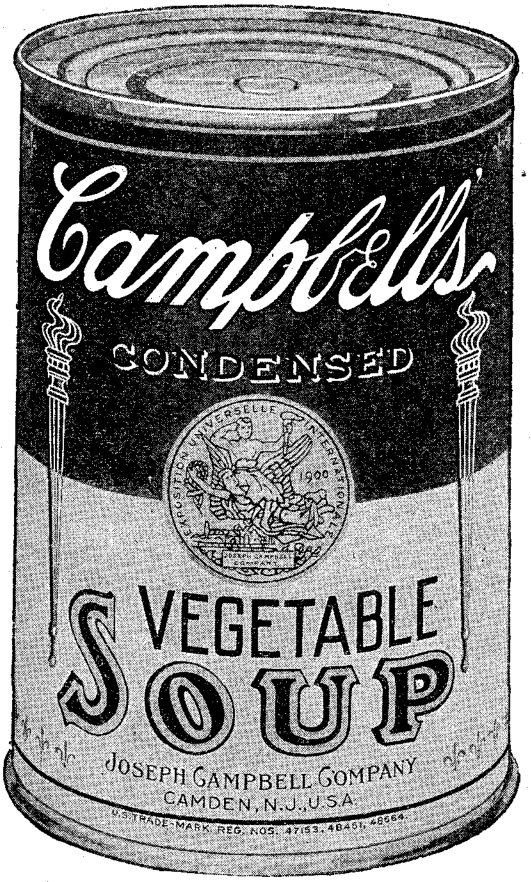
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LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

WHAT has passed into history since the war ended does not help to clothe the fighting four years with any added romance. Siegfried Sassoon did not see war romantically while he was taking a part in it. Now his bitterness expresses some of the disillusion that we catch here and there from ex-soldiers. This poem appears in a recent volume called "Picture Show" (E. P. Dutton & Co.):

MEMORIAL TABLET

(Great War)

BY SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Squire nagged and bullied till I went to fight
(Under Lord Derby's Scheme). I died in hell—
(They called it Passchendaele). My wound was slight,
And I was hobbling back; and then a shell
Burst slick upon the duck-boards: so I fell
Into the bottomless mud, and lost the light.

At sermon-time, while Squire is in his pew,
He gives my gilded name a thoughtful stare;
For, tho low down upon the list, I'm there;
"*In proud and glorious memory*" . . . that's my due.
Two bleeding years I fought in France, for Squire:
I suffered anguish that he's never guessed.
Once I came home on leave: and then went west . . .
What greater glory could a man desire?

THE woman's part in the war has found few to celebrate it. But Maurice Hewlett makes amends for this oversight, in part at least, in this simple history. It appears in the London *Mercury*, a review which issued its first number last November:

ELSIE INGLIS

BY MAURICE HEWLETT

Who is it lies here
Betwixt the wind and the water,
Whom all Scotland mourns
As a mother for her daughter?

"I was Elsie Inglis
When I trod the ground;
Now I am lying here
In a long sleep and sound."

What did you do, Elsie Inglis,
To prove your heart's worth?
"I labored all my life long
To serve women on earth."

And what was it you did
Earned you this requiem?
"When men went out to fight,
I went out with them."

What could a woman do
In such unholy revel?
"Men fought with each other,
And I fought with evil."

When men fought with men
What foe could you hold?
"The foe they left behind them,
Fever, Famine, and Cold."

Which was the bitterest
Of all you saw fight?
"My foe slew blindly,
But men in broad light.

"My foe slew blindly,
The children with the mother:
My foe slew men,
But men slew each other."

WHEN Kipling sang of the "Red Gods" and exultantly chanted that "we go, go, go away from here; on the other side the world we're overdue," he seemed to voice something universal. Can it be that the following poem, appearing in the London *Nation*, could not be written before the war, unless as the expression of some backward community? Now the writer discovers the highest virtue in the contented and the circumscribed:

PARVO POTENS

BY FRANK MACDONALD

Bide where thou art
If thou be great of soul.
The green seas roll
Their languorous waves round many an island fair;
But tho such subtle opiates Nature's care
Doth treasure, 'tis to soothe the soul's despair.
Bide thou at home.

Bide where thou art,
Common is not unclean.
Cloud not thy days serene
For gold and gems, raiment and wine and meat
Such as the eyes of Orient kings do greet.
These are but things—toys for Earth's children meet.
Bide thou at home.

Bide where thou art.
Nazareth was but small
And of ill repute withal;
In the parched land a byword and a sneer,
Yet now among Earth's names it hath no peer,
Yea, Earth from Heaven itself that name did hear.
Bide thou at home.

Bide where thou art.
The shouting multitude
Clamor for vulgar food,
And for their souls' need do not care at all.
Pay thou the daily debt of duties small.
If thou art needed, Time will bring thy Call.
Bide thou at home.

WHATEVER the virtues of "Parvo Potens," the other call is insistent, granted you feel it at all. In the same day that the preceding presents itself, comes also this in the Sydney *Bulletin*, and we leave them both to work their own magic:

THE ANCIENT WEST

BY RODERIC QUINN

What is it in the West
That calls and calls to me,
That fills me with unrest
And will not let me be?

I can not choose but heed
That summons on the wind;
Is it more breadth I need
For body and for mind?

Is it some lonely track
That calls me on and on—
The embers, cold and black,
Of camp-fires dead and gone?

The haggard, broken men
Who camped within their gleams,
And dreamed and drowsed and then
Arose and passed like dreams?

Or is it but the call
Of Nature, great and rude—
Of silence over all,
Vast space, vast solitude?

'Tis said that in wide lands,
Wide seas, the soul is drawn
More near by secret hands
To sunset, stars and dawn.

Am I so called to share
In moods select, sublime,
With earth and sky and air,
Some wonder grayed by Time?

Is it the calm that reigns
Above, around, beneath
The mystic, mighty plains
That seem to dream and breathe?

Perchance some ancient quest,
Race-old, still calls me on,
Like those who wended west
Ere yet was Babylon.

To seek, and find, and know,
To dream, and fail, and die,
They followed where the glow
Of sunset lit the sky.

This truth gray years attest,
Tho star or empire falls:
The West is ever West,
And evermore it calls!

WHETHER an innovator in poetic diction or just a faithful recorder of local speech, we leave Mr. Phillpotts and his bucolic gem to those who know their Wessex better. Anyway, there is the flavor of Herrick and a few other old post-Elizabethans about this from the London *Athenæum:*

THE LOVER

BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS

Under the silver thatch, where dwells my love,
About her dormer window, in the straw,
The sparrows build and with their morning talk
Often awaken her.

And by the lattice climbs a crimson rose,
Who, if he could but see my dinky dear,
Before her loveliness, so wonderful,
Would pale with jealousy.

When the first glow of honeysuckle dawn
Cuddles her cottage in the dayspring light,
I pass upon my woodland road to work
And whistle as I come;

And if she hear and twinkle out of bed
To wave a kiss, then all my toil goes well;
But if she heed me not for weariness,
How long the working day!

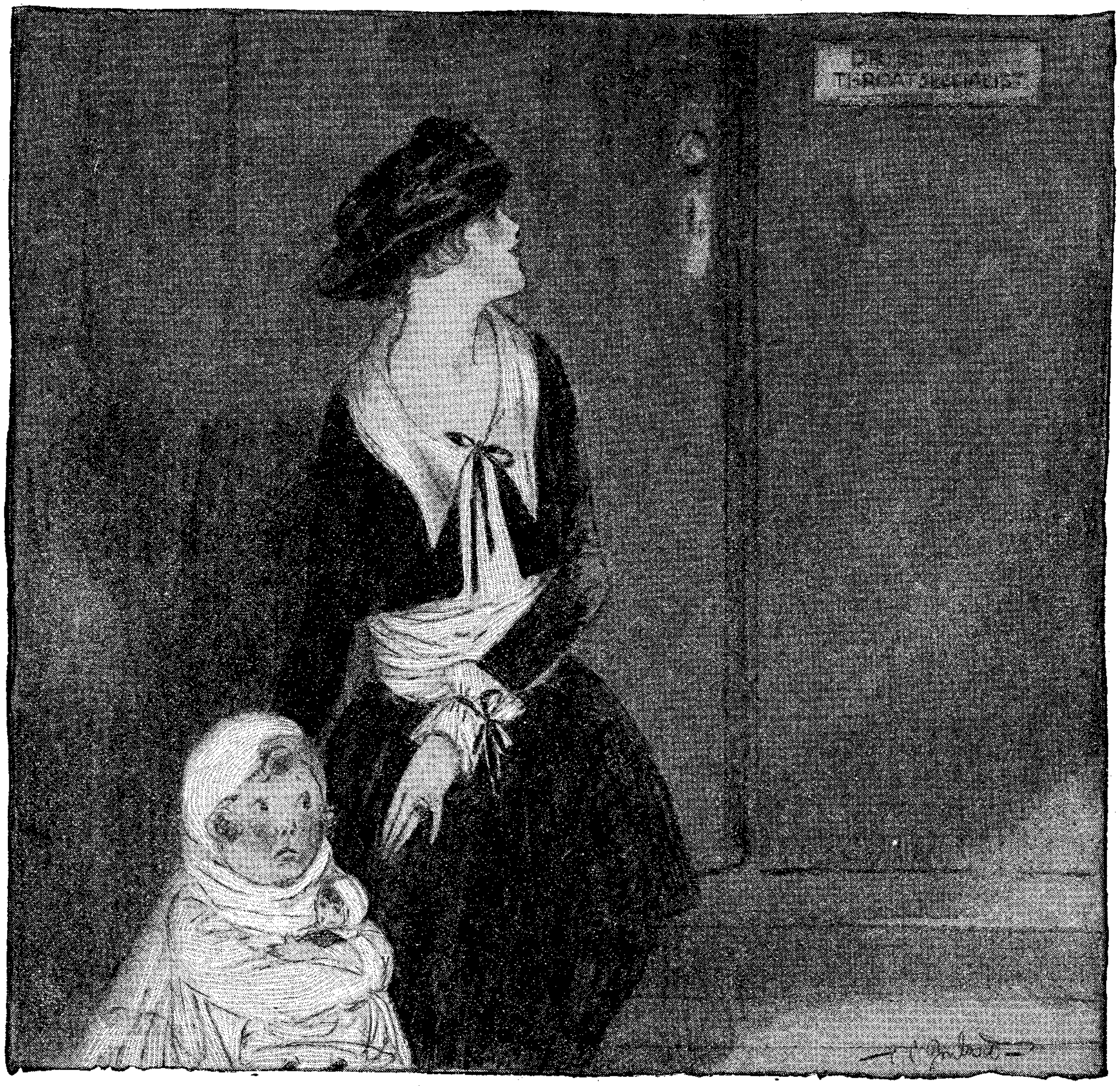
WITH the dry light of the realist "G. S. B." sets out this implicit village tragedy. Why does not some publisher bid for the seed he sows so plentifully in *The Tribune*'s "Conning Tower."

SENTENCED

BY G. S. B.

I sat there in that ghastly waiting-room—
Contrived, it seemed, to enervate and appal.
On awkward chairs ranged stiffly round a wall
Papered with noxious flowers in nauseous bloom,
There we all sat in meditative gloom,
Or turned the pages of old magazines
That had been old when I was in my teens
And still lived on, untouched by common doom.

And then the office door slid stickily back.
Let forth a girl that looked not left or right:
From her all hope had suddenly been robbed,
For her the world had suddenly gone black;
She walked as one who walks in sleep at night;
I saw her shoulders heaving as she sobbed.



The Right Dentifrice Won't Cause Sore Throat

If you want to be sure that any persistent throat or nose irritation is not being caused by your dentifrice, use one without drugs. Ask your doctor about it.

Naturally, the teeth and gums are no less susceptible to this *misapplication* of drugs than the throat and nose. The whole matter suggests caution, and more and more people every day are wary of the risk involved.

They prefer instead the complete dental safety of Dr. Lyon's which contains no drugs and no risk. It cleans the teeth thoroughly and so preserves them. And cleaning the teeth with Dr. Lyon's also polishes and makes them white. That's as far as a *dentifrice* can go safely—or *you* can go safely.

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LESSONS IN AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

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THE PRESIDENT'S POWER OF PARDON

AMONG THE POWERS of the President the power of pardon is one of which we hear little usually. But there are times when the exercise of this power becomes the subject of newspaper comment and of every man's conversation throughout the country. One such case is mentioned by Mr. Taft in his discussion of the President's power of pardon in "Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers" (Columbia University Press), and is quoted below on this page. As Mr. Taft explains, this wide power enables the President to pardon any one guilty of an offense against the United States, "before indictment, after indictment, and before conviction, or after conviction." He need not name the persons to be pardoned if he pardons a class and makes provision by which the persons affected shall establish their membership in that class. Under such circumstances the pardon is called "an amnesty." The President has power to grant reprieves, which means only a suspension of the execution of a sentence. In one case the Supreme Court said that a pardon reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offense and the guilt of the offender, and when the pardon is full it "relieves the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offense." This is rather a strong statement in the view of ex-President Taft, who remarks that "it is difficult to clothe Omnipotence with such a power." Congress may not restrict the President in the exercise of his power of pardon, we are advised by Mr. Taft, who continues:

A DIFFICULT DUTY—"The duty involved in the pardoning power is a most difficult one to perform, because it is so completely within the discretion of the Executive and is lacking so in rules or limitations of its exercise. The only rule he can follow is that he shall not exercise it against the public interest. The guilt of the man with whose case he is dealing is usually admitted, and even if it is not, the judgment of the court settles that fact in all but few cases. The question which the President has to decide is whether under peculiar circumstances of hardship he can exercise clemency without destroying the useful effect of punishment in deterring others from committing crimes. The frequent result of human punishment is that those near to the criminal or dependent upon him suffer more than he does, and their pitiable condition often furnishes a plea for mitigation of the penalty to the offender. Those who plead for pardon are generally entirely blind to the right of society to be protected from criminals and to have those of criminal tendencies deterred from yielding to them by fear of punishment. If the fear of punishment is lessened by Executive clemency to those convicted, the benefit of punishment will be largely lost. It is a case where organized emotion and sentiment are likely to mislead, to the public detriment.

DANGER OF TOO MUCH LENIENCY—"It seems to me that the people of New York and of the country generally are in danger of being led by an unwise sentiment into a treatment of convicted criminals that will neither impart to the criminals the proper lesson from punishment nor will keep before those likely to become criminals the fear of the law as a deterrent. It is, of course, wise and humane that State prisons and penitentiaries should be made as healthful as possible for the confinement of those sentenced to spend a term within their walls, and it is wise to provide healthful labor and primary and industrial education. The impulse of many prison reformers, however, to treat the prisoners as victims and to make society the scapegoat for all their sins and vicious propensities and crimes is a wrong one, which, if yielded to, will certainly lead to bad results and ultimately to a retracing of steps toward greater rigidity and severity. The theory that by treating criminals as if they had no criminal tendencies you can eliminate such tendencies is one that may work in some cases, but the exceptions will be so many as to make the policy ultimately ridiculous, and worse than ridiculous, most harmful. A man who violates the law in such a way as to call for a sentence ought to be punished for his violation, and he ought to be punished. He need not be, and ought not to be, subjected to cruel or unwholesome surroundings, but he should be made to feel that he is suffering punishment for that which he has done. He may be given an opportunity to reform, and, so far as it is possible, be encouraged to change his ways, but if he is to be coddled and to receive the impression that he is a victim instead of being a criminal, the enforcement of our criminal law will be a failure.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY—"The President has to keep these distinctions in mind in the exercise of Executive clemency, and must stifle his emotions for pity for the family and dependents of the criminal in the consideration of the character of the offense and the necessity for having it plainly understood that such an offender is not to escape with immunity.

"There has been a custom in the Presidential office of pardoning men who are supposed to be near their death to enable them to go home and die with their families. The difficulty in such cases is in being certain that death is near. I had two notable cases in which I was assured by the prison authorities that death was imminent, and that if they were to be released at all, to die, they ought to be released at once. I instituted as thorough an investigation as I could through the army and navy surgeons in the employ of the Government and reached the conclusion from the evidence submitted that death was certain. I pardoned both of them. One man died and kept his contract. The other recovered at once, and seems to be as healthy and active as any one I know. I had a suspicion of fraud in the latter case and instituted an investigation to see whether I had been deceived by the friends of the prisoner or the prisoner himself. I was not able to find the evidence of such fraud.

"It has been suggested to me that if the man had been guilty of fraud in inducing me to pardon him, I might have set aside the pardon as void and directed the arrest of the former convict. I do not think that in such a case a pardon could be set aside. I do not think either I or a court would have had the authority to issue a warrant for the arrest of the man and to restore him to prison. It seems to me it would be like a case of a man acquitted by a jury which was bribed by him. He might be thereafter convicted of bribery, but he could not be convicted of the crime of which the verdict of the jury acquitted him.

"There are curious notions about pardons in the minds of some people. When Mr. Knox was Attorney-General a Congressman came to him and said that he would like to have a man pardoned who had been sent to the penitentiary for robbing a post-office. He said that the convict had been a great supporter of his and he would like to get him out. Mr. Knox asked him what the ground for pardon was, and he said he was a good fellow and had been his friend. Knox said that was no reason. "But," said the Congressman, "I understand that each Congressman has a right to two pardons during his term, and I want this to be one of mine."

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SPECULATION IN GERMAN SECURITIES

By MAX WINKLER, Ph.D., from *The Magazine of Wall Street*

THE RECENT ADVANCE of the mark has greatly stimulated the demand for both German currency and internal bonds. The demand has become so great (running at the rate of $1,000,000 a day) that most of the larger dealers refused to accept orders for less than 50,000 marks, and a very limited number have placed the minimum at 100,000 marks. The demand for German securities is further increased by the growth of importation of German goods which are considerably in excess of what they were previously. Detailed trade figures have not yet become available, but they are expected to show great increases in both German exports to this country and in the volume of goods Germany has been buying from America. Had Germany's buying of American raw materials been less extensive, the mark no doubt would have risen more sharply than it did.

The eagerness on the part of Americans either to speculate in German securities or hold them for investments is easily understood. We must realize that commercial and industrial Germany is in earnest in its efforts to regain stability, and is genuinely desirous of working to recover her prewar position. This is wonderfully evidenced by the Leipzig Fair which commenced last October, and which more than 120,000 visitors attended, or about 20 per cent. more than at any previous fair. About 11,000 of the fairgoers were foreign buyers, chiefly from Holland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and North and South America. The most important exhibits were those of the technical section, including many types of new machine tools, mechanical and electrical devices, and novelties. The accuracy of the work done by the machinery exhibited, as well as the finish of the machines themselves, left nothing to be desired. Other sections were toys, porcelain and crockery, aluminum-ware, construction materials for the building trades, textiles, musical instruments, and jewelry.

DETAILS OF GERMAN SECURITIES

In view of the above-mentioned facts we should not attempt to discourage the American investor or speculator in German securities, whether they be in the form of government or municipal bonds, industrial or banking obligations, or even common and preferred stocks of leading manufacturing concerns. What the American does need is more information, and we shall therefore attempt to give him a fairly detailed account of various speculative and investment possibilities of the securities which are offered in this country.

The securities most actively traded in in this country are doubtless the bonds issued by the several German municipal governments. They are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the entire present and future property and full tax-levying power of the issuing cities. Most of them (especially the 1919 issues) were issued to take care of the increasing expenditures of the municipalities as well as many new inventions and to meet changed economic conditions brought about by the war. The bonds are redeemable either by annual or semiannual drawings amounting to a small part of the entire loan, usually between ½ and 2½ per cent., or by purchase at par and accrued interest. The issues also provide that coupons and interest, if presented after a period of four years and thirty years respectively from date on which they are due or mature, shall be invalid.

The table herewith presents a number of municipal issues which are quoted on various German exchanges at prices yielding from 4 to 6 per cent. The assurance of their safety lies in the natural resources as well as the industrial and commercial importance of the issuing municipalities.

Name of City	Population (Thousands)	Amounts Issued (1,000 Marks)	Date of Issue	Interest Payable (%)	Smallest Denomination (Marks)	Date of Maturity
1. Hamburg...... (Free State)	1,000	40,000†	1904	3½(JO)	500	I
		60,000	1913	4(AO)	500	1953
		85,000**	1914	4(AO)	500	1955
		55,000	1919	4½(JJ)	500	1921A
2. Leipzig.......	750	60,000	1908	4(AO)	200	9.30.30S
		80,000	1916	5(JJ)	200	6.30.25A
		120,000	1918	5(AO)	200	9.30.28A§
3. Nuremberg....	400	12,500	1.16.19	4(JJ)	100	1953
4. Stettin.........	400	25,300	12.9.12	4(AO)	200	1953
5. Chemnitz.....	350	50,000	1908	4(JD)	200	1954
		80,000	1914	4(JD)	200	1923A
6. Stuttgart......	250	33,000	8.8.06	4(JJ)	200	1951
7. Kiel..........	175	21,500	4.17.13	4(JD)	100	1929A
8. Mannheim.....	173	10,000	1912	4(MS)	100	1949
		15,000	1.1.14	4½(AO)	100	1951
9. Lübeck........ (Free State)	140	10,000*	2.19.12	4(JD)	200	6.1.14A
		20,000	2.5.12	4(AO)	1,000	6.1.21T
10. Heidelberg.....	125	3,500	4.23.07	4(MN)	200	11.1.13A
		5,000	5.25.12	4(MN)	100	1947
11. Vienna.........	2,039	250,000¶	11.13.18	4(MS)	200¶	3.1.20A

* Outstanding M9,575,500. § Amounting to 1% of loan; 1½% from 9.30.38; 2% from 9.30.48. † Outstanding M35,236,500. ** Outstanding M84,641,500. A—By annual drawings beginning this date. S—By semiannual drawings beginning this date. I—By semiannual drawings amounting to ½ of 1% of this issue. ¶ Kronen.

GERMAN MUNICIPAL BONDS.

GERMAN INDUSTRIALS

Among the industrial bonds which are quoted on the various German exchanges at prices yielding from 4¾ to 6½ per cent. there are many which should prove attractive. It is, however, very difficult to obtain them, as they are very closely held, chiefly because of their excellent rating and their substantial profit possibilities. The bonds most actively traded in are the 50,000,000-mark issue of the Friedrich Krupp Corporation. Of this authorized issue 25,000,000 marks are outstanding; annual interest of 4 per cent. is payable January and July, and they are available in denominations of 500, 1,000, 2,000, and 5,000 marks. Also the 30,000,000-mark 4½ per cent. issue of the Hoechst Dye Works of June 14, 1919, and the 25,000,000-mark issue of the Phœnix Mining Works.

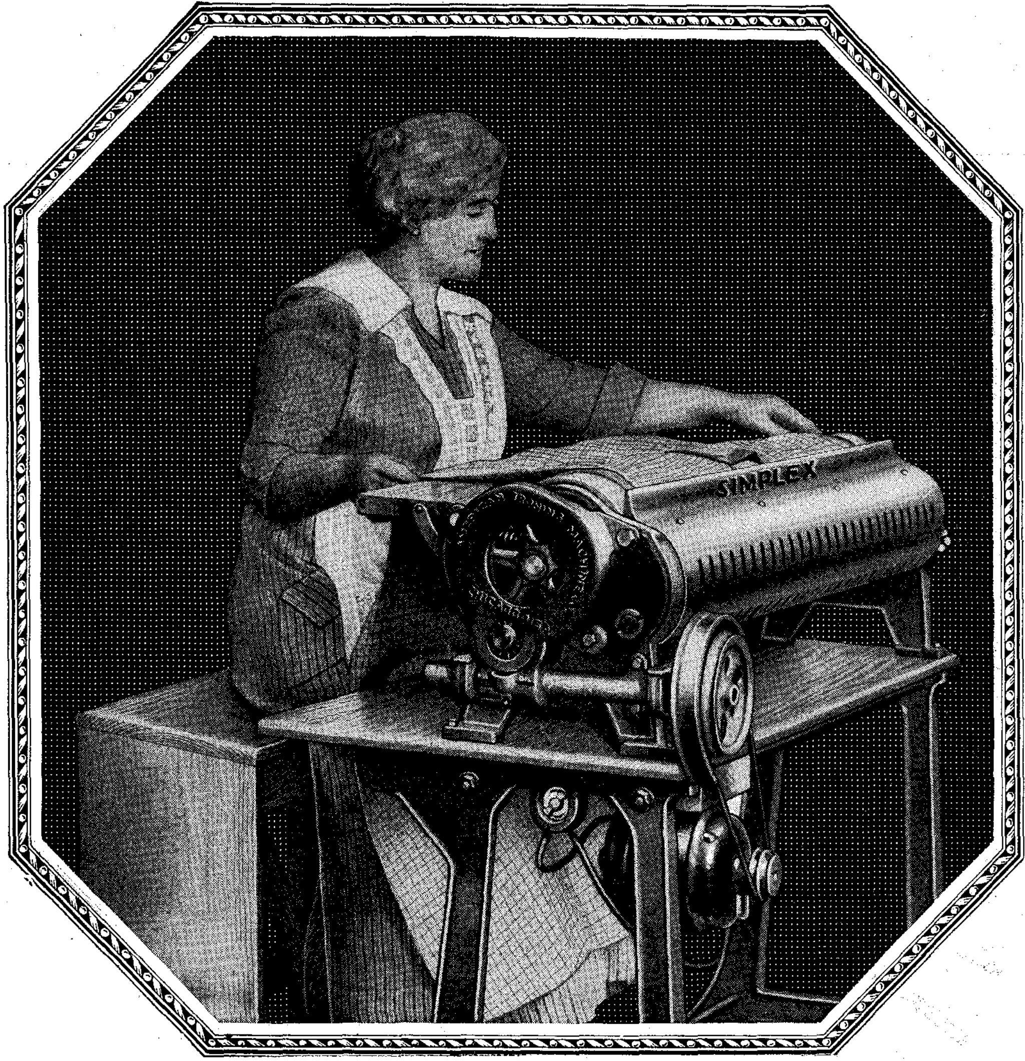
While these lines were being written reports were received from Germany in regard to an attempt to overthrow the Ebert Government. Owing to the uncertainty of affairs and the recently begun Communist propaganda it would be advisable to consider conditions carefully before making purchases.

MORTGAGE BONDS

Another form of securities having good speculative possibilities are the so-called *Pfandbriefe*, or mortgage bonds. Trading in these has been very small, chiefly because they are little, if at all, known to the average American investor. Prior to and during the war they were confined almost exclusively to German buyers; only from time to time did foreign interests secure them solely because of their high rating and their substantial yield. The outstanding feature of these securities is their protection, as to principal and interest, the mortgage bonds constituting a prior lien on the present and future property of the corporation against which they have been issued. The majority of these bonds possess what is called in Germany *Mündelsicherheit*, that is, they are secured savings-bank investments, protected as to principal and interest in case of financial embarrassment of the issuing banking institution or the organization against which they have been issued.

The bonds are issued by the large mortgage and banking corporations in Germany on such real estate or property as has been accepted for insurance by fire assurance companies of good standing, and which has been in use for a period of at least three years. Theaters, breweries, and mining properties are excluded. The amount granted is not to exceed one-half the income of the property, determined by the valuation thereof by government experts. That valuation is, in most cases, equivalent to twenty times the average annual income for a period of five years prior to application for loan, less taxes and 4 per cent. allowed for depreciation, or to the amount at which the applying corporation's property has been insured. If the property has been in use for three and not more than five years, 10 per cent. is deducted for depreciation purposes; if in use for less than three years, bonds may be issued only by unanimous approval of the board of directors of the banking institution, and are not to exceed one-half the cost of the property.

In accordance with the German law of July 13, 1899, which went into effect January 1, 1900, only certain specified banking corporations and institutions have the privilege of issuing mortgage bonds the nature of which is discust above. Institutions which have been engaged in this line of business prior to May 1, 1898, are not affected by this law.



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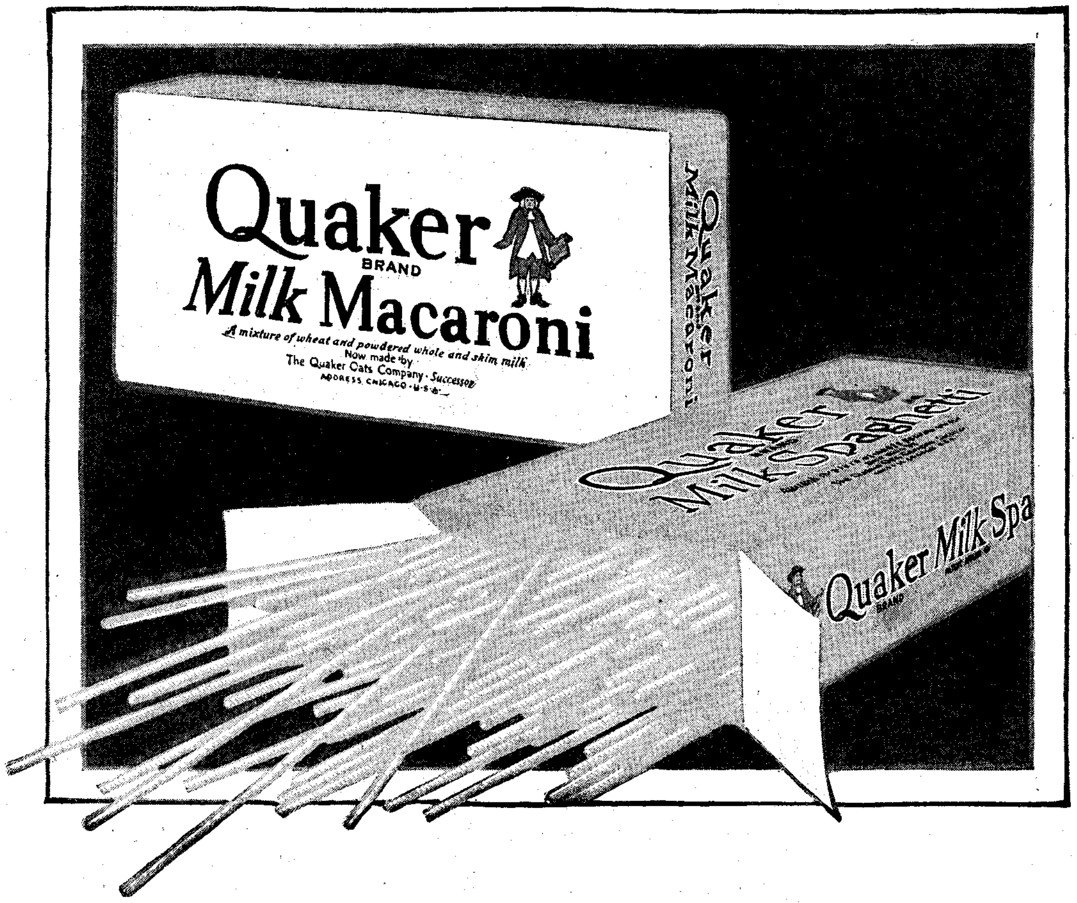

A real achievement in nutrition, *say dietitians*

A wonderful new food delight, *say famous cooks*

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Old-time favorites, macaroni and spaghetti, but made in a wholly new way.

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Famous cooks, whose first interest in food is flavor, acclaim it an achievement in tastiness, a new food delight.

From nature's richest larder

When we set out to make macaroni and spaghetti there was no existing formula that satisfied us.

We sought to make these products ideal foods—complete and perfect nutritive rations. And we sought to enhance their flavor, if we could.

We began with wheat, choosing from nature's larder her richest grades—and experimenting with many blendings of them.

We found one kind, great golden-kerneled grains, rich in gluten, which gave superlative results; and this we adopted exclusively, though it cost us more than ordinary blends.

But we didn't stop with this superior wheat, abundant though it was in body-building nourishment. We went again to nature's larder—this time to her fertile dairy lands—and chose that other great body-building food of man, sweet and wholesome *milk.*

What dietitians told us

For in milk, dietitians told us, there is one vital food substance that wheat fails to supply.

A substance, known as vitamines, which is absolutely essential to human growth and health. Our daily food problem is to get as much of it as we can.

Combine milk and wheat, these scientists said, and you will have a perfect food value—man's two greatest foods made into one. Milk and wheat—the fat o' the land!

In bread and milk, our childhood's wholesome supper. In bread and cheese, the cotter's daily standby. In bread and butter, the staff of life.

A new food delight—a new food value

We then set to work to find a way to combine milk with wheat, in spaghetti and macaroni, so that it would keep indefinitely.

Finally we found that way—after many experiments. And we found, when we were through, that we had a better macaroni and spaghetti than even we had hoped for.

The sticks were a beautiful amber, almost translucent, and so hard and brittle they broke off sharp and clean, like crisp, fresh celery does. As light, when cooked, as puffy little popovers—as tender as fresh asparagus tips—as rich as creamed potatoes.

And a new food value—as rich, as nourishing, as home made bread and country butter.

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You may have Quaker Brand Milk Macaroni or Milk Spaghetti tonight for supper.

No new cooking skill or experimenting is needed to enjoy it—just cook and serve in your regular style.

We want you to see in this way how much better these products are than those you have been used to.

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We pack more macaroni and spaghetti than usual in each box. By thus saving in packing, and other costs, we are able to give you this better, more costly product at about the same price per ounce as ordinary macaronis.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

THE COOLIDGE GRADE OF PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER

THE VERY NAME of the Governor of Massachusetts, "Calvin Coolidge," as one of his friendliest critics has discovered, carries more than a suggestion of the manner of man behind the name. He has much of the determined, uncompromising loyalty to principle that characterized Calvin and the Calvinists, and no one who has seen him in action, even in the midst of the rather hot action that developed out of the Boston police strike, can doubt that he deserves the "cool" in the first part of his last name. There is a dependable, solidly trustworthy quality in the character of the Governor that especially evokes the enthusiasm of his friends. The Springfield *Republican* is responsible for this bit of appreciation:

> Governor Coolidge does not scold. He does not flatter. He does not use an extravagant word. He never shows discouragement. He never loses faith. Listeners feel the strength of his grasp of unseen realities, of his trust in the supreme power of the right, of his assurance in ultimate victory. They recognize that here is a man to be trusted; that he is worthy of responsibility; that he has strength to bear public burdens; that he will be true to the public welfare; that he will not neglect his public duties, and that he will focus all his powers for the effective discharge of his public trust.

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A GOVERNOR WHO GOVERNS.

Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, emerged as a national figure at the time of the Boston police strike. He is highly recommended nowadays as a Presidential candidate.

Referring to the fact that Americans like novelties, Bruce Barton suggests in *The Woman's Home Companion* that in Governor Coolidge they have been furnished another new thing under the sun—"a politician who apparently conforms to none of the established rules; who operates after his own peculiar fashion, and yet somehow succeeds in getting his fellow citizens to vote for him in numbers that have made all political observers stop, look, and listen." Continues Mr. Barton:

> Whether Calvin Coolidge has any chance for the Presidency I do not know; this story is not written about Coolidge the Presidential possibility. It is written about Coolidge, the human being, the silent, half-mysterious individual who sits there on Beacon Hill running the State of Massachusetts and causing even old-time political reporters who visit him to feel a little thrill of wonder and of questioning.
>
> I have said that he is something new under the sun; in another sense, everything about him is reminiscent. He seems somehow vaguely to recall another long-passed period in our national life: the period when Jefferson rode to his inauguration astride a white horse; when Lincoln ran the White House as the unconventional headquarters of a real democracy; when it was quite the thing to have a moving faith in representative government; and when we were accustomed to say in public speeches that America had been chosen by Almighty God for a special mission in the world demanding a more than ordinary degree of devotion and self-sacrifice—the day when Government governed, and the individual still had the habit of looking to himself for his success and economic salvation, not to Congress or the President.

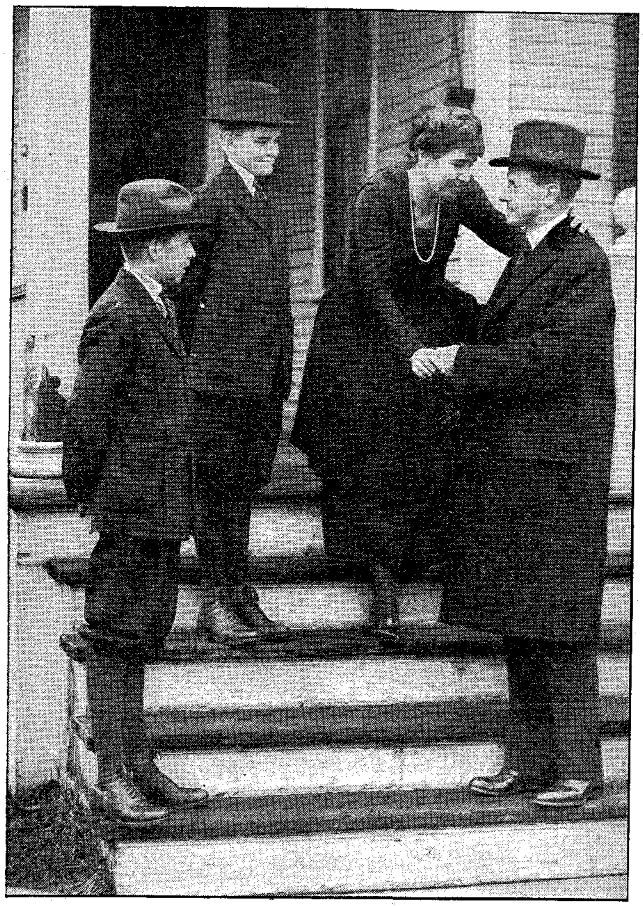
Coolidge is a Yankee, descended from a three-hundred-year line of Vermont and Massachusetts farmers. He was born July 4, 1874, in Plymouth Village, Vermont, formerly known as Salt Ash. "His speech to-day, Amherst man and rare classical scholar tho he is," says William Brown Meloney in *Everybody's Magazine* (New York), "is that of his forebears when Plymouth was Salt Ash." Bostonians speak of it as rural, and we are told it was one of the things which, in the view of certain of the silk-stocking element, made Coolidge "impossible" as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor when his name was first mentioned for that office. Speaking of Coolidge's college career, Mr. Barton says:

> He was a raw country boy, his pants tucked into his boot-tops and the marks of rural Vermont plain upon him. To the majority of the college he remained unknown throughout the four years; and with the exception of certain scholastic honors attained no prominence. Only a very few of the more thoughtful men saw in him anything unusual.
>
> To those few there was the same peculiar fascination that has both lured and baffled men in his later career. He made no effort whatever to be popular; often hardly a word would pass his lips for days at a time, except such as were absolutely necessary to keep him supplied with food and to report his presence in the classroom. So much silence, such concentrated silence, might well savor of a pose; but Coolidge comes by it naturally enough. His grandfather was a notorious hoarder of words, and his father, whose common sense and straight thinking have made his neighbors turn to him as a sort of unofficial magistrate in matters of neighborhood policy or dispute, manages life with a mere fraction of the ordinary allotment of conversation. If silence were really golden, the income tax of the Coolidge family would be something immense.

Silent and unobtrusive tho young Coolidge may have been in college, it appears he was a first-class student, for he was graduated with highest honors, and in his senior year, in competition with the undergraduates of all American colleges, he won first prize, a gold medal offered by the Sons of the Revolution, for the best essay on "The Principles of the War for American Independence." Of his career immediately after graduation, we read:

> From Amherst he went into a country law office in Northampton, Massachusetts. Twenty months afterward he was admitted to the Bar and hung out his own shingle. The clerk of Hampshire County died shortly afterward. The Supreme Court appointed Coolidge to complete the unexpired term. The

> Republican party offered him the nomination to go on with the office. He declined it and went back to his law practise. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Northampton City Council, the next year and the year following City Solicitor. He quit that year to go back to his law practise again. He wanted to get enough money together to be married. But he didn't tell anybody why he was foregoing politics. He didn't tell even the young lady he hoped would be his wife. She and her father will vouch for that. Calvin Coolidge most likely would tell you it is none of your business, if you were to ask him.
>
> The young lady was Miss Grace Goodhue, of Burlington, Vermont. She was then a teacher in the deaf and dumb school at Northampton. In the summer of 1904 Miss Goodhue went home on her annual vacation. The next day Calvin Coolidge arrived. Her parents imagined his law business had brought him there. When a couple of days had passed and Calvin the Silent appeared to be untrammeled by business, inquiry revealed that he had no affairs in Burlington.
>
> "Just came over to be married to Grace," he told Mr. Goodhue.
>
> "Have you spoken to Grace yet?" asked the astounded father.
>
> "No; but I think I will in a couple of days."
>
> He returned to Northampton that week with Grace Goodhue his wife. They have two sons, John, fourteen years old, and Calvin, Jr., twelve. The Coolidges are still living in the house in which they began their partnership—one half of a two-story, two-family frame dwelling which many a workman of the day would spurn. Its ancient coat of white paint is blistered and peeling. Public service has not brought Calvin Coolidge wealth, nor high office changed a simple point of view. It has been an expensive life for him. His salary as Governor, $10,000, is the largest earning he has ever received. A well-to-do Boston friend who visited Northampton not long ago asked him why he did not ask his landlord at least to paint the place.
>
> "Might raise the rent on me."


Photograph by Sears, Boston.

ON HIS OWN FRONT STEPS.

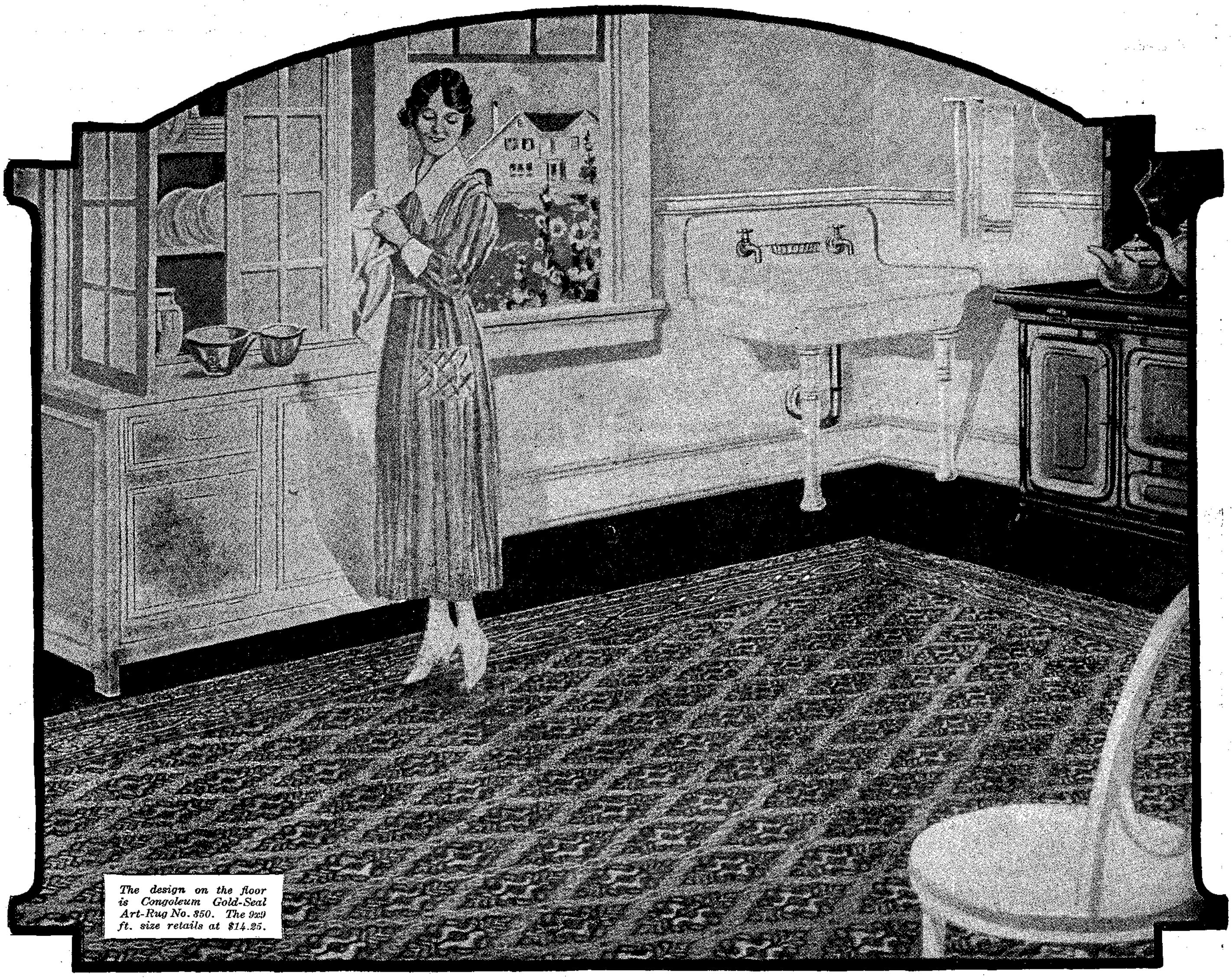
Governor Coolidge rents half of a two-family house, and lives in a style whose simplicity reminds many of his admirers of the early days of the Republic.

Of the simplicity of Mr. Coolidge's living, Mr. Barton observes that "he has managed to stay in public life for twenty years only by living a 1920 life on the basis of 1820's expenditure." Further:

> As Lieutenant-Governor he lived in a room at the Adams House in Boston that cost him one dollar a day. After his election as Governor his friends waited upon him with a suggestion.
>
> "You ought to take a furnished house on Beacon Hill," they said, "where you can entertain influential men, and live like a Governor."
>
> He listened without comment, but the only change he has made in his mode of living is to take one more room at the Adams House. He now has two instead of one; and his ten-thousand-dollar salary is doubtless enough to keep him and his family and leave a margin over.
>
> In all his previous offices he had time to carry on some private practise, but it never amounted to more than a very few thousand dollars a year.
>
> There are two ways to be independent in life: one is to make money enough to cover all your wants; the other is to limit your wants so strictly that you don't need much money to cover them. Coolidge has adopted the second expedient. Money, apparently, is no larger factor in his thoughts than it was in Lincoln's. But, unlike Lincoln—who never could understand figures and took no interest in the financial department of the Government—Coolidge has a keen Yankee appreciation of finance. He is never worried about money, as Lincoln was for so many years. He is solvent always; he pays his bills punctually on the first of the month, buys himself a couple of boxes of stogies, and is relieved of all money cares for another thirty days. No day-laborer in the commonwealth works longer hours, or with more consistent application to the job than he. And few are so poor that they do not live fully as lavishly as their Governor.

The political career of Calvin Coolidge began in 1907, when he was elected to the Lower House of the Massachusetts legislature. He was reelected for the next term, after which he dropt out and practised law for a time. Then he was elected to the Senate for four consecutive terms. He first gained the attention of the party chiefs in 1914 when he sought the presidency of the Senate. Usually candidates for that office begin to stand forth about the middle of December. Before November was over, however, Coolidge had pledged a majority of the membership to vote for him. He had stolen a march on his opponents. He was elected President of the Senate a second time, and thereafter the Republican party in Massachusetts began an examination of the Coolidge record with a view to utilizing so useful a man for something else besides service in the legislature. Says Mr. Meloney:

> He was the author of an antimonopoly law which was on the books and working. He had forced the passage of an antidiscrimination bill to prevent the squeezing out of small traders. He had put among the statutes a law limiting the scope of injunctions against striking employees. He had fought for woman suffrage, for the direct election of United States Senators. As President of the Senate he had twice cast the deciding vote on occasions when feeling ran high, once to defeat an amendment of the charter of Boston, the second time to side with the colored people of the city and establish a bureau to pass upon the licensing of public shows or picture exhibitions tending to incite race prejudice. He had nerve. Labor credited him with having in 1912 settled the Lawrence strike and obtained a wage increase of from 5 to 25 per cent. throughout the mill industry of the State.
>
> "Might do for Lieutenant-Governor," said some of the party chiefs.
>
> "Ever hear that rural speech of his?" said others. "He is simply impossible. Better let him stay where he is."
>
> I have said Massachusetts has a sense of humor. I should have said it has as much as other sections of the country. This group of silk-stockings who feared the Collidge rural speech had in mind that the Lieutenant-Governor must take the place of the Governor upon occasions of ceremony, and do and say the graceful thing, be a good figurehead. But wiser and deeper counsel prevailed. The farmer vote was necessary to success. It was believed that that vote in the State could be reached through Coolidge. The farmers of Hampshire County swore by him. Democrats at home voted for him. He was induced to take the nomination as the running mate of Samuel P. McCall. He ran ahead of his ticket.
>
> Instead of being a figurehead and going back to Northampton and drawing two thousand a year, he tried to earn his salary. Whenever an occasion called for his taking the chief executive's place, he did it with a scholarly grace and charm which won everybody. He could wear "a tail coat and a stovepipe." In 1916 and 1917 he repeated this performance. His increasing



The design on the floor is Congoleum Gold-Seal Art-Rug No. 350. The 9x9 ft. size retails at $14.25.

"Isn't this Rug a Joy!"

"I used to think this kitchen a dull, cheerless place; but since I've had this lovely Congoleum Rug I actually am finding excuses for staying in the kitchen!

"Wouldn't Grandma have reveled in a rug like this! Gran'dad used to say you could eat off her kitchen floor!"

But this modern housewife keeps her floor just as spotless and immaculate as her grandmother's without any back-breaking scrubbing or sweeping. She has something her grandmother never dreamed of—a sanitary, waterproof rug!

And as to expense—if this Congoleum Rug had cost as much as other rugs, it would have been a good investment for it certainly saves trouble in cleaning—but it *cost only $14.25!*

In a twinkling a damp mop wipes away every sign of the morning's baking and kitchen work and restores the charming fresh color.

The kitchen is only one of a dozen places where Congoleum has been found to give complete satisfaction.

3 x 4½ feet	$2.40	7½ x 9 feet	$11.85
3 x 6 feet	3.20	9 x 9 feet	14.25
6 x 9 feet	9.75	9 x 10½ feet	16.60
9 x 12 feet	$19.00		

Prices in the Far West and South average 15% higher than those quoted; in Canada prices average 25% higher. All prices subject to change without notice.

Congoleum Company
INCORPORATED

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GOLD SEAL
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Look for the Gold Seal

You are always perfectly safe if the rug you buy has the Gold-Seal Guarantee pasted on the face. The salesman will tell you that the pledge "Satisfaction guaranteed or your money will be refunded," means exactly what it says.

ART-RUGS AND FLOOR-COVERINGS
CONGOLEUM
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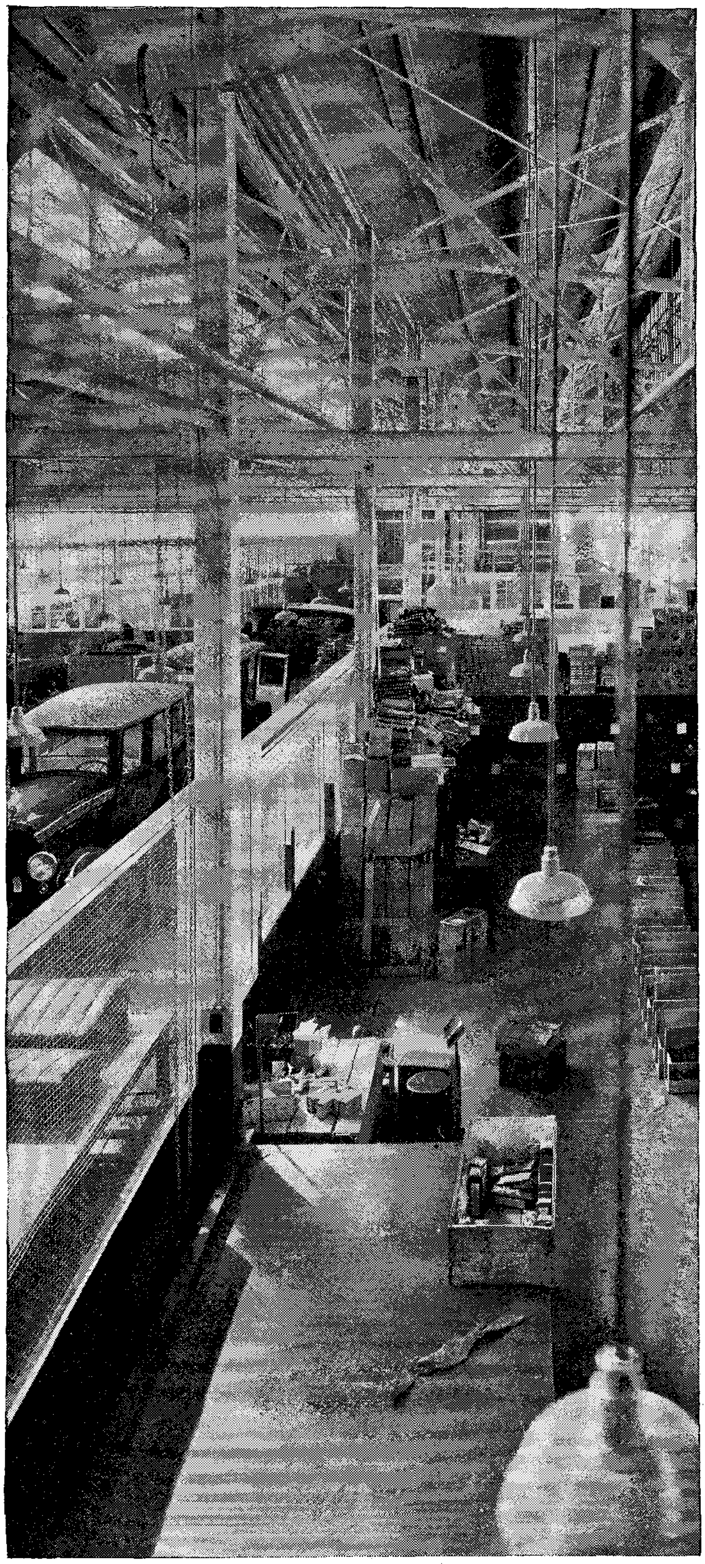
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED
A DAMP CLOTH WILL REMOVE SEAL IF IT STICKS TO GOODS

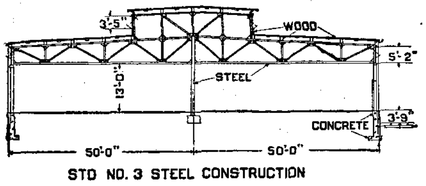
Speed plus Excellence in Factory Construction



THE building shown here, erected for The Nordyke & Marmon Co., at Indianapolis, shows a typical Ferguson structure—light, airy, wholly usable through all of its 80,000 square feet.

Our own long experience, broadened by helpful conferences with our biggest customers—the engineers of the great corporations of the United States — has resulted in buildings which are equal *or superior* to any neighboring factory structures erected under any other plan in (1) usable floor space, (2) uniform lighting, (3) thoroughly ventilated workrooms, (4) protective drainage, (5) sturdy yet efficient construction and (6) appearance. Erected of lasting brick, concrete and steel, a Ferguson structure is not a temporary stop-gap, but a permanent investment.

Ferguson standard types, ready to ship from stock, cover the big majority of industrial needs. For immediate information and advice, write—wire—or phone any office listed here.



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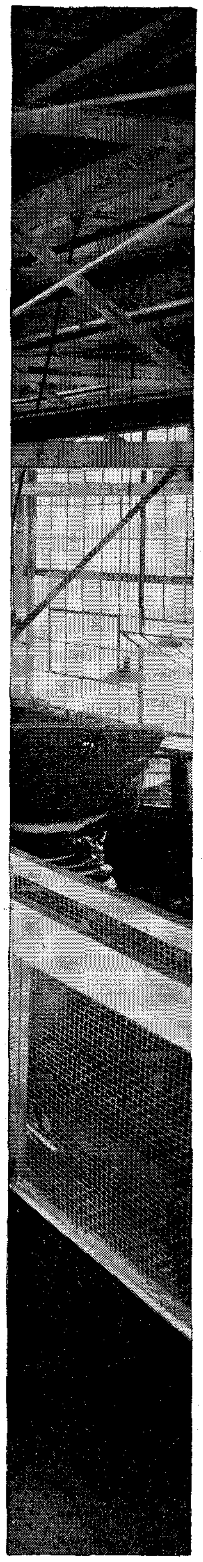


Ferguson

STANDARD AND SPECIAL BUILDINGS

popularity may be measured by his plurality in each of those three years—1915, 52,194; 1916, 84,930; 1917, 101,731.

In 1918 he was nominated for Governor with Richard H. Long, a Framingham manufacturer, for an opponent. Coolidge's friends trembled for him and the party chiefs groaned when it came to his measuring lances with Long and the crew of Democratic orators who invaded the State. Coolidge talked to silent audiences. Measured by applause, he was defeated in the first week of the campaign. He didn't seem to know how to wave the flag or make the eagle scream. He held to a cardinal rule of never returning attack for attack, or mentioning the opposition other than in a purely impersonal manner. Facts and the future were his theme—facts concerning the condition of the State Government and what the period of reconstruction must bring in justice and prosperity if those facts were faced unafraid and dealt with intelligently. Let Massachusetts be an example to the rest of the Union. And always he was brief about it all.

Something a few presently noticed—the Coolidge audiences never broke on him. If they didn't applaud, they nevertheless listened attentively. Likewise they voted. They elected him by 20,000 majority. Calvin Coolidge may not be an orator, but his record, like that of Lincoln and Roosevelt, is that of a very successful public speaker.

In September, 1919, he was renominated for a second term as Governor, on a record including, among other things, reduction of the working week for women and minors, increase of the compensation-law allowance, appointment of a special commission to deal with the problem of the high cost of living and empowered to reduce prices, and a provision of $20,000,000, "not as compensation, but as recognition of the gratitude due those who had represented us in the Great War." The issue of law and order growing out of the police mutiny overshadowed all else, however. We read:

Long, a second time Coolidge's opponent, shaped it. Calvin the Silent phrased it. Long promised, if elected, to restore the mutineers to duty; to throw Boston's police commissioner to the dogs.

"So be it," said Coolidge. "Three words shall speak our case—Law and Order." Thus clearly and directly he accepted the challenge, and once more arrested the attention of a nation beset on every hand by undoers. With the dawning of election-day it was felt up and down the land that the fate of many things depended upon the outcome of Calvin Coolidge's candidacy. More than anything else at stake was our American faith in popular government. Was that faith to be renewed by ballots, or in a not distant future to be sustained by bullets? How Massachusetts voted that day is history. Calvin Coolidge is the Governor of the Commonwealth by such a warrant as no executive ever held—a warrant signed not alone by his own party, but by Democrats, whose intelligence was challenged by the rank and file of organized labor, by 360,000 American men and women whose citizenship was affronted, by a majority of 130,000!

It has been said of Governor Coolidge that he "talks little and says much." When he had conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Laws at Amherst College, last summer, President Meiklejohn, of that institution, took occasion to compliment the Governor upon his having taught the lesson of "adequate brevity." He is a master of phrases, every one of which has a purpose and can readily be understood. "The more one examines his work," says Mr. Meloney, "the more two distinct influences stand forward—the Webster who answered Hayne and the Macaulay who described the trial of Warren Hastings." The following, from Governor Coolidge's Lincoln-day proclamation in January, 1919, is a notable example of his beauty of style:

No star, no sign, foretold his coming. About his cradle all was poor and mean save only the source of all great men, the love of a wonderful woman. When she faded away in his tender years, from her deathbed in humble poverty she dowered her son with greatness. There can be no proper observance of a birthday which forgets the mother. . . . . .

From a volume of some of Governor Coolidge's speeches, entitled "Have Faith in Massachusetts" (Houghton Mifflin Company), we make the following extracts, further illustrating his ability as a speaker and furnishing also a hint of his views. The first is from his address to the Massachusetts Senate upon the occasion of his being elected its President in 1914:

Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that. Expect to be called a standpatter, but don't be a standpatter. Expect to be called a demagog, but don't be a demagog. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication-table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation. . . . . .

The following is his idea as to what should be done about the H. C. of L., exprest in a speech at a public meeting in Faneuil Hall in 1916:

But we do claim the right and duty of the Government to investigate and punish any artificial creation of high prices by means of illegal monopolies or restraints of trade. And above all, we claim the right of publicity. That is a remedy with an arm longer and stronger than that of the law. Let us know what is going on and the remedy will provide itself. In working along this line we shall have great help from the newspapers. The American people are prepared to meet any reasonable burden; they are not asking for charity or favor; fair prices and fair profits will gladly pay; but they demand information that they are fair, and an immediate reduction if they are not. . . . . .

Governor Coolidge seems to have somewhat old-fashioned ideas regarding the efficacy and necessity of work, as appears from the following extract from his speech before the Brockton Chamber of Commerce in 1916:

Men must work for more than wages, factories must turn out more than merchandise, or there is naught but black despair ahead.

If material rewards be the only measure of success, there is no hope of a peaceful solution of our social questions, for they will never be large enough to satisfy. We must forever realize that material rewards are limited and in a sense they are only incidental, but the development of character is unlimited and is the only essential.

And he reiterates practically the same thing in his Labor-day speech in Plymouth in 1919:

Happily, the day when the call to fight or die is now past. But the day when it is the duty of all Americans to work will remain forever. Our great need now is for more of everything for everybody. It is not money that the nation or the world needs to-day, but the products of labor. These products are to be secured only by the united efforts of an entire people. The trained business man and the humblest workman must each contribute. All of us must work, and in that work there should be no interruption. There must be more food, more clothing, more shelter. The directors of industry must direct it more efficiently, the workers in industry must work in it more efficiently. Such a course saved us in war; only such a course can preserve us in peace. The power to preserve America, with all that it now means to the world, all the great hope that it holds for humanity, lies in the hands of the people. Talents and opportunity exist. Application only is uncertain.

In the concluding portion of Mr. Meloney's article, the following glimpses are given of phases of Governor Coolidge's life known only to his old friends and neighbors:

In Hampshire and Northampton all sorts and conditions of men are Calvin Coolidge's friends. They have known him and his deep silences for twenty-five years; his favorite words, "Yes" and "No." They know him to be a helper of men, a friend to be sought in need. They understand him. But in Boston this silent man is misunderstood by the old silk-stocking element. Few are his intimates. He goes about very little. Unless called out by a public function he may be found any night in the two rooms in the Adams House, which has been his home since he became Governor. There at night he does most of his writing, carrying the copy to the State House in the morning to be typed. And any day one is as likely to run into him entering or leaving a beanery at luncheon time as to find him in one of the clubs or hotels.

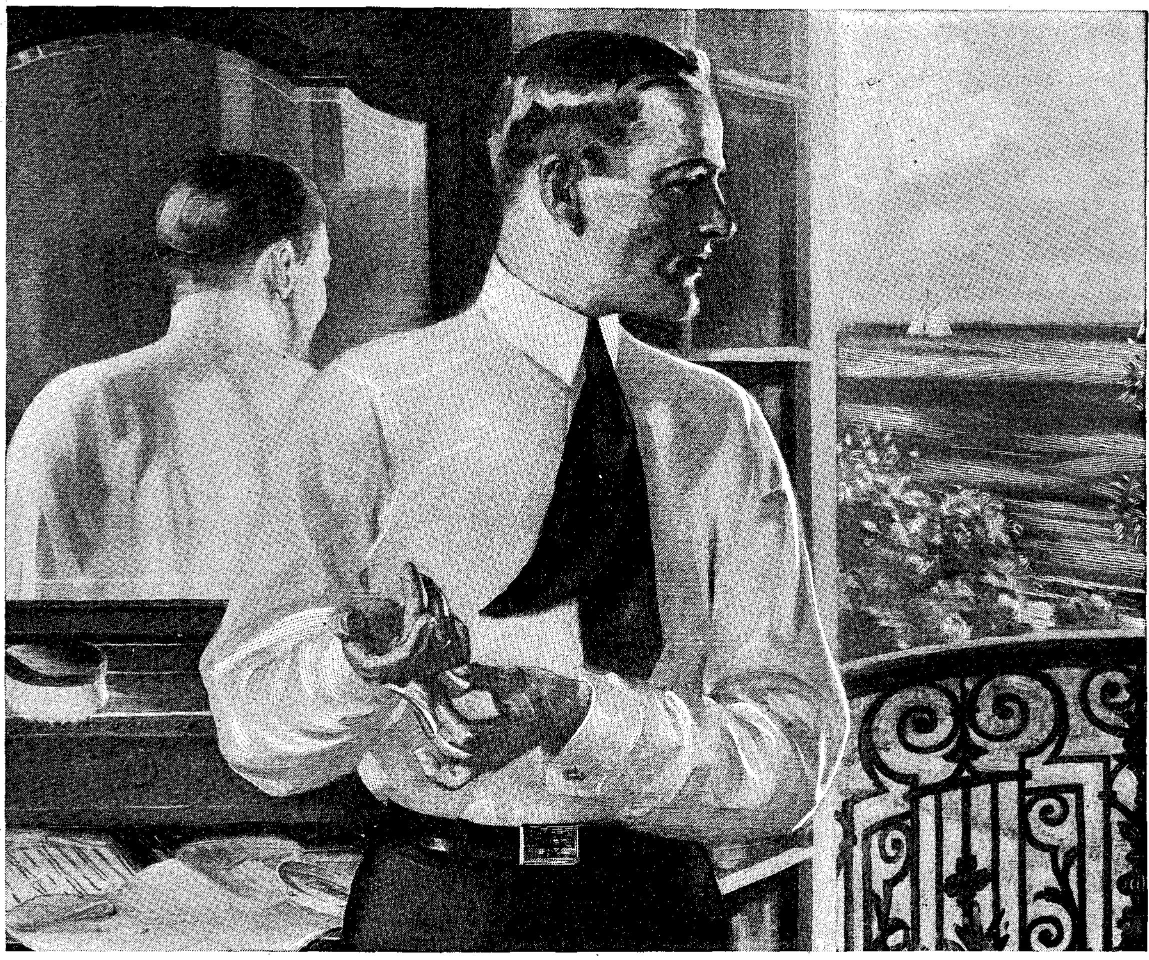
Despite his simplicity in everything, his reputation among a good many Boston men is that of a coldling. But they are wrong. Only the exertion of an indomitable will and an ideal of service could have brought him to where he is in public life.

"Did he impress you as being cold?" asked one of his friends after learning that I had met the Governor.

"No. Rather shy, I should say, but with a sense of humor."

"You know what a good many say?"

"Yes."



The Shirt is our spring-weight fiber silk—there's nothing more durable and popular. Our dealers have it in white and a wide range of the latest contrast stripes.

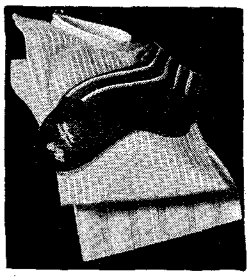
Well-Fitting Shirts for Spring Days

Let Tulip-Time remind you to lay in some of these crisp, cool, ample shirts for the new outdoor season.

You know what it's worth to feel well dressed. And what counts so much these days as a comfortable, well-fitting shirt (roomy across the shoulders, not too full below, tailored to hold the collar just right, summery in fabric, rich in color and style)!

Among names that have "worn well" with men for four generations is Wilson Bro's "Shirts That Fit." Fifty-odd years' custom tailoring has perfected their design; neckbands *always* scientifically correct—fabric ample and *always* thoroughly good—colors *always* guaranteed—threads knotted under buttons—*the kind of shirts you want plenty of!*

Leading dealers everywhere are now showing Wilson Bro's Spring Furnishings for Men, including "Shirts That Fit," from dress and pure silk to madras and sports flannels. Let your dealer help you select half-a-dozen.



Here's the choice of a million men — Wilson Bro's "Chain-Knit" Half Hose. Our dealers have them now in the spring weights — lisle, fibre silk and pure thread silk. Cool to wear and trim to look at. Two weights —many colors, plain and fancy; reasonably priced — absolutely guaranteed. Find your number— buy by 'phone.

MEN'S
Wilson Bro's
FURNISHINGS

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Wilson Bro's

CHICAGO · "THE EASIEST NAME FOR A MAN TO REMEMBER" · NEW YORK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

There was a pause. The speaker seemed to be searching for a way to begin.

"Altho I am Coolidge's friend, and have been for years," he said, "I did not really understand him until about a year ago. One day he came in here and, after sitting where you are for the longest time, he said out of a clear sky: 'Do you know I've never really grown up? It's a hard thing for me to play this game. In politics one must meet people, and that's not easy for me.' I express my astonishment. 'No,' he went on, 'it's been hard for me all my life. When I was a little fellow, as long ago as I can remember, I would go into a panic if I heard stranger voices in the house. I felt I just couldn't meet the people and shake hands with them. Most of the visitors would sit with mother and father in the kitchen, and the hardest thing in the world was to have to go through the kitchen-door and give them a greeting. I was almost ten before I realized I couldn't go on that way. And by fighting hard I used to manage to get through that door. I'm all right with old friends, but every time I meet a stranger I've got to go through the old kitchen-door back home, and it's not easy.'

"He was silent for a long time after that. Just sat looking out of the window. Then he went away without another word. He's never mentioned the subject since. Nor have I, but I think I can say I understand Calvin Coolidge now. Does it help to explain him to you?"

"SHOOTING" DANCING-GIRLS, AND OTHER AFRICAN MATTERS, IN BISKRA

AFRICA is being invaded and photographed for Broadway and Kalamazoo. Movie camera men are wandering through the environs of Sahara in the wake of "Pussyfoot" Johnson, gone there in search of health. They are "shooting" dancing-girls in the streets of Biskra, as a correspondent remarks, and are wandering through northern Africa in search of scenes from life and nature with which to thrill us when we have had enough of home and Europe. The American movie-operators are not having any competition from rivals of other nations, and the field is theirs. Among themselves they are not chummy, since each must travel a lone path if he wishes to obtain an exclusive picture. When they call a taxicab at Forty-second and Broadway and hie them to the pier they don't tell their fellow crankers the destination named on the ticket. But they meet in Africa, and sometimes strike the same trail for the hinterland. This is what we gather from *The Evening Sun's* (New York) special correspondent in Algiers, who goes on:

First came H. T. Cowling, expert travel-picture taker of the Paramount and Burton Holmes Travelogue, arriving from a tour of the Indies and, more recently, France, bringing with him his own interpreter, a French lad he borrowed from the last offices of the American Expeditionary Forces in Paris. Then J. C. Smith, of the Fox Film Corporation, landed on these shores as the representative of *The Fox News* in all of Africa.

Almost simultaneously H. D. Ashton, of the Educational Film Company, disembarked at Algiers, with Jeff. D. Dixon, of the David P. Howells Company, two camera men of the Prizma Company, making colored photography; two operators of the American Red Cross, with Capt. Merle La Voy in charge; and two others who are wandering over north Africa, but haven't been identified yet.

Like revolutions, the expeditions of camera men move in mysterious cycles. Three years ago they were all in the West Indies and South America; the following year discovered them in the South Seas; now they're in Africa, and next year all probably will congregate surreptitiously in the Far East.

All of them since coming to Algeria have gone to Biskra, the fashionable winter resort on the edge of the desert. Even "Pussyfoot" Johnson is there now, for, strangely enough, he encountered rainy weather the day he landed in Algiers, and so hastened at once to Biskra, seeking warmth and sunshine. He contemplates no prohibition campaign at Biskra, for the Sahara is dry enough already.

Mr. Johnson's health is improving. The first visit he paid to the American Consul in Algeria showed him wearing a glass eye in the cavity damaged by the British students. When he called the second time he was without the glass eye: it had fallen out and broken. After that he went to Biskra, famous as the scene of "The Garden of Allah," where Robert Hichens, its author, is now staying, and also famous for its dancing-girls of the Ouled Nail tribe.

Whether or not Mr. Johnson found another eye before visiting the street of the dancing-girls at Biskra is a matter only of conjecture. Every camera man now in North Africa has filmed the girls. Some "shot" them in the street in Biskra; others took their pictures out on the desert sands. All of them had to pay large sums to get the Ouled Nails to pose. Ashton filmed them on the desert, but had considerable difficulty in restraining the violence of their dance, fearful that it would not please his employers, the Educational Film Company, which is affiliated with the New World Mission Movement, in which so many churches of various denominations are banded together.

Smith, of *The Fox News*, is touring Africa with his wife, who does all his interpreting for him. Her parents were born in France and she speaks fluent French, of which her husband knows scarcely a dozen words. Together they have gone into the desert, by mule and stage-coach; they have climbed into the Djurdjura Mountains, and they have eaten *couscous* with the natives. While in the Djurdjura range Smith got many films showing the primitive industries still practised there. Smith would stand at his camera turning the crank on the natives while his wife took up a position at his side to beat the crowd back out of the way. Often a native in front of the camera would fly into a rage.

"What's he saying!" demanded Mr. Smith.

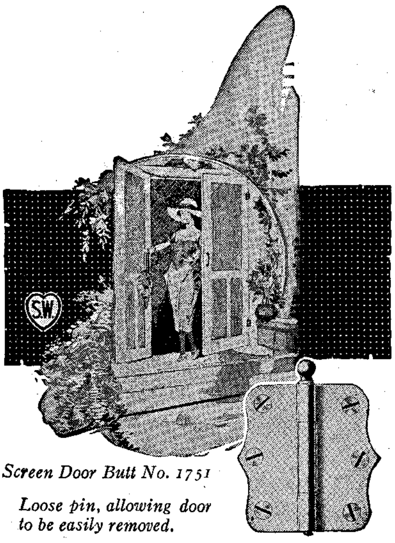
"He doesn't want to be photographed," replied his wife.

"Tell him to talk American if he wants to talk to me."

And Mr. Smith would go on turning the crank.

To better know

THE STANLEY WORKS PRODUCTS



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Loose pin, allowing door to be easily removed.

Screen Hardware

LAST year's screens and screen doors need looking after! Old, worn or rusty hinges must be replaced. "Brace sets," to square up and strengthen sagging corners, will be wanted. Then there are catches, hangers, pulls and porch screen couplings to be thought about.

For either the old or the new you can select no more durable or convenient Screen Hardware than STANLEY. It is carefully designed, easy to apply and adds to the appearance of your doors and windows.

Write for a copy of the latest STANLEY Screen Hardware Booklet B5. And talk it over with your hardware dealer.

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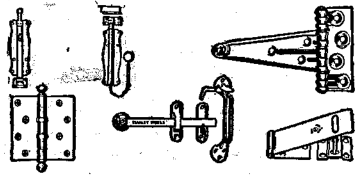

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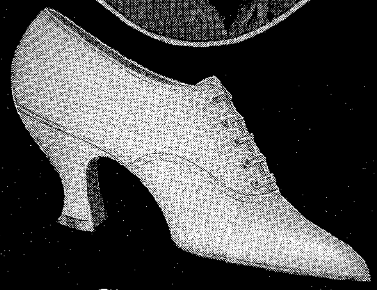
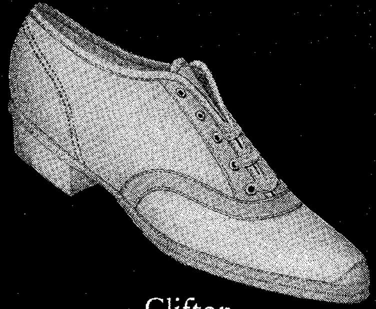


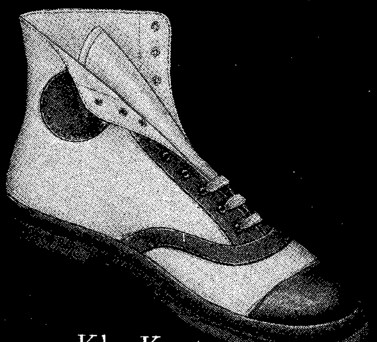
Classic Oxford

Its smart graceful lines retain their shape, its light durable sole lasts all season . . . . . $4.



Clifton

A good-looking, strong, feather-light shoe for vacation wear. $2.00 to $3.00 depending on size.



KlayKort

The ideal sport shoe, cushioned and reinforced—very durable. For men, women and boys $3.00 to $3.50 depending on size.

Put them on—
and the years roll off

You walk on air in Hood Canvas Footwear. So light, so graceful —yet they wear like Hood Tires.

PONCE DE LEON spent his life looking for the spring of eternal youth. But the real spring of youth is to have a spring in your heels.

Remember how you used to feel when you put "sneakers" on? As if you could beat the world's record for a 100-yard dash!

Hood Canvas Footwear gives you just that same thrill. You're refreshed and rested the minute they're on. Their heels are *pneumatic*—float you along.

There are no hard paths to the wearers of Hood Canvas Footwear. For every hour that you wear them your feet will give thanks; and so will your pocket-book, too.

Remember how most canvas shoes peel where the sole joins the upper? Hood Canvas Footwear can't. Each shoe is a complete unit with all parts driven into each other—steam-welded, like a Hood Tire.

Pressure-curing by the Hood Tire Process permits the use of those compounds which give most wear with least weight. So passing the test of pressure-curing is absolute proof of miles of added wear.

"Built like a Hood Tire" means that the same process that is used to make a tire which is known for its extra mileage is used to give all the life and resilience that can be put into a canvas shoe.

Ask your dealer for the "Tire Process Canvas Footwear"

HOOD
CANVAS FOOTWEAR

Canvas Rubber Leather HOOD FOOTWEAR
DISTRIBUTED BY
HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY
WATERTOWN, MASS.
Cord Fabric Solid HOOD TIRES

THE STATE OF MAINE, NOW WITH US MORE THAN 100 YEARS

MAINE BECAME A STATE a century ago on March 15, and many of the newspapers of the country have joined in felicitating her, not only upon the anniversary but upon her general state of health, wealth, and prosperity. She has been an unusually good State, it is generally remarked, and at the present day is entitled to a number of superlatives. Several editors recall that she had great difficulty in becoming a State in the first place; for, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first two decades of the nineteenth, the territory which is now included in the State of Maine was having troubles very much like those which we read about to-day in several parts of Europe where "the rights of small nations" are not as fully recognized as the small nations think they ought to be. Maine at that time was a part of Massachusetts, and Massachusetts did not wish to let go. Three counties proposed a separate government as early as 1775, "a design" pronounced by Governor Bowdoin, as the Boston *Herald* observes, "to be of very evil tendency." In 1787 only 970 citizens in the district showed sufficient interest to vote on the question, of whom two-thirds voted for separation. This early American plebiscite, however, does not seem to have settled anything, for, as the *Herald* account continues:

> Measures passed in the next five years for the benefit of Maine caused a change of sentiment and the referendum of 1792 showed 2,084 votes for separation and 2,438 against it. Other referenda in 1797 and 1807 disclosed like opinions. The War of 1812 brought a change. Massachusetts opposed the war, the district of Maine favored it. Political differences complicated the situation. The Federalists in 1815 in the Massachusetts Senate defeated a resolution for separation, but the following year the district voted 10,500 to 7,000 in favor of the change. The Bay State, however, declined to consider this action final, and two more votes were taken before separation was won. The election of 1819 really decided the question. Maine's members of the legislature asked that separation be made the one issue of the campaign, and 114 of the 127 representatives elected, and all the senators, were separatists.
>
> Maine's cause had also to be won in the United States Congress. The claims of the Pine Tree district and of Missouri for admission to the Union, one as a slave and the other as a free State, in order to preserve the senatorial balance of power, produced the measure known as the Missouri Compromise, proposed first by Senator Thomas, of Illinois, and given final form by Henry Clay. The Senate separated the bill for Maine's admission from the Missouri measure on March 1, and on March 3 passed the act declaring Maine from and after the 15th a member of the Union.

To-day Maine, it is said, attracts more summer visitors than any other State in the Union. And it probably attracts more sportsmen. This is on the authority of an editorial writer in the New York *Times*, who continues to chat of Maine present and past, to the following effect:

> The tally of deer killed in the open season is the highest, and if the fish caught in its lakes and rivers could be counted it would appear that in no other State is the angler so successful. A great part of Maine is still wilderness, altho lumbering is one of the State's most profitable industries. The value of the timber product can not be less than $20,000,000 annually. Seventy-nine per cent. of the area is forest. Nature soon heals the scars made by the ax, and a hill cleared waves and soughs with spruce or pine in thirty years. Maine will always have a wilderness. In 1900 there were 23,000 square miles of standing timber. No man can walk abroad in his sleep without risking a fall into lake water in Maine. In no other State is there so much coast-line, turning upon itself in thousands of coves and reaches, nor is there anywhere a more beautiful coast.
>
> It is because Maine has an infinite variety of mountains, forest, and seashore, so many old-fashioned New England towns and quaint fishing settlements filled with the monotone of Atlantic surges, that outsiders who swell the population between June and October think of Maine only as a summer-resort State. When they return this year Maine as a commonwealth will be more than a hundred years old. Last Monday its people celebrated the centenary of its admission to the Union as a State. Virginia entered the Union thirty-two years earlier, in 1788, a few months later than Massachusetts, and yet, as a chronicler of Pemaquid points out, "not alone at Jamestown, neither at New Amsterdam nor at Plymouth, are to be found all the charm and romance, the difficulties, war, and intrigue of very early discovery and settlement of our land." The summer visitor, unless he delves in early records, does not associate Maine with John Smith, of Virginia. Pemaquid means to him only a wave-washed rock bastion at the end of a peninsula. But the great expanse of water between it and Rutherford Island, where the cottagers of Christmas Cove idle the summer days away, is named John's Bay, after Captain Smith, of Jamestown, who landed at "Monheggan" in 1614 and explored the nearest coast in a small boat—the ocean must have been gentle on that day. But another Englishman had preceded him, for in the sturdy Captain's "Description of New England" he records "that right against us in the main was a ship of Sir Francis Popphames that had there much acquaintance, having many years used only that porte." The reference is to Pemaquid. Sir Francis is immortalized in Popham's Beach farther down the coast, altho it may be suspected that the heedless think the place was named after a forehanded storekeeper or lobster skipper.
>
> Pemaquid's ancient glory now seems like a dream. J. Wingate Thornton says of it that "while the Pilgrims were struggling for life at Plymouth, and Conant was founding Cape Ann, Pemaquid was probably the busiest place on the coast." He adds that "to Pemaquid we must look for the initiation of civilization into New England." But Pemaquid is more interesting as the ground over which French and British, and Indians and Colonials, and Colonials and British fought, than as the "Capital of the East," the grandiose name given it by the founders and their ship-building and trading successors. About forty years ago the Maine Historical Society had the ruins of the most famous old fort excavated. They were completely underground and covered with grass and bushes. The oldest inhabitants—and in Maine eighty is not a great age—remembered the corroded walls of their childhood which time had worn down to the surface of the earth. Pemaquid had had four forts altogether, the earliest of which, Fort Charles, was destroyed in 1689. The most formidable of all the defenses of Pemaquid was Fort William Henry, built and finished by Sir William Phips, the fighting Governor of Massachusetts. The Rev. Cotton Mather describes how Phips, with a force of 450 men under three captains, toiled at the great fortification, "the strongest the British had in America," until in 1692 it was ready "to declare and to maintain the claim and the rights of the English to the Eastern territory, and to restrain the Indians from encroachments on the Western settlements." But in the fight with the French on August 13, 1696, the defenders of the fort under one Pasco Chubb, made a sorry showing against the expedition of Baron de Castine, who was accompanied by the Sieur d'Iberville, later to win renown in Louisiana. Pasco Chubb had no acquaintance with bomb-shells, a new device as terrible as gas-shells in our day, and after a vigorous bombardment Pasco surrendered the fort, altho he had boasted that he would not give it up "tho the sea were covered with French vessels and the land with wild Indians."
>
> Maine, indeed, has a history that its one hundred years of Statehood do little more than hint at. Even Bartholomew Gosnold does not seem to have been the first to spy out its coast in 1602. Landfall is claimed for Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524, and the Sieur de Monts and George Weymouth preceded Popham and Captain John Smith in a close inspection and survey ashore. The Bath ferry-boat of to-day, *Ferdinando Gorges*, preserves the fame of the English knight who was the true founder of Maine under charters from the King of England. French soldiers and priests, as well as English celebrities like Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Colonial Governors like Sir William Phips and Sir William Pepperel, and Indian Sagamores like Samoset and Unongoit, more through the animated picture of the early history of Maine, where much blood was shed before, first, the Indians, then the French, and then the British were thrust from the soil. In the Revolutionary War that restless spirit Benedict Arnold struts upon the stage following the course of the Kennebec on his expedition to Quebec.

Bringing the discussion down to date, an editorial in *The Sun and New York Herald* concludes with the following appreciation:

> Perhaps the hardy vigor which characterizes the people of Maine to the present day is due chiefly to the conditions against which the early settlers were obliged to contend. They wrested a hard living from rocky farms, from stormy, wintry seas, and from the forest primeval. As a result men and women were bred who were vigorous and self-reliant in a distinctly American way—powerful molders of the growing Republic in the days when thousands of them emigrated to the West and helped conquer a new and vast empire for the nation.
>
> There are few States where the original stock shows as little

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Manufacturers locating at Hopewell helped to establish efficient production—Advice to one concern saved $25,000

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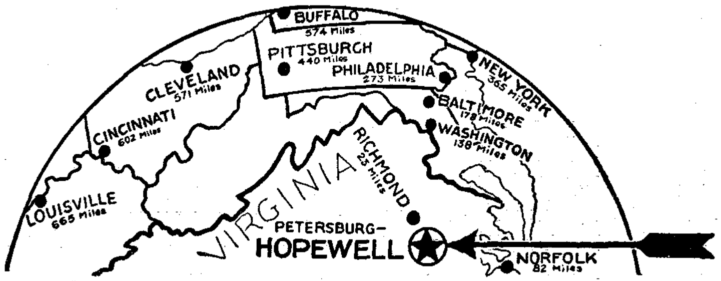


HOPEWELL

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

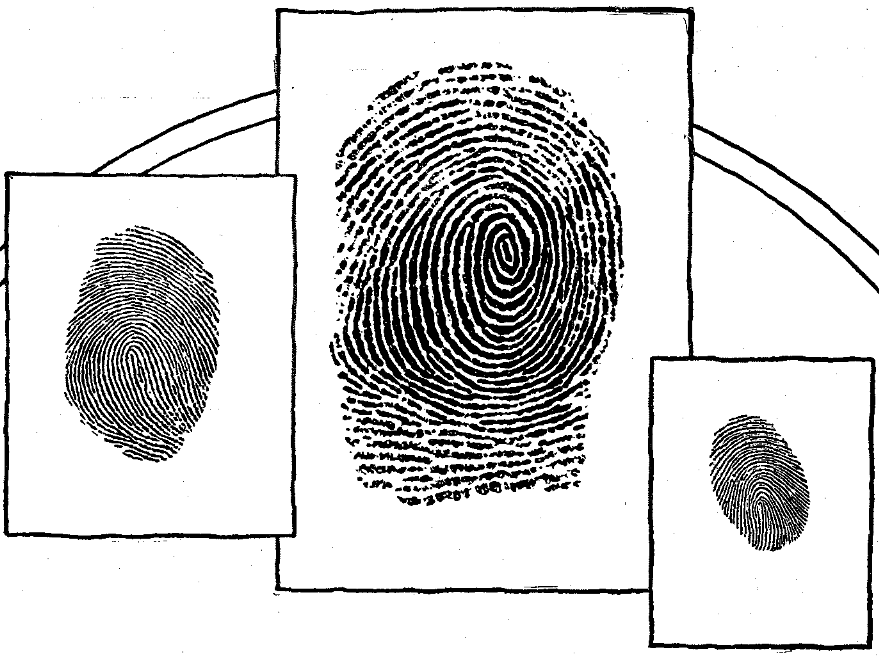
admixture of other races. The wave of Irish immigration which followed the great famine brought thousands of Irishmen to Maine, but they were readily assimilated. Along the northern and western border and in the manufacturing towns in the southern counties there are many French-Canadians to-day, but they form an inconsiderable portion of the population. It is still Yankee in the main. The unimpaired Americanism of the people was shown by the unanimous public sentiment which rejected with scorn the Canadian proposal to annex the northern counties to the Dominion under the League of Nations.

Altho great quantities of timber have been cut in Maine the State is still possest of enormous wealth in lumber. Its agricultural development has not yet reached the maximum. Its water-power is virtually untapped. There is more undeveloped water-power to-day in northern Maine than in any other section of the eastern seaboard of the United States, and with the growth of population it is only a question of time when it will be harnessed and utilized for productive industry upon a vast scale.

Increased prosperity is certain with the passing of the years. The virility which has brought Maine happily through her first century of Statehood is as strong as ever.

THE OLD BOWERY WOULDN'T KNOW ITSELF NOW

THE Bowery, once "the ultimate refuge of the down-and-outer," home of the jobless, and resort of the gangster, has, metaphorically speaking, washed itself, put on clean linen, and gone to work. It was not long ago that this street, famous in legend and story, offered a drink and a bed to the weary and sodden and a glimpse of hope to those who had long been partners with despair. It was easy to beg a dime for a glass, and there were plenty of charity associations which would afford a bed. So the dregs of humanity drifted down to the Bowery; it became the hiding-place of thieves, burglars, cutthroats, and gunmen; tragedy lurked in its dark corners; vice spread wide its black mantle, and sin brooded, ravenlike, over all. But there were many societies and philanthropic enterprises which made it their business to care for the fallen and to make an attempt at the redemption of those who were shoeless and empty, but not quite morally gone. The Salvation Army, which holds to the theory that while it exists a man is never down and out, labored always with a mixture of prayer and bread; *The Sun* for several hard seasons maintained a food-line, and the "big Tim" Sullivan Association every winter handed out shoes to the shoeless up to the time of the founder's death. Other organizations of the helping hand contributed to the support and comfort of the perennially indigent and drunkenly morbid. John Barleycorn was never without a rival, even in his own abode. But, with the locking up of the corner saloon where drinks were cheap at a



The Thumbprint of Goliath

A THUMBPRINT, whether done with ink against a smooth sheet of glass or outlined in jam upon a baby's bib, contains the simpler elements of catalog printing.

The bigger the thumbprint, the bigger the detail. The smoother the surface against which the thumb is pressed, the clearer the impression becomes.

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Two sheets of paper may look alike and feel alike, but print differently. For that reason, standardization of printing paper quality is simply the production of a standardized surface upon which a standardized printing impression may be produced.

The Warren Standard Printing Papers are divided into a dozen grades, each developed for a particular field of book-paper printing. The use of any Warren Standard removes from both printer and buyer of printing much of that element of uncertainty so disturbing to every man who is striving to do good work.

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Semi-coated. Better than super, cheaper than coated

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

nickel a round and the closing of the dives where the gangsters exchanged gossip of the night and planned some new foray of death, the Bowery has changed. It is a decent, respectable locality, almost sleek in its reform. A writer in *The Sun and the New York Herald* magazine section affords us a kodak-like glimpse of things as they were and are:

> In the first short block of the Bowery between Chatham Square and Bayard Street, there were, one short year ago, ten saloons. Now there are but two and both are wabbling. John Kelley, who had been in the rum business in the block for forty years, gave his place to a couple of bartenders a year ago, and they have kept it open, but the going becomes heavier every day.
>
> The transformation of this block ends the old Bowery. Not a vestige of the days when every other building housed a saloon, a fake museum, a gambling-house, a shady political or social club, or a dance-hall remains. The pickpocket, the gang fighter, the specialist in knockout drops, the artist who tinted black eyes, and the down-and-out who lounged in front of the saloons or shuffled along Misery's Mile in search of a handout or a free flop on a mission bench or floor have gone from the Bowery.
>
> The down-and-out has disappeared from the Bowery except as he persists, in the cases of old men physically unable to work because of years of excessive drinking. The prevailing type, which was generally represented by a shabby, middle-aged man with a weak chin, has found a valuable support for his weakening will-power in the fact that a two-finger measure of bad whisky now costs thirty-five cents on the Bowery. This stuff used to be sold for a nickel and the rule was to help oneself from the bottle as it was placed on the bar. These men are holding on to their jobs and have no need of relief.
>
> At the Hadley Rescue Mission it is the custom of the Rev. John Callahan to consider a periodical drinker, who professes reform, as being on probation for a year. At the end of that period the candidate is made the principal figure in a special service and is given a Bible. It took one man sixteen years to attain to one of these Bibles. He succeeded last month. Another recent anniversary principal was a man who had not been entirely sober for years prior to taking the pledge. He has $600 in a bank now. The old man professes to have been much helped in times of temptation by a fear of the effects of wood-alcohol. This fear is common among former drink addicts.
>
> The Rev. Dr. J. G. Hallimond, of the Bowery Mission, said that prohibition has led to a marked improvement in the condition of men who live on the Bowery. The mission serves coffee and rolls after its evening service, but one-half of the men in attendance do not remain for refreshments. Within it a half dozen men have died of starvation since 1900. It is Dr. Hallimond's estimate that 250,000 destitute men roamed the Bowery during the winter of 1910–1911.
>
> The Bowery Mission has an employment agency. This agency has now many more jobs than applicants.
>
> Prohibition has served to complete that

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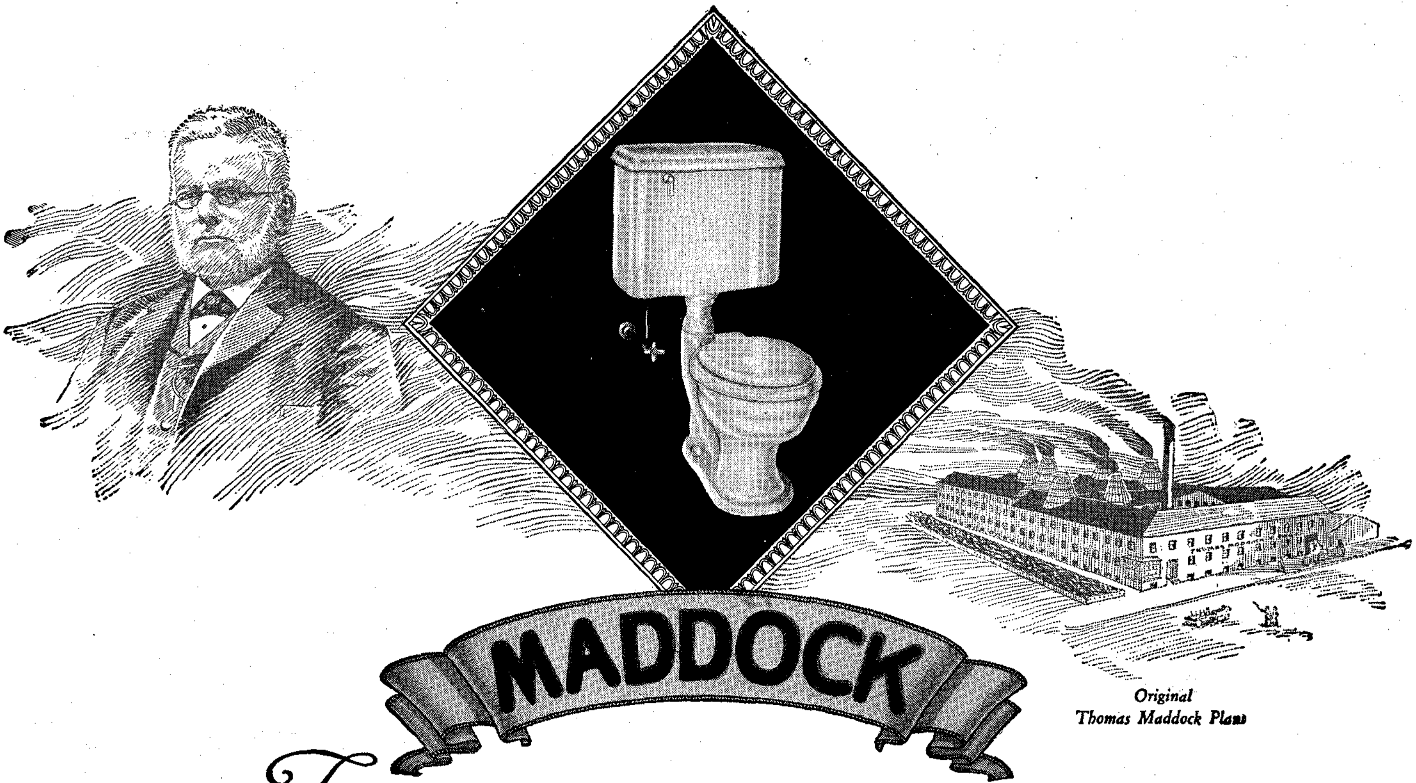

Original
Thomas Maddock Plant

First in America to make sanitary earthenware plumbing fixtures

Thomas Maddock, of an old English family of potters, began experimenting with sanitary ware in this country in 1873. He mixed his own clays, modeled the ware and fired the kiln himself. After considerable discouragement, he finally produced the first sanitary earthenware plumbing fixtures ever made in this country.

In the years that have followed, Thomas Maddock's Sons Company have progressed steadily in the development of pottery for plumbing sanitation. A development that has found its best expression in the glistening, snowy white, almost unbreakable vitreous china which is noted for its freedom from crazing and chipping and for its non-absorbent qualities.

And, today, the Anchor trade-mark on plumbing equipment is assurance that the high quality of this ware still is safeguarded by the founders of the industry.

To those who contemplate the building of a new home, or who desire suggestions for modernizing an old bathroom, we will mail our illustrated booklet, "Bathroom Individuality." Write only if you are interested.

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Manufacturers of sanitary earthenware plumbing fixtures for bath, kitchen and laundry needs in the home; also sanitary ware for medical, industrial, commercial and public building installations
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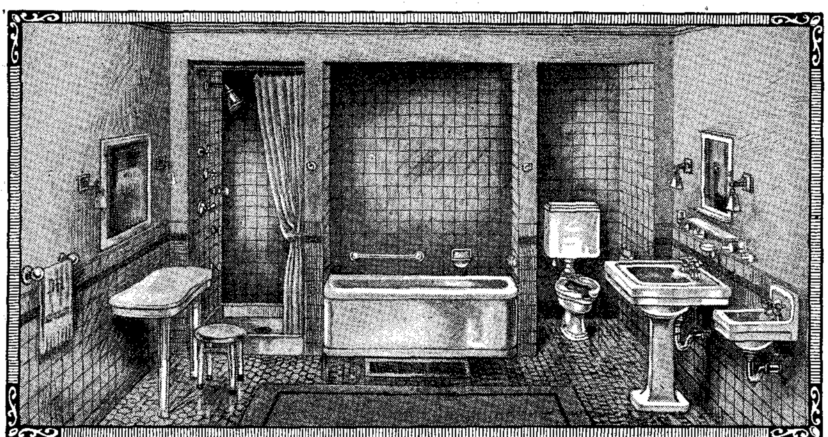

The fixture shown in the panel above is the ***Madera-Silent****, which is made throughout, excepting the white celluloid covered seat, of vitreous china. Massive in appearance, strong in construction, silent in operation and "all white" in color, this fixture combines advantages that will add charactor to any bathroom.*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

transformation of the Bowery into a great commercial artery that had its most pronounced advance following the opening of the new bridges. The general prosperity that began in 1915 after Charles Schwab had returned from England with war-contracts worth a hundred millions or more put an end to the distress that was an evidence of poor business conditions.

Since the winter of 1914–1915, remembered for its severity, there has been no bread-line on the Bowery. During that winter hundreds of men were daily in the line that ran from the kitchen of the Hadley Rescue Mission for blocks into First Street. Other hundreds waited until one o'clock in the morning to join in a long cue outside the Bowery Mission. But these hungry hundreds no longer besiege the bakeries. Instead, according to the writer:

> One certainty is that last Christmas was the happiest hundreds of poor families have ever known. The charitable agencies that distribute Christmas dinners for the first time found their supply greater than the demand. At the headquarters of the Salvation Army in West Fourteenth Street, preparations were made to fill five thousand baskets, as in previous years, but only three thousand were needed. Maj. Jennie Ward, of the Cherry Street branch, had but eight hundred applications as against two thousand in former years. In not one of the eight hundred destitute families was the condition due in any degree to drink.
>
> The Salvation Army has so many more opportunities than workers on the lists of its employment bureau that it has adopted a policy of listing no jobs that pay less than $18 a week. On this basis it had seven hundred unfilled positions on March 1.
>
> The experience of the Salvation Army with down-and-outs has been particularly comprehensive. Maj. H. P. Urschell, of the relief department, estimated that 80 per cent. of all the men who used to apply to him for aid were destitute because of drink. He said that he is having no trouble now because of the men whom he has placed in jobs going on sprees.
>
> "I have been in this work for twenty years," said Major Urschell. "When I started if any one had predicted that the drink evil would be abated to the condition at which it stands to-day I would have laughed at him. It is astounding. A year ago four saloons catered to the liquor patronage of the block in Forty-eighth Street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. But one saloon is left. A great peace has come over the neighborhood. Loud-voiced men and women no longer quarrel profanely, and there are no streams of little children carrying pails in the back doors of the saloons. Some of the money that used to go for beer and whisky is being used to buy children's clothes, and their appearance shows it."
>
> J. L. Elliott, head worker at Hudson Gild in West Twenty-seventh Street, reported that the departure of the saloons had cut into gang activities. "I was coming down one of the main avenues," he said, "when in front of a closed saloon I saw four men, all under twenty-five years of age. All had police records. They were clean-shaven and well drest. To be sure, they were idle on a corner, but they were better off in the open air than if they had been in the back-room of a saloon. They were the nucleus of a gang that has been considerably reduced in size. All of them used to dodge the police. Now they were standing openly on the street unafraid of any one.
>
> "This indicates a bigger and better change than people who have no knowledge of the situation can realize. There must be many thousands of such youth in the city. They can not readily be got into neighborhood houses, but they can be got into athletic and social clubs that are under the general supervision of some social agency."

SIR HENRY THORNTON, RAILWAY MAN, OF INDIANA, NEW YORK, AND LONDON

HENRY WORTH THORNTON, who rang a change on young Lochinvar by coming out of the Middle West, occupies the anomalous position of being at once a native of Indiana and an English knight. To the one title of fame he was born; the other he achieved by his noteworthy services to the British Empire as general manager of the Great Eastern Railway and as an organizer of transportation during the difficult days of 1914. Sir Henry has been general manager of the Great Eastern since February 14, 1914. Before that he had served the Pennsylvania Railroad as general superintendent of the Long Island Railway. It can not be said that he received a warm and rousing welcome when he took over the management of the British railway, tho the lack should be explained as not being due to his citizenship, but rather to disappointment that the directors of the company felt obliged to go outside the country to procure an official. Without giving thought to this surface hostility, he went to work, put the railway on its wheels, introduced helpful innovations, and, by using American methods, made the Harwich passage to the Continent the favorite route for troops and supplies. Two years before the armistice he was a major in the British Army. At the close of the war he was a major-general, and the honor of knighthood followed.

It was in Logansport, Indiana, that Sir Henry was cradled, in 1871. He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire, and was graduated in civil engineering from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894. Shortly afterward he started as a draftsman in the office of the chief engineer of the southwestern system of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He became engineer of construction of the Cleveland and Monette Railroad, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania system; served for a time as supervisor of the yards at Columbus, Ohio, went into special work on the Cincinnati division, and later on the Erie and Ashtabula division. In 1902 he was appointed assistant general superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, from which position he was advanced to general superintendent in 1911. Three years later

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We import bulbs to order only and you must order **before July 1.** Our special prices will hold good only until then. By ordering now you save money, assure early delivery in the fall, and get a superior quality of bulbs not usually obtained in this country at any price.

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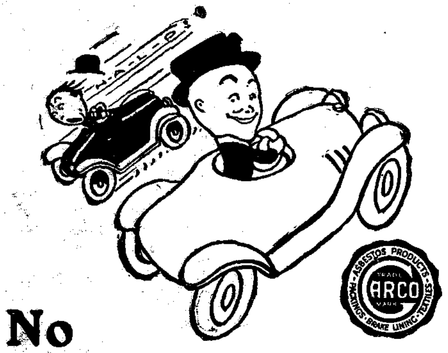

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They're not a retreating crowd—the Garco clan. "Persistence" is their watchword: their motto "hold tight".

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Your dealer will initiate you into the Garco fellowship.

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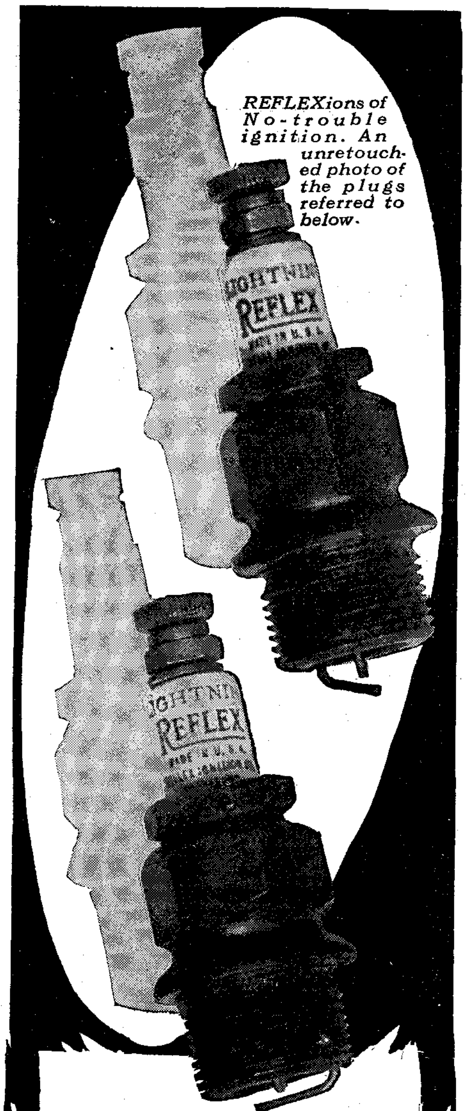
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Whether you drive a car or operate a truck fleet, the *one* way to learn what Reflex no-trouble ignition means *under any and all conditions* is to TRY a set. A dealer or garageman in *your* vicinity will supply you. If not, write direct.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

he received the appointment to the Great Eastern Railroad. Willis Steell gives us, in *Success* (New York), a glimpse of him in his new home:

> The new Sir Henry is over six feet tall, happily married, and the father of two children. He has never lost his hearty, jovial American manner.
>
> Taking charge, the new general manager put into practise his "activity habit"—keeping in close touch with his working staff. In considering promotions, he was influenced as much by personal fitness as by seniority. This detail, often neglected by heads of business in England, thus closing avenues of promotion to some of the worthiest employees, had a bad tendency. It was at once "scrapped" by the American manager, who believed in every man getting a chance. He announced this boldly as soon as he arrived and his method has been carried out. It has been the custom rather than the exception in the United States for the big executives to advance from the lowest rung of the ladder, and Mr. Thornton asked all his official staff to remember this encouraging fact.
>
> Next the new manager did not try to give the English what they had no use for. He introduced American customs, while recognizing perfectly that plants which flourish in one country won't grow in another—that methods which are considered A1, on the Long Island were not possible on the Great Eastern where conditions are different.
>
> An early task was to restore the Great Eastern to its former importance as a great carrier from the suburbs to London. The electrification of the road along its suburban lines was a crying necessity. Mr. Thornton's knowledge of electrical traction and its possibilities was judged by experts in this country to be equal to that of the late Charles T. Yerkes, and at once he put it into practical effect. Almost at a leap, the Great Eastern recovered its prestige in suburban competition with tram-cars and motor-buses. This first triumph satisfied the London public that in the American the Great Eastern had secured a valuable man.
>
> In the larger field of transportation of troops and supplies to the war-camps in France, Sir Henry's work, and especially his plans by which danger of any sort by loss or interruption was rendered almost negligible, commanded from the start the admiration of the army chiefs. His time was spent almost equally between London and the front.
>
> To-day, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Thornton is viewed by the British journals in this way:
>
> "This stranger, who came so recently among us, is a stranger no longer. He has aided Great Britain in her hour of need as few of her own sons have done. Blood is thicker than water, and in this clever and whole-hearted American we see one more reason why we should remember and take to heart the old adage in all our dealings with Americans."
>
> More intimate testimony says that Sir Henry is beloved by his working staff, and has been very successful in preventing labor outbreaks. A well-known and prominent railway chairman, in speaking of his career, said:
>
> "At first we hesitated to accept him because we felt that there should be plenty of Englishmen to take over the management of the Great Eastern. Business conditions in England are more conservative than in America, and we had some fear of innovations that would not work out well. It is a pleasure to say that these fears were groundless and, while the innovations were forthcoming, they did work out. It is a great pleasure and privilege to have had this help in the old mother country in the crisis that has just passed."
>
> Under circumstances that tried men sorely, Sir Henry showed his mettle. His qualities stood the test and these qualities are now as well-known and recognized in England as they were in American railway circles. Ralph Peters, of the Long Island Railroad, revealed the secret of his old associate's success when he said:
>
> "He is loyal, faithful, capable. In every detail of his work on the Long Island Railroad he showed a genuine interest and a painstaking care. There was not an employee, whether he was a man with a new engineering idea or a porter with a grievance, who could not gain access to him and a full hearing. Every employee, too, got complete justice. His methods are of the sort that win in England, in Africa, or anywhere, just as they win in the United States when given a fair trial."

SOME REASONS FOR AIDING THE REFUGEES FROM BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA

THE American Central Committee for Russian Relief, whose honorary president is ex-President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard, and which numbers among its vice-presidents Elihu Root and Samuel Gompers, finds in the present press comment upon the Russian situation some unusually valid reasons for helping those Russians who have been forced to leave their own country because of their opposition to the Bolshevik authorities. The threat of a German-Russian alliance, they point out, is seen in the recent cataclysm of events in Germany by the foreign as well as by the domestic press. The Washington *Post* quotes Prince Cantacuzene, a prominent Russian in this country, as saying that Americans have driven Russia into the hands of the Germans by not fulfilling the promises of the Root Mission to help Russia, neglecting to send Kolchak the military aid that had been promised him just at the crucial hour when he might have overthrown the Bolsheviki. "If America wants to save Russia from a German alliance," says Prince Cantacuzene, "she must restore the confidence and friendship which have always existed between the Russian and American people." The Prince points out that one of the ways of doing this is to help those who, rather than submit to the Bolsheviki, have left their homes and all their possessions and fled to the bordering countries of Russia.

According to the American Central Committee for Russian Relief, there are about a million and a quarter of these refugees from Bolshevik Russia. From all accounts of eye-witnesses these refugees are suffering unspeakable hardships,

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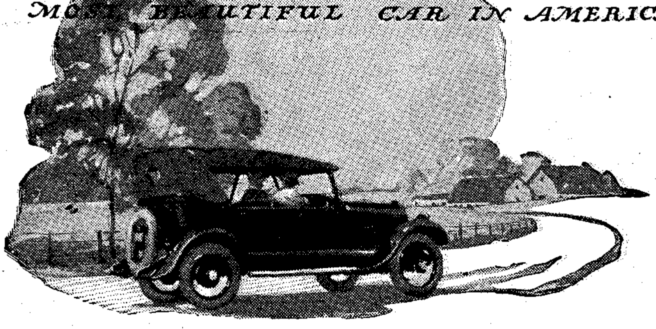

IT will not require an elaborate, painstaking investigation to convince you that our "Glenbrook" five-passenger model is an *unusually* good motor car.

Like all really worthy products, its virtues are clearly apparent. A glance establishes the rare beauty of design and a single demonstration tells the story of a great engineering achievement.

There, beyond doubt, is the secret of this car's instantaneous, nation wide success. It has made friends quickly because its elements of superiority are self-evident and incontestable.

Your first impression of the "Glenbrook" will be favorable—we are quite sure of that. And each succeeding impression will only intensify a desire to own this car and acknowledge it as your free and independent choice.

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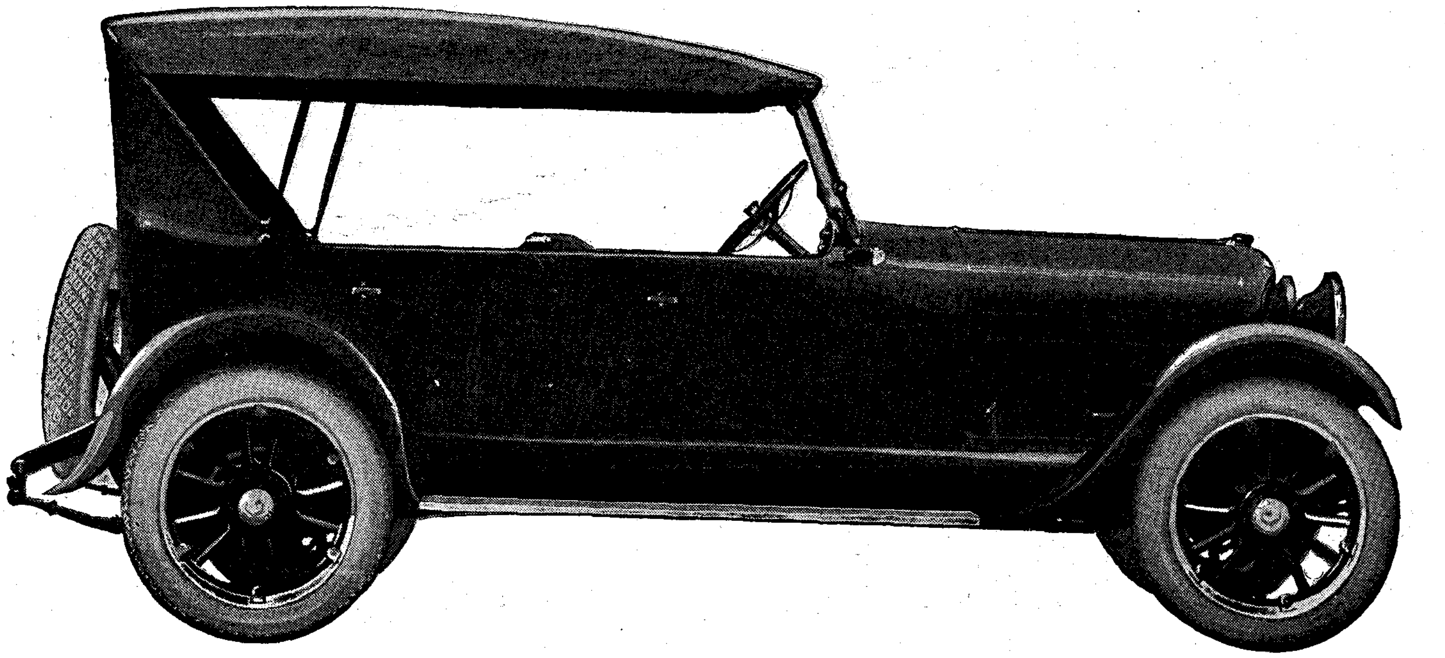
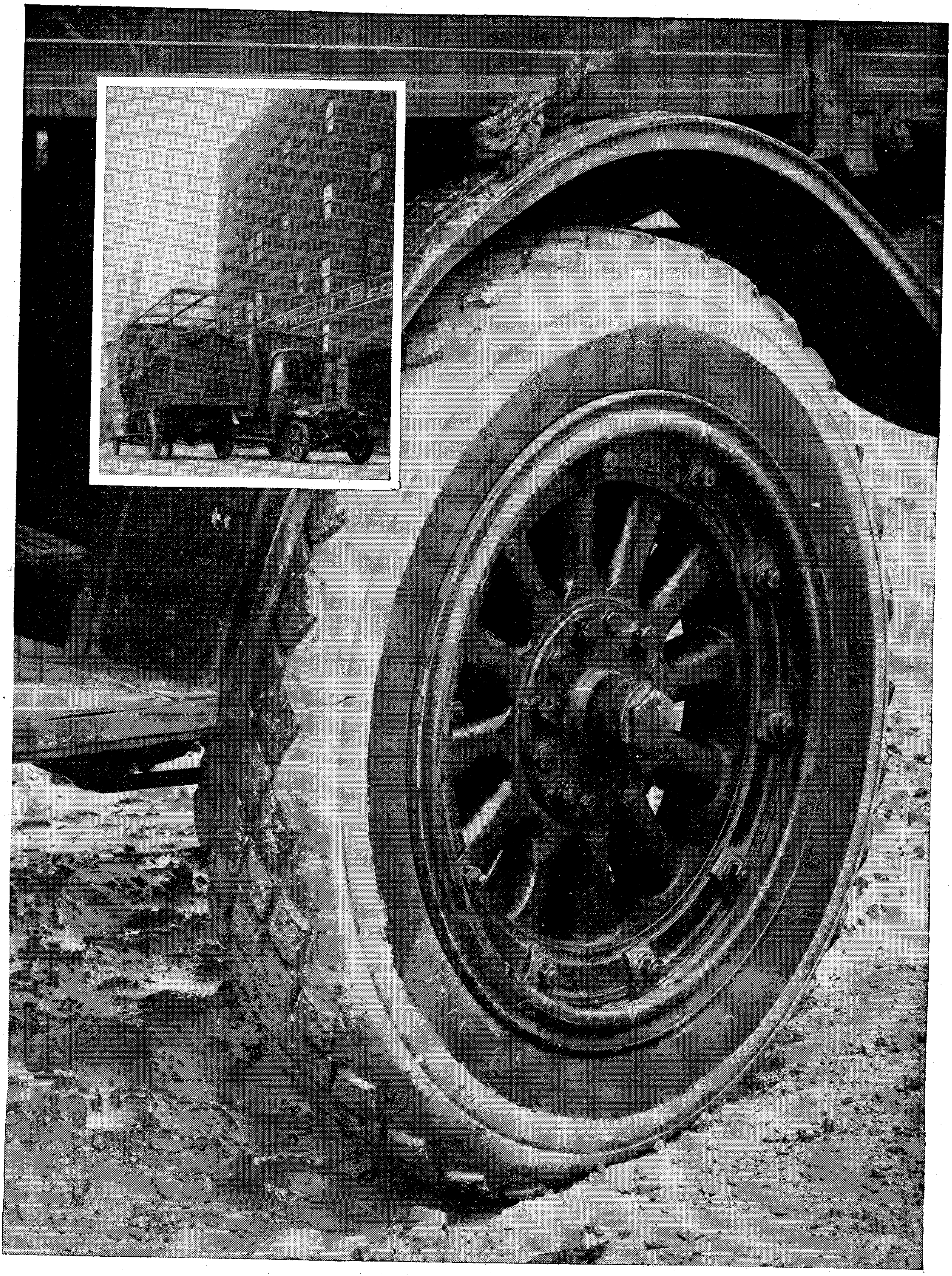
Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks





Large photograph: One of the big Goodyear Cord Tires used in the six months' test with solid tires conducted by Mandel Brothers, Chicago. Small photograph: The two trucks compared, No. 45 on pneumatic tires and No. 44 on solid tires

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR

The Advantages of Pneumatics Show Up On the Ledger

Beginning May 1st, 1919, a six months' test of solid versus pneumatic truck tires was conducted by Mandel Brothers, operating a large downtown dry goods store in Chicago. The test was supervised by the company's chief engineer, Mr. Alfred Johnson. Two trucks were used, No. 44 on solid tires and No. 45 with Goodyear Cord Tires on the rear wheels and other pneumatics on the front wheels. Both trucks were employed in regular city delivery work, handling similar loads over similar routes. The results of the test, given below, have caused the company to order recently several new trucks on pneumatics.

	Truck No. 44 (Completely equipped with solid tires)	**Truck No. 45** (Completely equipped with pneumatic tires)	Difference in favor of Pneumatic equipment	
Number of days operated	130	146	12.3%	increase
Miles traveled	5,388	6,719	25%	increase
Miles per gallon of gasoline	5.5	7.2	31%	increase
Repairs per mile	$ .0109	$ .0057	47%	saving
Labor cost per mile (drivers)	$ .20	$ .176	12%	saving
Operating cost per mile	$ .353	$ .335	5%	saving

NOTE: The actual saving in operating cost amounted to 1.8 cents per mile. Such a reduction grows to a very substantial sum of money when multiplied by thousands of miles of service.

WRITTEN into cost records of this kind is incontestable evidence showing that practically every hauling improvement effected with pneumatic truck tires also represents an important hauling economy.

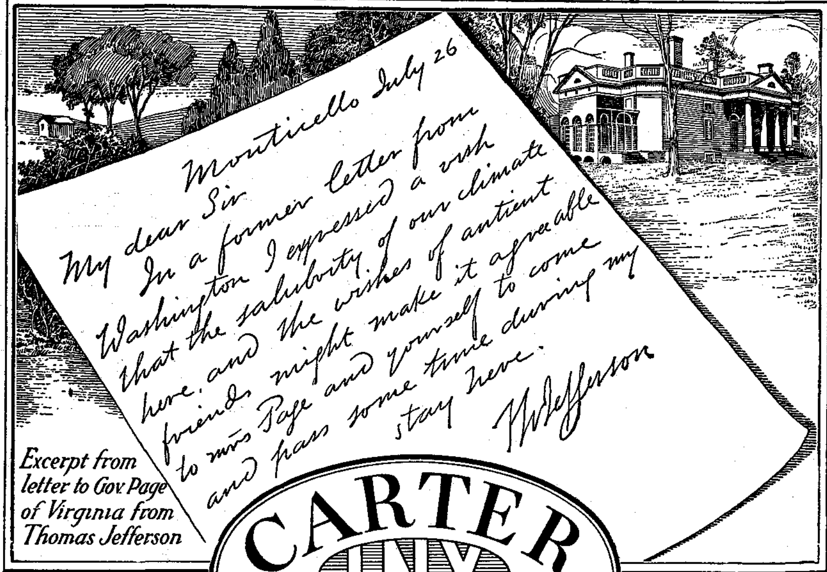
These transportation savings result from the combination of pneumatic traction, resilience and spryness made so practical by the strength of Goodyear Cord construction, a manufacturing accomplishment that protects our good name.

The economical advantages of Goodyear Cord Tires are proved by the time-clocks, ledgers, drivers and executives of large companies in audited reports which can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

SAVE-DRIVERS-LOADS-TRUCKS-ROADS
Haul
on
Pneumatics

CORD TIRES

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS—No.3



Monticello July 26
My dear Sir
In a former letter from Washington I expressed a wish that the salubrity of our climate here and the wishes of antient friends might make it agreeable to mrs Page and yourself to come and pass some time during my stay here.
Th: Jefferson

Excerpt from letter to Gov Page of Virginia from Thomas Jefferson

CARTER INX PRODUCTS

HOW clearly Jefferson's signature recalls the man. If there appears to be more character in the signatures of that day, no doubt more pains were taken in the writing.

To a pile of unsigned mail at closing time, add a well of indifferent ink—and expect the worst. Try, before the next mail comes to your desk, to have the well washed clean and filled with Carter's Writing Fluid—do this because *your* signature at the bottom of *your* letter stands for *YOU*—make it an asset.

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Your signature represents you
Do it in CARTER'S

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and their only reward for refusing to submit to Bolshevism is slow death from starvation, sickness, and exposure. In regard to them, the New York *Mail* quotes the following cable from Mme. Harold Scavenius, wife of the former Danish Minister to Russia:

"I leave for Reval to help the refugees from Gatchina and Tsarskoe Selo. There are about fifty thousand of them, camping in villages and in the forests. There are ten thousand more who were refused permission to enter Esthonia; these are camping out along the railroad-line, a camp four kilometers long, living on railway ties with a thin litter of straw, surrounded by dead children and dead horses."

The Washington *Post* contains a startling and pathetic description of a band of wild children who have become separated from their parents and are now refugees in strange lands, entirely dependent upon the charity of the world for their maintenance. "These children," says *The Post*, "were gathered together in Petrograd and the surrounding territory, when the Bolsheviki threatened that district, and sent up to Vladivostok for safety. Their parents had no way of getting to them and gradually they got out of touch with them. The children had no way of going back to their parents, and they had no one to look after them. The details of their wanderings for the next two years are extremely vague. They seem to have clung together like a herd of small animals. They slept wherever they could, even in box cars or in open fields."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* points out, too, that the refugees from Bolshevik Russia are almost entirely of the intelligent classes, including professional men, merchants both large and small, artists, writers, teachers, business men and skilled workmen. It quotes a recent traveler from Russia as saying that before he left he saw a proclamation in which the Bolsheviki were warned not to shoot such peasants as they met, but to kill each member of the educated classes. In the same account in *The Dispatch*, the writer goes on to say:

"This educated and developed class! Heavens! What have been its sufferings! Murder has been the lot of tens of thousands of its people; abuse has been the lot among its women of many who have not died of hunger, fear, privation, or succeeded, often as by miracle and after untold hardship, in making their escape.

"Of the nation's 180 millions this educated class formed not a large proportion. But it was the leaven which saved the situation. Mind you, I am not speaking of the aristocratic class! I have said the 'educated' class.

"Destroy your own educated class as ours has been destroyed and what could you expect of your own future? What could the world expect of it? You would

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

lose your doctors, your scientists, your industrialists, great and small, your teachers, your merchants, your factory managers, even the foremen in your industrial establishments."

The American Central Committee for Russian Relief is being organized to cope with this great problem of saving the lives of the intelligent classes who have fled from Russia. Already the Committee has sent one expedition to the Baltic Provinces carrying with it medical supplies for the thousands of typhus sufferers among the Russian refugees in these regions.

The Committee's work has drawn public approval from many sources. The New York *American* quotes Samuel Gompers as saying:

> "There is need for those of us who live where free institutions have been established to hold out a helping hand to the people of Russia in their present plight; they are passing through a terrible ordeal. This is not the time for free Americans to turn aside because we are opposed to what is transpiring in Russia. Russia is new to freedom—she has not learned how to use it wisely or effectively. First of all Russia needs that which will help her establish as a going machine industries which supply the basic needs of her people.
>
> "I am glad to indorse an appeal to all Americans to help Russia rehabilitate her industrial life, and thus give her people the means and the opportunity whereby they may turn their attention to the life-giving processes of production; to make them sober in thought and in action that natural and rational progress may be made for justice, freedom and democracy."

Cardinal Gibbons takes the stand that relieving these Russian refugees is an act of humanitarianism from which the Christian world can not shrink. In the New York *Evening Sun*, he says:

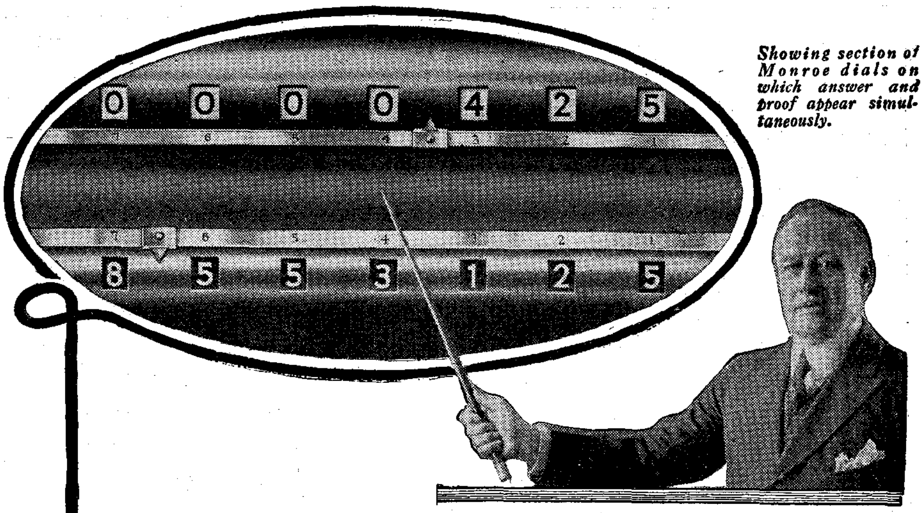
> "Russia should certainly enlist the aid of our Christian people, for the reason that by such help will the menace of Bolshevism be overcome and atheism halted in its attacks on religion."

The New York *Herald* quotes Elihu Root as saying in regard to helping the Russian refugees:

> "In helping the law-abiding Russians we are striking a blow against the Bolsheviki, and thereby fighting our own battles, as truly as we did when we sent armies to France, and we are strengthening law, order, and free government the world over."

The Committee, we are told, is co-operating with the Red Cross, and with the American Relief Administration in the distribution of supplies.

Conscientious Hens.—"Strictly fresh-laid eggs, fifty-seven cents a dozen. Each egg guaranteed by the producer."—*From a circular distributed by a Wall Street banking institution which maintains a cooperative store for its employees.*



Showing section of Monroe dials on which answer and proof appear simultaneously.

"You Don't Have to Figure It Again"

A certain business executive decided he was ready to choose between two calculating machines—the Monroe and one other.

"We need five calculating machines in our office here," he said to the machine representatives. "I know the claims for your respective machines, but I can't decide which is the better. So I want to put you to a test. I will give you a problem to figure. Whoever gets the answer first and proves it to be dependably accurate, gets my order. Ready? Then multiply 20.125 by .425."

"Finished!" said the Monroe man.

"You're first on speed," said the executive to the Monroe man. "But," he continued, "how do you fellows know your answer is right? I suppose you have to figure it again to be sure."

"Not on this machine," replied the Monroe man. "I *know* my answer is right; here's the proof of it. There's my Multiplicand in the keyboard, 20.125; there's my Multiplier, .425, in the upper dial and there's my Answer, 8.553125, in the lower dial—all three factors prove my work is correct.

"You don't have to figure it over again if you have a Monroe."

Says the **Hupp Motor Car Corporation:**
"We find the Monroe Calculating Machine especially valuable in our pro-rating, statistical reports, pay-roll extension, cost analysis, etc. Its self-checking facilities are especially valuable to us. We consider it one of the most efficient office machines and would not consider ourselves properly equipped without one."

The Monroe's speed, accuracy and simplicity of operation (no trained operators required) adapt it for use on every kind of figure-work—figuring costs, checking invoices, figuring interest, discount and pay-rolls, etc. The Monroe is the only machine on which you can multiply or add by a forward turn of the crank; divide or subtract by a backward turn of the crank. Mail coupon for more complete information contained in "Book of Facts."

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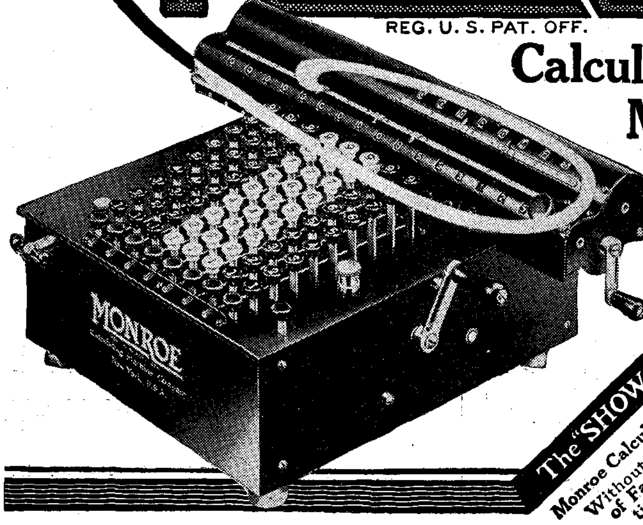
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Calculating Machine



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Without obligation to us, please send your "Book of Facts," showing how the Monroe will save time in the figure-work of our business.
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FLY a Bull Dog Bunting Flag. The rich colorful beauty will complete its patriotic charm.

Flags of Bull Dog Bunting resist wear, sun and storm. Fadeless. Here is Old Glory at its best.

Go to your dealer's and ask for a Bull Dog Bunting Flag. You'll find the name on the canvas band. Many months from now you will be glad you insisted upon Bull Dog Bunting.

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The National Pressure Cooker cooks in *half the time*; Chicken, Ham, Pork and Beans, Oatmeal, etc., and *cooks better.*

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Cheapest cuts of meat or fowl cooked *deliciously tender.* Reduces gas bills one-third. *Cooks 3 foods at once,* over low flame.

Write today for booklet

Northwestern Steel & Iron Works
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BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

SPRING FLOWER FESTIVALS IN JAPAN AND CALIFORNIA

A PANORAMA OF CALIFORNIA'S BLOSSOM LAND.

"Better than Japan's" is the claim made for these acres upon acres of snowy orchards, with here and there a patch of pink peach blossoms.

"FLOWER intoxication" they call it in Japan, and the symptoms read remarkably like those of our spring fever. When, as the Japanese poet Koami writes,

> The willows and the cherry-blossoms
> Mingle in vivid color to new-make
> The Mikado's capital
> Into a priceless brocade of spring,

the townspeople can work no more. They succumb frankly, play while the cherry-blossoms last, and then take up the burden of life again. With this attitude of mind the Californians, not too quick to agree in many points with the Japanese, are thoroughly sympathetic. The arrival of the fruit-flowering season is the signal for many blossom festivals along the Pacific coast.

THE *SAKURA* GARLANDS THE RIVER

"That delight to reflect
Their enticing shadows
On the gleaming mirror below."

In Japan the celebration assumes many curious and beautiful forms. Before the war travelers used to tell picturesque tales of the Mikado's garden party, with the court drest in its prescribed European dress of the Victorian period, every man in his silk hat and frock coat and the ladies in gorgeous dresses, when dainties were served lavishly and champagne literally ran like water. Tho men must economize now, the cherry-trees are as luxuriant as ever. In an article touched with the inevitable quaintness of the oriental writing for occidental readers, we are told that to the Japanese mind spring is "unthinkable without the roseate luxuriance of the blooming *sakura.*" The writer continues, in *The Tourist* (Tokyo):

Solitary flowers that shyly open their petals on branches to all appearance dead, but really pregnant with vitality, in a quarter of the city favored with warmer and brighter sunshine, and begin to add brightness and attractiveness to a bleak landscape still enwrapt in chilly air—these are a signal to the citizens to be ready to set themselves free and give full rein to their spirit of holiday-making. And when efflorescence paints the city in a soft tint of delicate pink, the buoyancy of the people knows no bounds: they become flower-intoxicated.

They no longer stand being cooped up within the narrow cells of their own dwellings, but wander out to inhale the fresh spring air and feast their eyes on the cherry-flowers blooming in glory. Even a confirmed stay-at-home could not withstand a temptation so irresistible.

A poet compares the vicissitudes of the changing world to the fate of the cherry-blossom. *Yononaka wa mikka minuma no sakura kana*—"The world! how like it is to the cherry-blossoms left unviewed for a couple of days!"—is a well-known stanza. The idea is as true as it is prettily exprest.

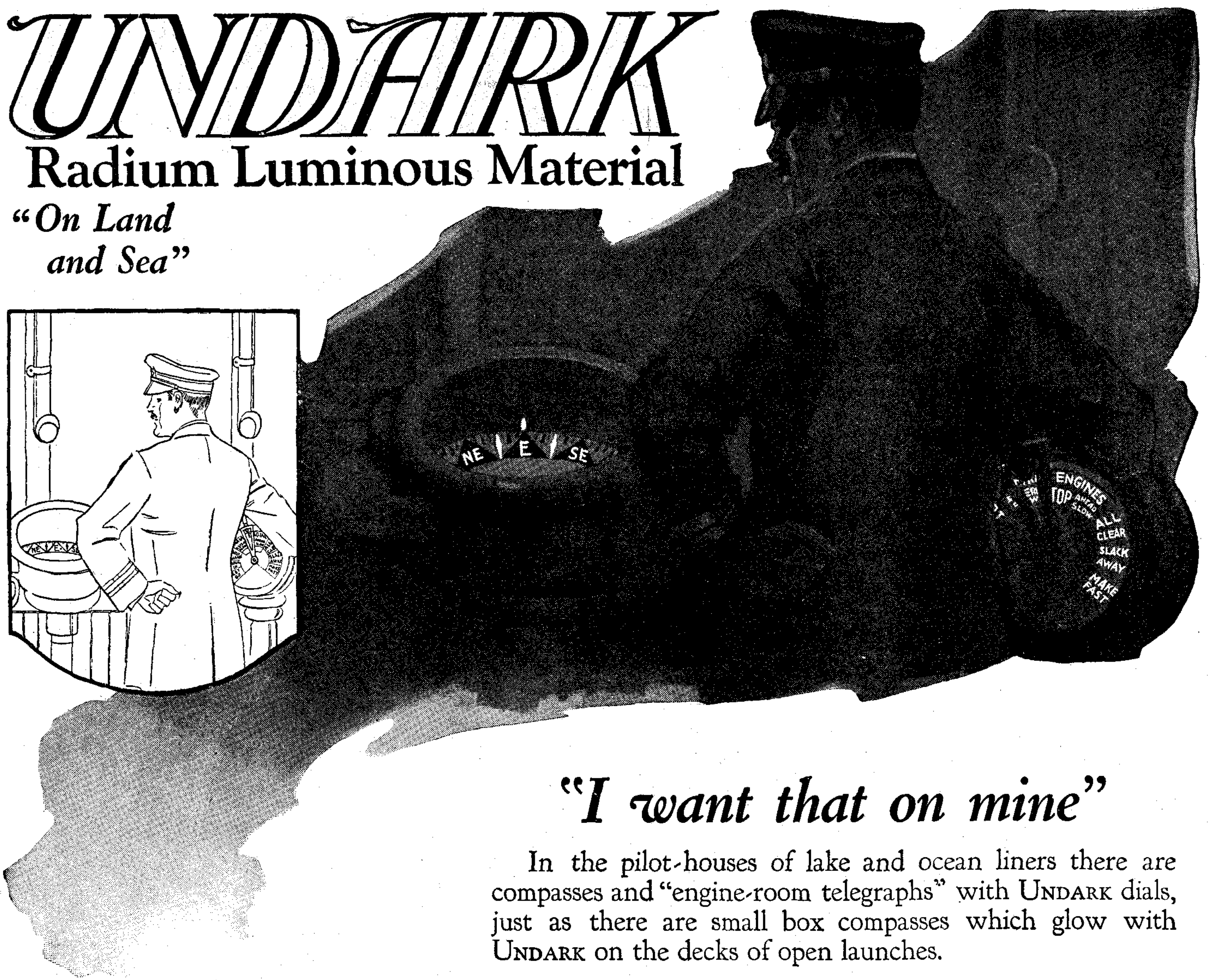
THE PAGODA AND THE CHERRY-TREE.

The spirit of Japan symbolized in delicate beauty against a background of tradition.

UNDARK

Radium Luminous Material

*"On Land
and Sea"*



"I want that on mine"

In the pilot-houses of lake and ocean liners there are compasses and "engine-room telegraphs" with UNDARK dials, just as there are small box compasses which glow with UNDARK on the decks of open launches.

UNDARK is as important to modern safety as it is to convenience, as illustrated by UNDARK dials on watches and clocks.

It eliminates danger on the motor's gas gauge; on pistol sights it makes straight shooting in the dark possible; on electric switches and pull-chain pendants, on locks, door-knobs, bell buttons, and house numbers it saves time and temper.

UNDARK doesn't get dark in the dark

You want it on what you buy, because UNDARK is made with real radium and keeps glowing for years.

We are miners and refiners of radium-bearing ore, the pioneer manufacturers of radium luminous material in this country, and the largest in the world.

*Our service of instruction and inspection
encourages the application of UNDARK
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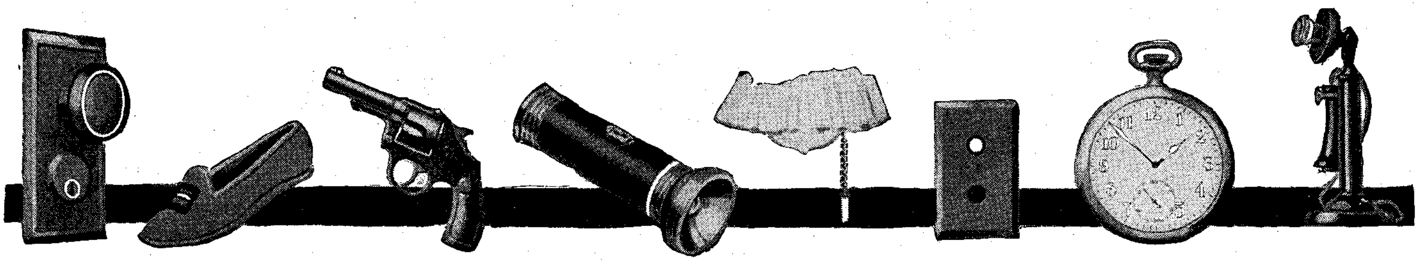
- Poison Indicators

Names of the makers of these furnished upon request



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The name is easy to remember

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

On wet or slippery surfaces Cat's Paws won't let you slip.

They leave no marks on polished floors.

There are no holes to track mud or dirt.

But the *strongest* reason why you should insist upon them is because

The Foster Friction Plug
—prevents slipping

FOSTER PATENT
NON SLIP
CAT'S PAW
CUSHION HEEL
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FOSTER RUBBER CO.

And makes them wear longer than the ordinary kind.

Insist upon them of your repairman—black, white or tan—men, women and children.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.
105 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

BEACON
THERE ARE NO BETTER
SHOES
FOR FIT · FOR STYLE · FOR WEAR
No 57 Trend
BURGUNDY OXFORD
TRADE MARK

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Makers
MANCHESTER
NEW HAMPSHIRE

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

The world of flowers, which reigns for a short week or so, is soon over and gives place to the refreshing greenery of the willow-tree and other soothing signs of the advancing spring. People awake from their temporary craze, sobered down after satisfying their *Spieltriebe* to their hearts' content.

To a superficial observer, the cherry-blossom time may seem an undesirable feature in Japanese life, affording an opportunity to abandon oneself to the call of spring fever, and thus tending to lessen national efficiency. But by a thinker who penetrates deeper this may be regarded as a highly useful institution, which enables people to give vent to their energy pent up during their hibernation, preparatory to bracing themselves for the work of life.

The term cherry calls up to the mind of the Westerner a berry so luscious as to make the mouth water, but to the Japanese the word *sakura* conveys the idea of a flower—a national flower—a thing of beauty, tho not a joy forever. But, to do justice to the *sakura*, it is not a mere feast to the eye—there is something more substantial about it: it has an economic value. Tho the domesticated variety of *sakura* does not yield palatable berries, the mountain variety known as *yamazakura* bears fruit abundantly. It is a favorite with country boys, who are fond of gathering *sakurambo*, as the berries are called. When fully ripe, they are purple and taste very sweet, not unlike sweetened wine.

The flower itself is used as food, in a way, as in the case of the double variety. When in full bloom, the flowers are picked and cured in salt. These salted flowers are used like tea, with hot water—a few flowers in a cupful. The flowers infuse a subtle flavor in the water, and this *sakurayu* (cherry and hot water) does not fail to appeal to the palate of people who delight in the fanciful in the way of beverages.

Again the leaves of the *yaezakura* are used for wrapping cakes consisting of bean paste enclosed in dough and known as *sakuramochi* (cherry-cakes). The leaves and the cakes are steamed together, and, tho the leaves themselves are not eaten, they serve to impart a certain aroma and taste to the cakes, thus making them a very appropriate refreshment in the blossom season.

There is a well-known eating-house at Mukojima—once a famous flower resort on the Sumida, tho it is now fast losing its former popularity, owing to the rise of industries in the neighborhood and a busy steam traffic on the river, which, together with the pollution of the air by the smoke emitted by stacks, have thinned the ranks of the cherry-trees lining the bank road. Here a very lively business is done in cherry-cakes during the week when the *sakura* captivates the minds of the townspeople with a magic spell, as most of the flower-viewers are not content with unsubstantial esthetic enjoyment, but incline to the more substantial satisfaction of their inner man.

But now comes California, asserting that she can outdo the Japanese at their own ancient celebration. In Saratoga, in the Santa Clara Valley, is held a blossom fête, which, we read in the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "deserves to be known as one of the

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

world's wonders," when the flowering of the orchards is greeted with song and pageant. *The Chronicle* paints an alluring picture:

> And what a spectacle it is! Santa Clara, of all California valleys, is particularly devoted to plantations of deciduous fruits—apricots, peaches, prunes, with almonds, cherries, and plums—so that when the spring bloom comes out upon them the whole countryside—valley floor and the folds of the bordering hills—is filled with the delicate tints of their blossoms. It is a spectacle of wonderful beauty, of its kind not to be surpassed on earth, and, very likely, not to be equaled. For while the same colors, and perhaps in equal purity, are to be seen wherever in the world these stone-fruits bloom, it is not probable that anywhere else in the world is so great an area of them to be seen at a single view.
>
> The cherry-blossoms of Japan are no more beautiful, and nowhere nearly so wonderful in continuous extent. They have been made famous by the annual festival with which the beauty sense of the old Japan loved to greet them, they have drawn travelers from all over the world and inspired countless poets and artists, occidental as well as oriental. But when one considers how much more glorious is the equinoctial show that fills the entire valley of Santa Clara from Palo Alto to Gilroy and beyond, this blossom festival of Saratoga deserves far more to be known as one of the sights of the world and to draw travelers to see it from every part of the earth. And the more is the shame to the American who leaves this country to see the cherry-blossom festival of Japan and has not seen the greater Saratoga blossom fête.
>
> The Santa Clara Valley is naturally a very lovely place. It has been appreciated as such from the very beginning. The Franciscan *padres*, who had a keen eye for natural beauty and never placed a mission except among picturesque surroundings, built two in this valley. When Capt. George Vancouver, the British naval explorer, visited California in 1792 he was particularly struck with the beauty of the Santa Clara Valley, and he left us a particular account of it as it was then, in which he described its oak-strewn landscape, some with grass and wild flowers, as equally lovely with a fine old English park. So much did the country strike his eye that he set down his wonder that a region so charming, and evidently so rich, had not long ago been thickly populated by the Spaniards.
>
> And what would Capt. George Vancouver say now if he could see this glorious valley, with its fine old oaks still growing lustily on level bottom and rolling hills, and all around and among them, filling all the spaces and covering all the fields between, the beautiful orchards of to-day, solid with rosy bloom? He could only say that to the parklike landscape he saw with so much pleasure a century and a quarter ago there had been added a Persian garden of extent and wonder never seen in Persia.
>
> And the place to take him to see it, if Sir Oliver Lodge or Conan Doyle could bring him back to this earth, would be Saratoga, where from the hills he could look out across that valley full of flowers, north and east and south, a paradise of the most delicate and poetic bloom that ever stirred the heart of man.

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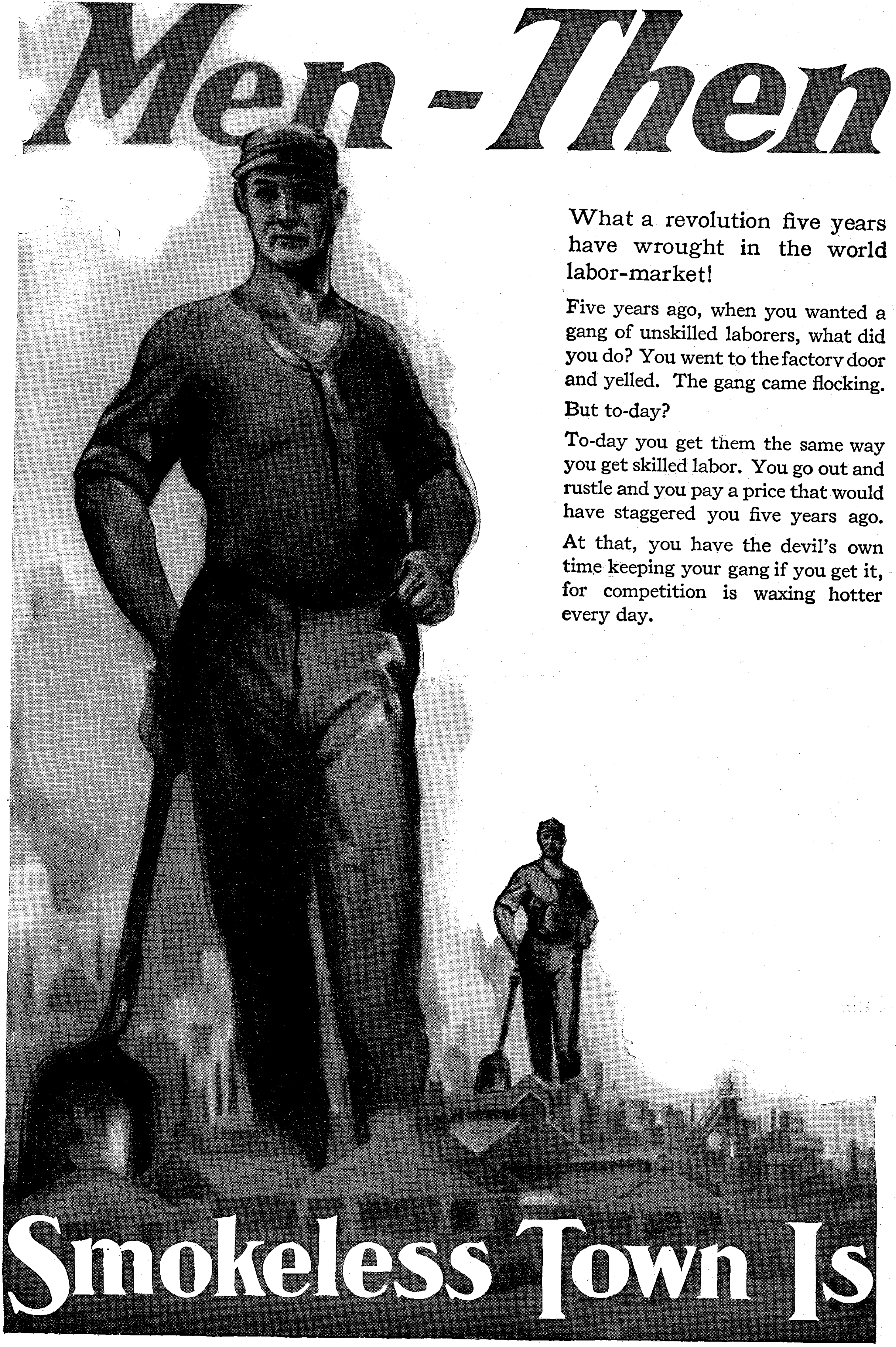

What a revolution five years have wrought in the world labor-market!

Five years ago, when you wanted a gang of unskilled laborers, what did you do? You went to the factory door and yelled. The gang came flocking.

But to-day?

To-day you get them the same way you get skilled labor. You go out and rustle and you pay a price that would have staggered you five years ago.

At that, you have the devil's own time keeping your gang if you get it, for competition is waxing hotter every day.

and Now!

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Take the power plant—the pivot of your plant operation. If handfired, it is absolutely dependent on the labor market. If your gang of firemen quits, and you can't find another gang—find it *quick*—you're up against it. And you'll pay "now" wages—not yesterday's.

Do you know what scores of progressive plants are doing? In place of a long line of boilers wastefully fed by the muscle and sweat of a *gang*, they are substituting a smaller battery of boilers operated by Taylor Stokers and cared for by the intelligence of *one man*.

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Such plants are laughing at the labor market. They are saving enormously in labor bills. But they're doing more than that. Listen.

Coal Prices—Then and Now

Coal has been going up, up, up—along with steel and shoes and stockings and sealing wax. Here, again, the Taylor Stoker strikes twelve. The Taylor Stoker burns all the heat units in a ton of coal, and applies those units to the boiler surfaces with a minimum of waste. *It produces more steam for less coal.* But that isn't all.

Coal Quality—Then and Now

While coal prices have been jumping, coal quality has been slumping. Here, again, the handfired plant is up against it. The Taylor produces better results on poor coal than handfiring produces on A-1 coal.

Listen to a bit of typical Taylor Stoker evidence. "Handfiring wouldn't get the steam out of those boilers that we have to have," says the Superintendent of Generating at the Fisk Rubber Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., pointing to his battery of Taylor-fired boilers. "And even if it would," he adds, "we couldn't get the men to fire the boilers."

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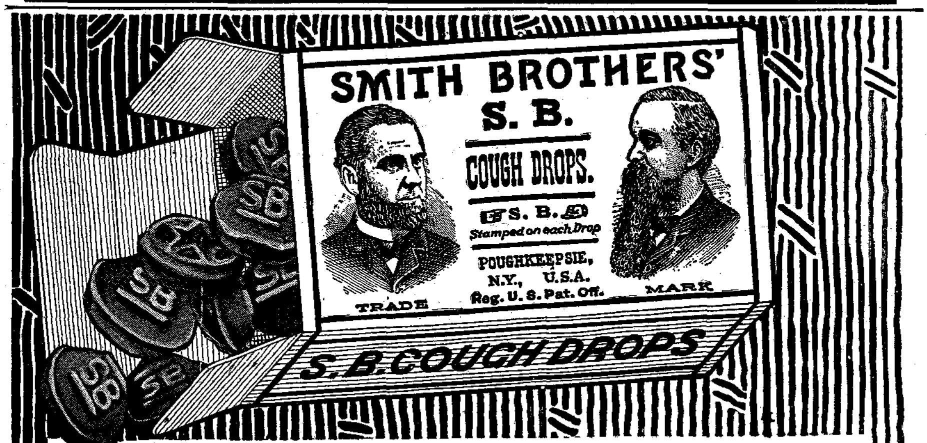

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FAMOUS SINCE 1847

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

WHEN ROOSEVELT AND EARL GREY PAID A CALL ON THE BIRDS OF ENGLAND

WADING a mud puddle was a form of entertainment Viscount Grey had not planned to offer his guest, but there was the path, never before or since known to show such discourtesy to a distinguished visitor, flooded over for some twenty yards. Would the guest "mind wading"? He would not. And all the birds that were looking on saw the Foreign Minister of Great Britain and the ex-President of the United States, dauntlessly and with what dignity they could command, wading through that puddle and reaching the other side safe, tho wet. It happened on a "planned holiday" of which Viscount Grey of Fallodon, who recently returned to England when his mission as temporary Ambassador to the United States was completed, tells in a small and delightful book entitled "Recreation" (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston). This particular holiday had been planned ahead by President Roosevelt in a most thorough fashion.

At the time, Viscount Grey was Secretary for Foreign Affairs in London, and Mr. Bryce, then British Ambassador at Washington, wrote him that President Roosevelt intended to travel as soon as he was out of office. He was going to travel in Africa, to visit Europe, and to come to England, and he was planning so minutely as to time his visit to England for the spring when the birds would be in full song. Mr. Roosevelt wanted it arranged that somebody who knew the songs of the English birds should go for a walk with him in the country, and as the songs were heard, tell him what they were. Curiously enough, the Foreign Minister of England was fully qualified to give this expert service. Big-game shooting in Africa, travel, great and dignified receptions from the leading countries of Europe, did not serve to brush from Colonel Roosevelt's mind the plan for the little walk to hear the English birds sing. He wrote to his London host to say that this promise had been made and that he wished time to be found for it. The Viscount continues:

> I saw Colonel Roosevelt once soon after he came to London. The day was arranged and at the appointed time we met at Waterloo Station. We had to ask the newspaper reporters not to go with us, not because it made any difference to Colonel Roosevelt, but because birds are not so tame, or perhaps I should say are more self-conscious than public men, and do not like to be photographed or even interviewed at close quarters, and it was necessary, not only that Colonel Roosevelt and I should be alone, but that we should make ourselves as inconspicuous and unobtrusive as possible.
>
> So we went alone, and for some twenty hours we were lost to the world. We went by train to a country station where a motor was awaiting us. Thence we drove to the

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

little village of Titchborne in Hampshire, and got there soon after midday.

I was a little apprehensive about this walk. I had had no personal acquaintance with Colonel Roosevelt before he came to England in 1910, and I had relied upon the birds to provide entertainment for him. If that failed, I doubted my own resources.

The Colonel had, says Viscount Grey, not only a trained ear, but keen feeling and taste for birds' songs. He was quick to express preferences, and picked out the song of the English blackbird as being the best of the bird songs they heard. The writer confesses that he himself had always had the same feeling about the blackbird's song, and adds:

> I do not say it is better than the songs of American birds, which I have not heard, and I think Colonel Roosevelt thought one or two of the American bird songs were better than anything we had in England; but his feeling for the English blackbird's song I found confirmed the other day in a book published by Dr. Chapman, of the Natural History Museum at New York. He has written a chapter on English birds and picks out the song of the blackbird for excellence because of its "spiritual quality." Colonel Roosevelt liked the song of the blackbird so much that he was almost indignant that he had not heard more of its reputation before. He said everybody talked about the song of the thrush; it had a great reputation, but the song of the blackbird, tho less often mentioned, was much better than that of the thrush. He wanted to know the reason of this injustice and kept asking the question of himself and me. At last he suggested that the name of the bird must have injured its reputation. I suppose the real reason is that the thrush sings for a longer period of the year than the blackbird and is a more obtrusive singer, and that so few people have sufficient feeling about bird songs to care to discriminate.
>
> One more instance I will give of his interest and his knowledge. We were passing under a fir-tree when we heard a small song in the tree above us. We stopt and I said that was the song of a golden-crested wren. He listened very attentively while the bird repeated its little song, as its habit is. Then he said, "I think that is exactly the same song as that of a bird that we have in America"; and that was the only English song that he recognized as being the same as any bird song in America. Some time afterward I met a bird expert in the Natural History Museum in London and told him this incident, and he confirmed what Colonel Roosevelt had said, that the song of this bird would be about the only song that the two countries had in common. I think that a very remarkable instance of minute and accurate knowledge on the part of Colonel Roosevelt. It was the business of the bird expert in London to know about birds. Colonel Roosevelt's knowledge was a mere incident, acquired, not as part of the work of his life, but entirely outside it. I remember thinking at the time how strange it seemed that the golden-crested wren, which is the very smallest bird which we have in England, should be the only song bird which the great continent of North America has in common with us.

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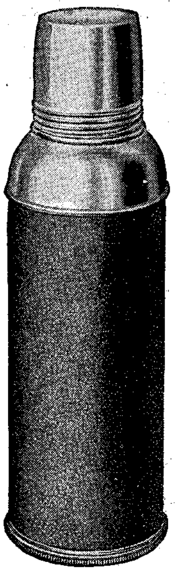

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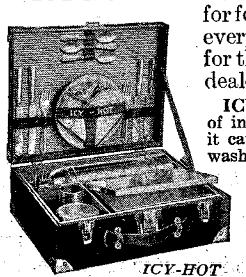

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

ALASKAN BIG GAME ENDANGERED BY POT-HUNTERS AND WOLVES

Is it fair to feed railroad-workers and miners on magnificent game animals slaughtered wholesale because they are "cheap meat," and thus to cheat future generations of Alaskans of their needed food supply of moose, caribou, and white mountain-sheep? If it isn't fair, is it anybody's business, anyhow, but Alaska's? If it is Alaska's business, does she really want to have her big game exterminated? These "burning questions" are the opening guns fired by that doughty champion of the cause of wild beasts, William T. Hornaday, in a pamphlet presenting his argument for the enactment by Congress of a new game law for the better protection and more rational use of Alaska's animals. It is Dr. Hornaday's theory that all the nation is concerned in a matter of the animals of any part of the country, but some people violently disagree with him. Opposition, however, seems to have become all a part of the day's work with Dr. Hornaday. He has recently been "investigated," we learn from the press, for his conduct of the New York Zoological Gardens, a fact which inspires this protest from the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch:*

> We out in this part of the world have for years thought of the Bronx Zoological Garden as the greatest thing of its kind in this country, and of Dr. William Hornaday as the most ideal director of such an institution to be found in the whole wide world. Hence it comes as somewhat of a shock to read in the New York newspapers that certain persons are after the doctor, or, rather, after his job. We are not interested in New York's politics, and it certainly makes no difference to us who is appointed to office in that borough, as a general proposition. But Dr. Hornaday is something more than a New York office-holder. He is an international authority in his line, as agreeable a gentleman as one ever met, and so imbued with the importance of his work that he has become a sort of patron saint to nature-lovers all over the United States.

As for his most recent project of arousing public sentiment in the cause of the Alaskan animals, "Remember the buffalo" might well be taken as its slogan. That the animals are actually being killed off was testified by witnesses at the hearing on the Sulzer Bill "to regulate the killing and sale of game animals in northern Alaska," which was defeated in 1918. Dr. Hornaday quotes from these hearings this explanation of the situation given by Charles Sheldon:

> Here is this vast wilderness, for thousands and thousands of miles around, with game abounding. The sheep are back in the mountains, and the caribou are back 100 or 125 miles from the districts where the people live. The people live mostly down on the river, except for a few mining-camps. There in winter they are shut up, at the mercy of the beef monopoly; and about these camps are game, and with this whole enormous area just teeming with wild game, and only a few thousand people to avail themselves of it, do you think those people are going to sit there and pay the prices charged by the monopoly for beef, when this wild game is near or in the hills? Of course not. And what has been the result? They have gone out and killed the game. We have had our game law, but in spite of that, in answer to the demands of the stomach and rather than be held up by the beef monopoly, they have simply gone out and killed game. When I was up there, and I venture to say it is not far different to-day, if they hauled a breaker of the game laws into Fairbanks they could not get judge or jury to convict him.
>
> The opinion was so absolutely unanimous that the people were entitled to this relief from the beef monopoly that the officers of the law could not convict anybody for breaking the game laws, and they stopt trying to convict anybody.
>
> This storing of meat led to great evils. They had to go up into the sheep country, and they went with dogs, and many sheep were fed to the dogs. And many fellows had nothing to do, and they would go out prospecting around, and they would take sheep down and store them on the Yukon River for high prices, and the first thing they knew warm weather would come and the sheep would all spoil. It led to a complete disregard of the law, and I venture the assertion that the same is pretty nearly true to-day. If you have a local community, as Alaska is, and the people are solidly of that point of view, they are going out to kill their meat and it doesn't make any difference what law you put up there. . . . . . .
>
> No. The people up there will not protect the game. The evils that have arisen from the conditions I have described they will not fight.

And E. W. Nelson is recorded as having testified as follows:

> Formerly there were enormous herds of caribou all through the coastal region of Bering Sea, around the entire north coast of Alaska, and back well into the interior. These herds have been exterminated. This was due to their being overkilled in those areas mainly before the present mining development took place.
>
> The decrease of game due to modern conditions is taking place in northern Canada. When the Canadian Government awakened to the fact that their game was threatened with extinction in the north, it began to take active steps to save it. Otherwise the great herds of caribou on the arctic barrens would certainly disappear, as they have already done from the great areas in Canada. The decrease of game has everywhere followed the increasing occupation of North America. As the people increased in number, and as the means of getting at game became better, and as the weapons used against them were improved, the game has been saved only where carefully safeguarded.

But if reckless men destroy the game, still more is it endangered by wolves, in the opinion of Wright Wenrich, an Alaskan and a member of the Southeastern Alaska Fish and Game Club. It will be noted that the Alaskan takes a somewhat different view of the situation from that presented by Dr. Hornaday and the witnesses quoted:

> The point that I want to make clear is

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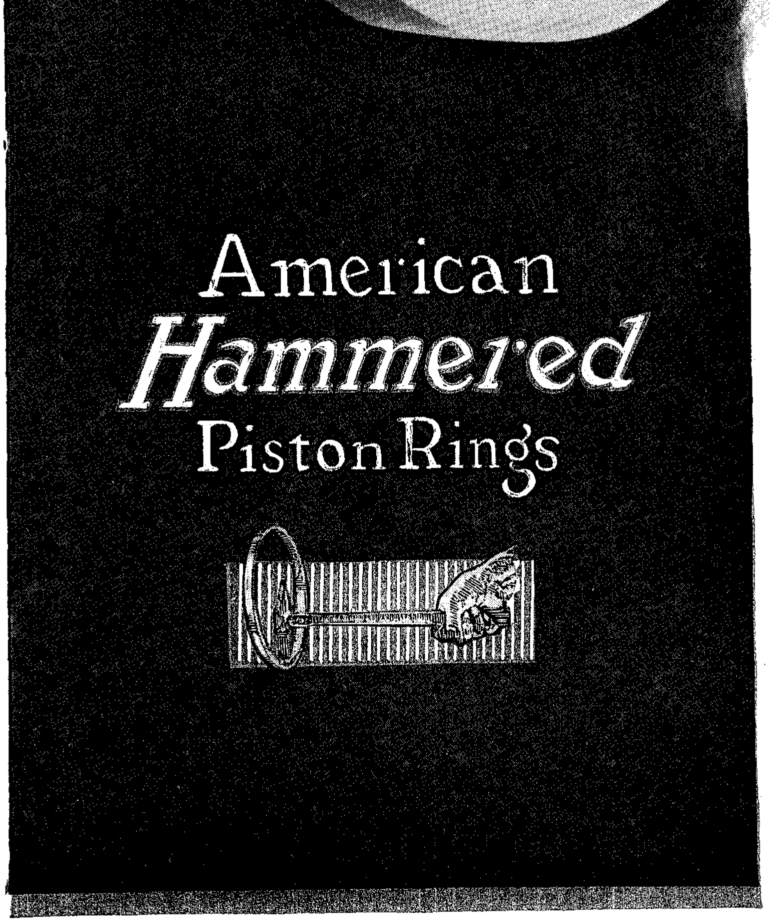

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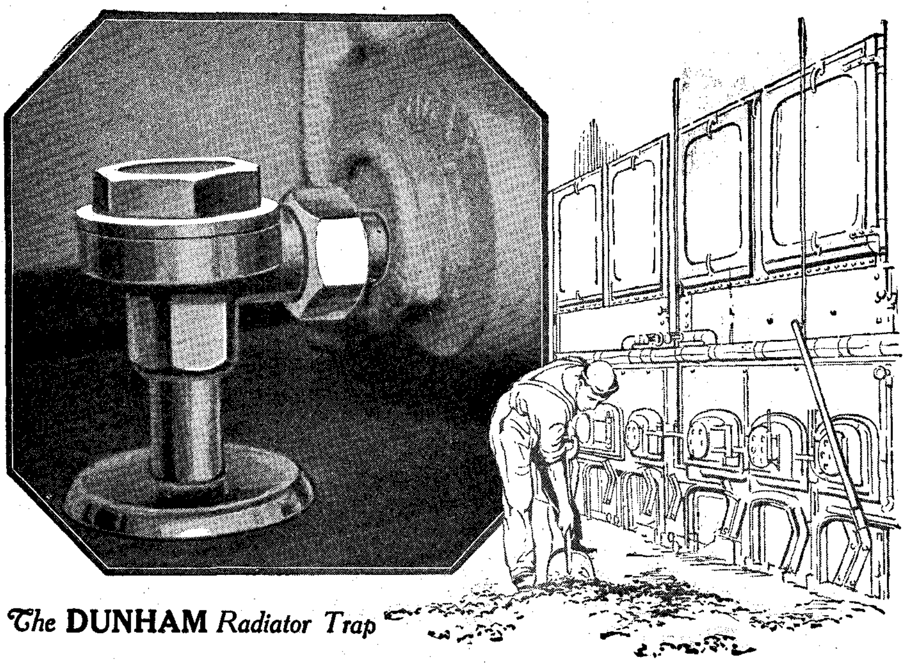
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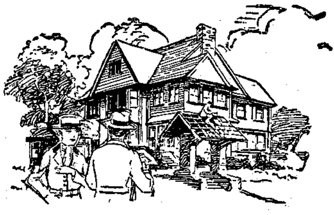
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

that we have all of us, heretofore, been working on the game and fish proposition from the wrong end. We have been attempting to conserve game by limiting the amount man uses, when the predatory animals destroy many times what man uses, and as yet very little has been done to exterminate these predatory animals.

I am firmly of the opinion that if the wolves were exterminated, our sixty-five thousand population, including Indians, could not use the surplus nor the natural increase above the present amount, provided there was sufficient restriction placed on killing females and yearlings.

I think I am safe in saying that all the real hunters who get back in the wolf country will agree with me in concluding that the wolves take greater toll of the caribou than man, and many believe that their destruction of deer, moose, and sheep equals or is greater than the amount man takes.

This country is so vast and the amount of funds available so limited that it seems almost useless to try to enforce the laws, however good or bad they may be. But we can easily offer a sufficient inducement by way of a bounty on all predatory animals, and it is not so difficult nor expensive to administer such a provision.

For several years prominent Alaskans claimed, says Dr. Hornaday, that the people of Alaska are best able to decide what should be done with and unto the wild life of Alaska, and he quotes an official statement of the general attitude as exprest by Gov. Thomas W. Riggs, Jr., in his annual report for 1918:

The attitude of Alaskans toward proper game laws is not antagonistic, as is generally considered by the uninformed. On the contrary, every right-thinking Alaskan is extremely jealous of the country's game and wishes to see a true conservation effected, as without it game development must cease. Without game the small mining-camps must suffer not only in health but in activity, and the trapper and the prospector will be driven from the hills. That the supply of game must be conserved is apparent to all, but the Government, by ill-advised laws, is hastening the extermination of the game. The sentiment of the people of Alaska will enforce laws when enacted by a body of men who are conversant with the country, but now, even when an arrest is made by a game warden, it is almost impossible to secure a conviction, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a jury not more or less sympathetic with the offender. To enforce laws to which the people of Alaska are hostile, I must draw attention to the fact that the force of game wardens is entirely inadequate.

Dr. Hornaday summarizes the situation and offers suggestions for improvement:

Since the passage of the Alaskan Game Act in 1902 a great deal of water has run under the Alaskan bridge. Conditions to-day are very different from those that prevailed seventeen years ago. To-day, with all its wildness, Alaska is far from being the raw territory it then was. New towns and cities have taken their places on the map. New lines of steam transit

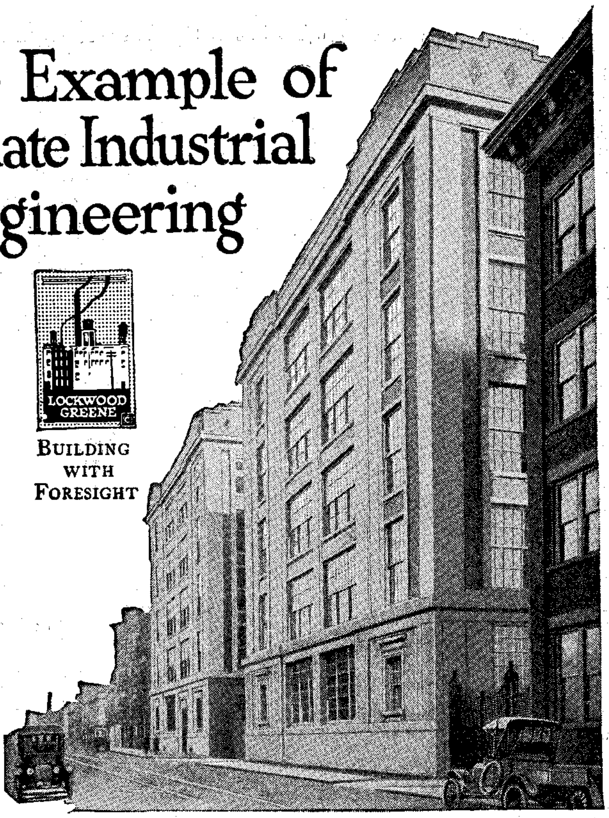
BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

have been established, and the exploiters are going literally everywhere. The market hunter has been hard at work, and cold-storage plants are not only ready but anxious to handle, on a commercial basis, the moose, mountain-sheep, and caribou of our arctic province.

On one point even the men of Alaska and the men of "the East" are in accord. They agree that it is high time to make some improvements in the game situation; and the obvious conclusion is—a new game act for Alaska. Up to date this idea has not taken concrete form in Alaska, but at this end of the long trail an effort has been made to establish certain principles as a foundation on which to build.

It is perfectly clear that there are to-day several conditions in the game situation that stand in need of radical improvement. I think that those conditions and improvements may be listed, in the order of their importance, as follows:

1. There should now be a complete stoppage of the sale of game everywhere in Alaska.
2. There now is necessary a legal system for the more thorough utilization of game and less waste of game.
3. There should be created a system of regulated hunting by proxy, by which persons living in remote and difficult regions, and who positively require some wild meat in order to live in good health, may procure their rightful annual proportion of game.
4. All persons lawfully in possession of game-meat for their own use should be permitted to preserve the same in any manner they choose, and consume it at any and all times throughout the year.
5. There should now be a stoppage of all wasteful game-killing, and especially of cow moose, by Indians; and the killing of game by Indians and Eskimo should be strictly regulated.
6. There should be a full investigation of the destruction of game by wolves and other animals, to disclose the actual facts.
7. The destruction of game by wolves should be checked by a relentless war of extermination on the latter. The proper utilization of poison in the destruction of wolves should be determined, and provided for by regulation.
8. It being the bounden duty of the Federal Government and the Territory of Alaska jointly to protect the game of Alaska from overkilling and extermination, an adequate establishment of a game commissioner and a larger force of game wardens now has become necessary. The cost of that establishment, and the general cost of the protection of the game of Alaska, should be borne equally by the Federal Government and the Territory of Alaska. This establishment should be supported upon an adequate scale, both as to salaries and expenses. There should be a paid deputy game warden in every settlement large enough to have a post-office.
9. The Territory of Alaska should be empowered to charge a license fee, to both resident and non-resident hunters, and apply the proceeds thereof to the cost of game protection to the Territory. No person should be permitted to hunt large game in Alaska without a license.
10. The Federal Government should retain its authority to close any area to hunting whenever the decrease of game therein seems to threaten the local extinction of a valuable species.



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BUILDING WITH FORESIGHT

THE recent addition to the factory of the New York Belting & Packing Company, of Passaic, N. J., meets an immediate need, while looking to the future as far as good judgment warrants.

For many years Lockwood, Greene & Co. have designed and supervised construction for the United States Rubber Company and its subsidiaries. This continuous service insures engineering that is guided by full knowledge gained in extended contact with the business.

This building illustrates it. In place of columns to support the roof, steel trusses containing sash are used. The fifth floor has a clear span, with light from top and sides. Each floor has special features which fit it to the class of manufacturing conducted there.

The building terminates in the rear in a re-inforced concrete coal pocket. A conveyor carries coal from a nearby railway siding to the pocket, connecting with a second conveyor leading to the boiler room. Coal is conveyed to the pocket or direct to the boiler room, as circumstances dictate.

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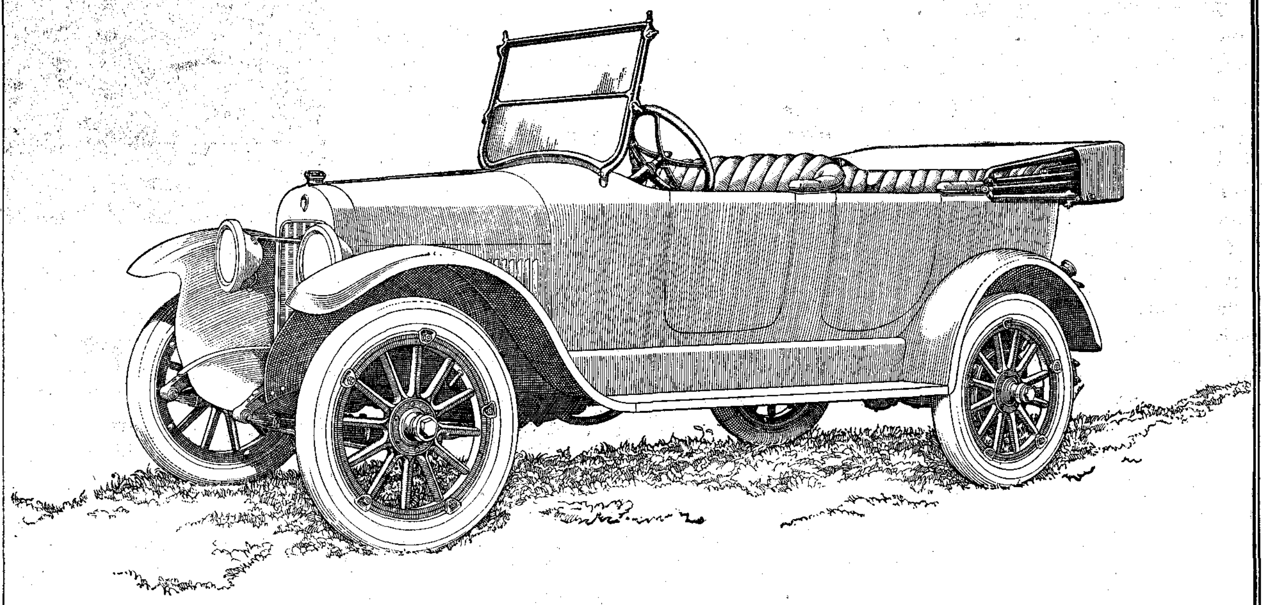

Fine Metals Have Given Maxwell Its Rank

Maxwell

More miles per gallon
More miles on tires

THE very substance of which a car is made denotes its quality; and the use of fine and strong metals in the Maxwell has won it many, many friends.

It was necessary to make the Maxwell chassis of the very best materials. For its great mission was to transport—*in an extremely economical way*—as great a passenger load over the same road and at the same speed as the larger and heavier cars.

Thus it is obvious that the Maxwell had to be light. And to make it light the quality metals were used.

Metallurgists, the men who have made the study of metals a science, say that it compares favorably pound for pound with the highest priced cars the world has produced.

But you need not be a metallurgist to discover this "inner goodness" in a Maxwell. Three months will tell; six months will tell you more.

Otherwise Maxwell in five short years would never have grown from a production of 5,000 a year to 100,000 a year.

Nearly 400,000 Maxwells on the highways of the world to-day answer most any question you can ask about this great car.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., INC., DETROIT, MICH.
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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

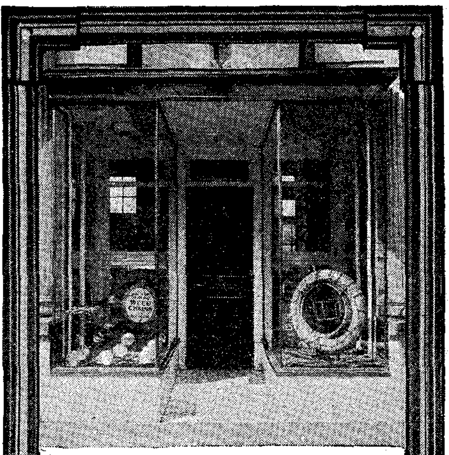
THE GRIZZLY COASTS ALONE, BUT WOLVES PLAY IN PACKS

A GRIZZLY bear was coasting down a steep mountainside in dignified and silent joy. He sat down in the snow on the summit of the slope, put his forepaws on his knees, jiggled himself along to get a start, and zip!—down he went. It got too fast for him, so he reached back his paw and put on the brakes. At the bottom of the slide he deliberately rolled over and over, rose on his hind feet, surveyed his marks on the snowy slope, and climbed back for another coast. The grizzly is an independent soul, we are told, and plays alone, romping in silence. In his lordly way he relaxes and has the time of his life. Bears in general seem to excel in light-hearted, merry make-believe, says Enos A. Mills, in his book, "The Adventures of a Nature Guide" (Doubleday, Page & Co., New York), and tells of seeing a black bear, whom he calls "the Happy Hooligan of the woods," paying with a coyote:

> The bear, solemn-looking as an elephant but as merry as a boy, would allow the coyote to leap over him, but used his speed and his wits in trying to prevent the coyote from ducking under him or leaping close in front of him. The coyote's play was puppy-like, tho suggesting at times fox-cleverness. They were well matched, both in skill and speed. They made lively dashes and swift turns as they raced across a grassy opening in the woods. They varied this swift turning by slow passing, biting and striking at each other as they met. Then each in turn enjoyed the ludicrous pretense of being asleep while the other went through an equally ludicrous pretense of trying to slip up and surprize the sleeper.
>
> As games often end, this play broke up in a row. The coyote lost his temper and made a fierce but ineffectual attack on the bear. He finally walked off into the woods, with the bear standing looking regretfully after him.
>
> The boylike black bear would rather play than eat. Once I saw a black bear try repeatedly to get a stupid, lumbering porcupine to play with him. All the way across an opening he made efforts to start a game, but dull porky lumbered on indifferently. The porcupine is the only animal that I have known which I have never seen play.
>
> The black bear will play with bears, or with other animals, or with people, with apparently equal enjoyment. In the Yellowstone I raced and dodged about with several that were nearly wild, to my own entertainment as well as theirs. Bears play less often with objects. But I once watched a make-believe battle which one was having with a stump, and on another occasion I saw an older bear with a cone, striking it about, tossing it into the air, trying to catch it as it fell, and shaking it in his teeth as he rolled about on his back with feet in the air.
>
> In most cases neither birds nor animals use playthings. But I have seen birds play with sticks, stones, leaves, and nuts; an otter play with shells and even using a live turtle for a plaything; and a grizzly playing with a floating log.
>
> Rambling through the Medicine Bow Mountains of Colorado one afternoon, I came upon a grizzly bear sitting on his haunches like a dog and looking with all attention across a beaver pond. Making a quiet detour through the primeval forest, I found that he was watching a number of otter playfully coasting on their slide.
>
> The smooth, slippery, wet slide, about forty feet long, came down the steeply wooded slope into the south shore of the pond. The slide was well worn and testified to the strong play habits of these animals. Each coasting otter ended with a merry splash as he slid into the water. The glimpses that I had of the coasters showed that they were all enjoyment. The grizzly, all the time I watched, was giving the otter enthusiastic attention. But he was only one of many spectators. A flock of wild ducks sat motionless in the pond observing the players. The coasting suddenly stopt and the otter disappeared in the water. A squirrel on a spruce limb overhanging the slide had also been a wondering spectator of the play, and with jerky, hesitating chatter of a bark express his disappointment and disapproval because the performance was ended.

A tumbleweed in a Wyoming windstorm furnished a plaything in an exciting game for a pack of wolves, which Mr. Mills watched from the shelter of a ravine. Flying before the wind, the tumbleweed bounded a ridge with a huge wolf leaping after it. Closely pressing him came a pursuing pack of twenty. At a sudden lull in the wind, the tumbleweed collided with the leader's head, and bounded off to one side. Others sprang in the air after it, but the wind swept it along and the entire pack rushed in pursuit. Says Mr. Mills:

> This big, much-branched, ball-shaped weed was two feet in diameter. When it touched the earth the gale swept it, bounding forward and rolling over and over, across the brown, wide plains. After it came the closely massed wolves. Just as those in the lead were nearing this animated plaything it was, caught by a whirlwind and pulled high into the air. Two wolves leapt and tried to seize it. Several sat down and stared after it as tho it were gone forever. The tumbleweed commenced to descend, but, buoyed up by the air, it came down slowly. The pack surged this way and that, as the weed surged in descending, to be beneath it; and while it was still several feet above them a high-leaping fellow struck it head on and sent it flying to one side. It disappeared in a hollow and the wolves vanished after it. Puffs of dust and occasionally the high-bounding weed itself told me that the game was on as vigorously as ever.
>
> The next act opened with the reappearance of one of the wolves running up a slope and looking back over his shoulder. Up in the wind, a little behind him and off to one side, came the tumbleweed. The wolf turned, leapt at the weed, struck it with his breast, and knocked it vaulting away. The pack, rushing into view, swerved as one to seize or strike it. Each player was intense, and all were as serious as football-players. A sweeping gale carried the whirling weed forward again. It came in contact with a rock outcrop and rolled to one side. The whole team rushed at the weed and rumbled pell-mell around it.



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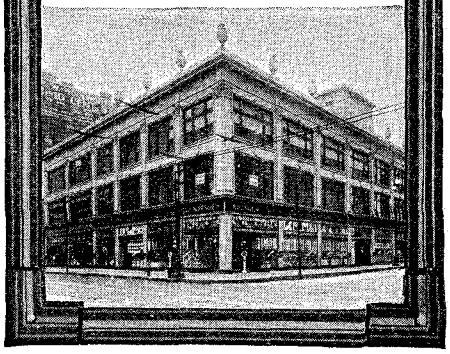

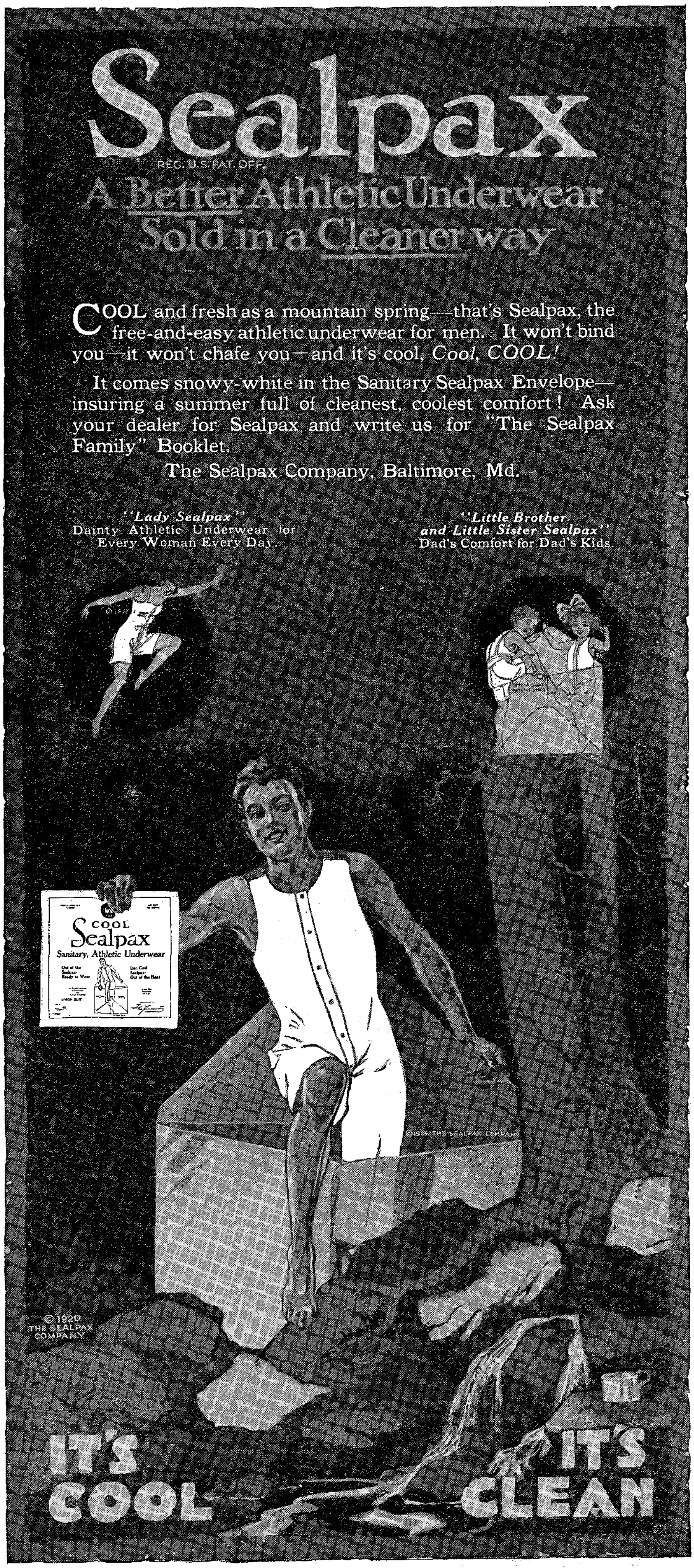

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It comes snowy-white in the Sanitary Sealpax Envelope—insuring a summer full of cleanest, coolest comfort! Ask your dealer for Sealpax and write us for "The Sealpax Family" Booklet.

The Sealpax Company, Baltimore, Md.

"Lady Sealpax"
Dainty Athletic Underwear for Every Woman Every Day.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

In this general mix-up two of the wolves started a fight. The pack joined in the row, struggling and rolling about. A pair occasionally clinched, reared into the air, and fell back. The badly mashed tumbleweed with crippling bounces went on with the wind across the wide, dust-blown plains. Suddenly the fight stopt, the panting wolves stood for a few seconds looking at nothing, then scattered. The play was over. Had it started, I wondered, as unceremoniously, as suddenly, as it stopt?

Most wild-animal players are as solemn as chess contestants, and most games are as serious as a football match. The characteristic play of the wolf is serious, silent team-work. The characteristic play of coyotes is noisy. They have concerts full of howls, barks, and yelps, in ever-varying combinations. These players have regular places for assembling, and both singly and collectively send their wild notes flying at different angles off into the night. There are weird, ventriloquial effects which sometimes multiply and reproduce one yapping, yelping entertainer into a scattered number. At other times the howler so transfers his voice that it seems to issue from a point widely separated from the owner. But sometimes this clown of the prairie forgets singing to the stars, and in silence has games and contests which require speed and skill.

The humpback whale appears to be the most playful fellow of the seven seas. He plays singly, with other whales of all ages, and he will even play with a ship. Off the coast of Alaska a number of humpbacks were at play near the steamer on which I was a passenger. They appeared to have great fun. As speedy and as agile as trout, they threshed about, raced, and counter-marched. One literally stood on his head, and with only his tail out of the water beat and churned the waves violently. Most of all they appeared to enjoy diving, then coming to the surface with all possible speed, shooting thirty or more feet of their ponderous bodies out of the water, and rolling awkwardly to one side as they fell heavily back into the sea.

The play of the jays and the crows is often fun at the expense of others. Clarke's nutcracker is a rowdy, assailing squirrels and precipitating fights between birds of other species. He is also a daredevil in flying exhibitions and excels in spectacular airplane dips.

The long-crested jay is keen-witted and cynical, and it seems natural that in playing he should go the limit in rowdyism and the ridiculous, and indulge in endless pranks. He is strong for vaudeville and farces; he likes to impersonate, to surprize, and to annoy. I once saw a number of jays in an exhibition in which each seemed to be endeavoring to outdo the others. They skipt and jumped, kicked awkwardly, caricatured the pose of a stork, somersaulted, and tried flying from a height with one wing and dropping ungracefully upside down—no end of reckless rowdyism and mockery.

Once in the snow on a mountaintop I saw a flock of ptarmigan in a strange, energetic, tho silent, dance. Most birds are quiet in their play.

Four sedate and wise old owls surprized me beyond measure with a play that was mostly ridiculous showing-off. They tried to do a few things absurdly impossible

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

for them to do. One of these stunts was chasing their tails and another was high kicking. But most of their efforts were more in keeping with their ordinary mien; they bowed profoundly, they posed in lordly pairs, they looked to the right and left with a most aristocratic air, they adjusted and readjusted themselves with ceremonious dignity.

The energetic beaver gives marked attention to play. Each summer he has a vacation of three months or longer. He probably loafs the most of any animal in the wilds. He plays much and often and is master of the fine art of rest.

Altho I have seen mountain-lions only a few times when they were not frightened, twice I watched them play. On one of these occasions the lion was enjoying the pretense of running down an animal, and carried out a lively pantomime in the snow, frolicking like a kitten.

One spring day a flock of bighorn sheep found a large snowdrift across their trail on the summit of Storm Pass. They could easily have gone around it, but evidently saw here what suggested an excuse to frolic. One at a time they started to jump the drift. The first performer, on gaining the farther side, turned about to watch the others try it. As each jumper landed he quickly lined up with those who had preceded him and faced about to watch the performance, while the sheep awaiting their turn also gave their close attention as each jump was made.

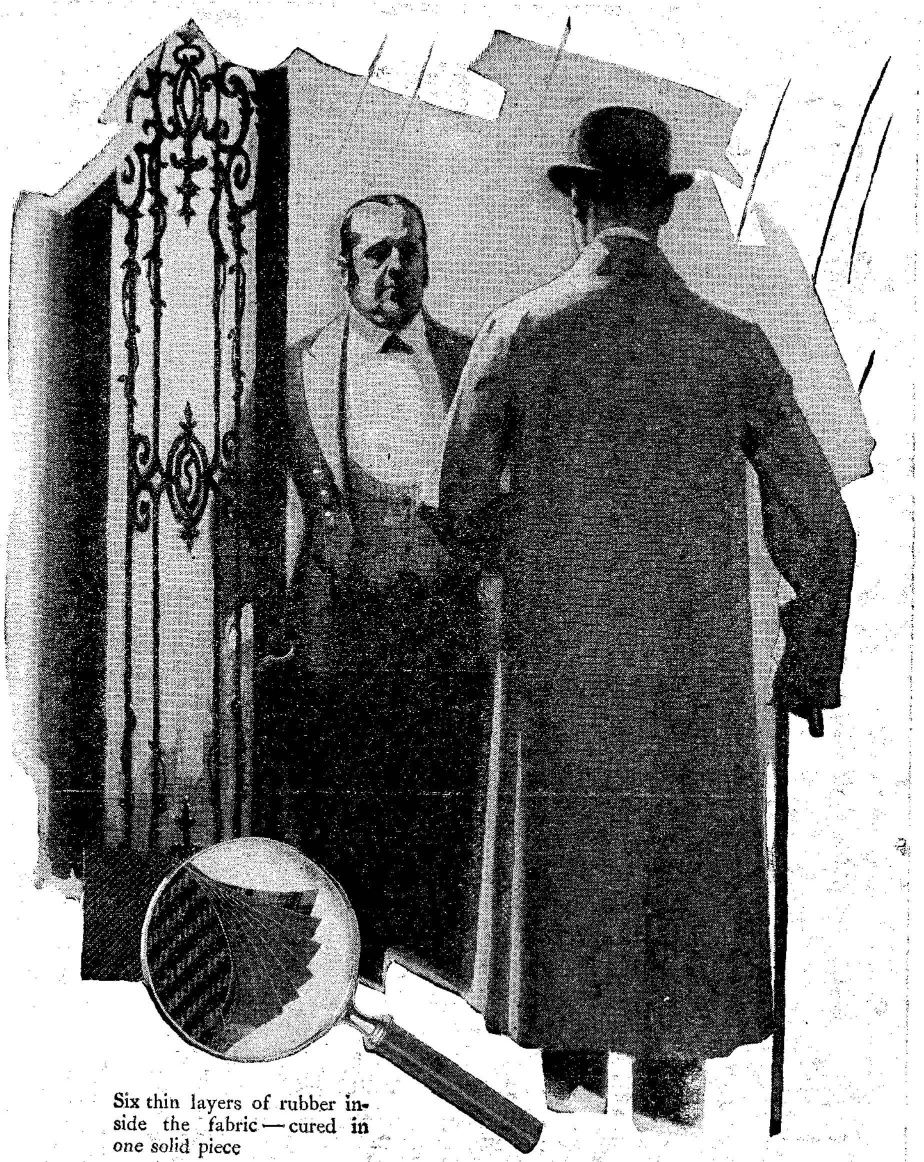
The style of jump and the distance covered were much alike in each case. Most of the sheep made a standing jump; two or three backed off several steps and got a running start for the leap. One made a clumsy pretense of slipping and came down in the snow on his side. Two young lambs went together and instead of jumping far, jumped high, coming down in the center of the drift. After the last one had crossed, the sheep stood together for a few seconds and then strolled on, plainly with nothing in particular to do.

One day I saw a number of sheep scrambling and circling on an icy slope. The fun probably was to keep from falling, but it may have been in the falling. Every one fell a number of times. A few times all four feet shot from beneath a sheep at once, and in his sliding a number of rising efforts were made, only to result in the sheep's falling each time before it got on its feet again.

I recall once having seen two different plays going on side by side. Each was a stirring glimpse of motherhood. A mother bear lay on her side contentedly watching the cubs as they wrestled, boxed each other, and occasionally mauled her. They were near the summit of the Continental Divide, and all around were scattered snowdrifts and aged, storm-battered pines. On a near-by cliff were a bighorn ewe and two lambs. The lambs were leaping over the mother and playing with each other. Each wild mother knew of the other's presence, but was indifferent.

With animals, as with ourselves, play appears to be necessary for the development of the young and for the sustained fitness of the mature. As a factor which gives success, it probably ranks with food and sleep. Play drills give development and efficiency.

Play is the nearest approach to the magic fountain of youth. Distinguished wild folk,



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YOU'D NEVER GUESS IT HIDES SIX LAYERS OF RUBBER

YOU can keep dry in the heaviest downpour by wearing a U. S. Raynster — and you'll still be smartly dressed.

These distinctive, well-tailored coats are waterproofed by a remarkable process. At least six layers of light flexible rubber are built into the fabric—concealed between the outer surface and the lining.

You'll see U. S. Raynsters wherever well-tailored men go in wet weather. They are made in the familiar raincoat cashmere, in cheviot and heavy wool — in many different materials, styles and colors — for men, women and children.

Raynsters are also made with smooth rubber surface for farmers, policemen, firemen, drivers, sportsmen and all who work or play outdoors. To make these splendid coats the highest quality rubber is "calendered" under great pressure.

No matter what the model—and no matter what the price—every coat that bears the Raynster label gives full value for your money. It is backed by all the skill and experience of the oldest and largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

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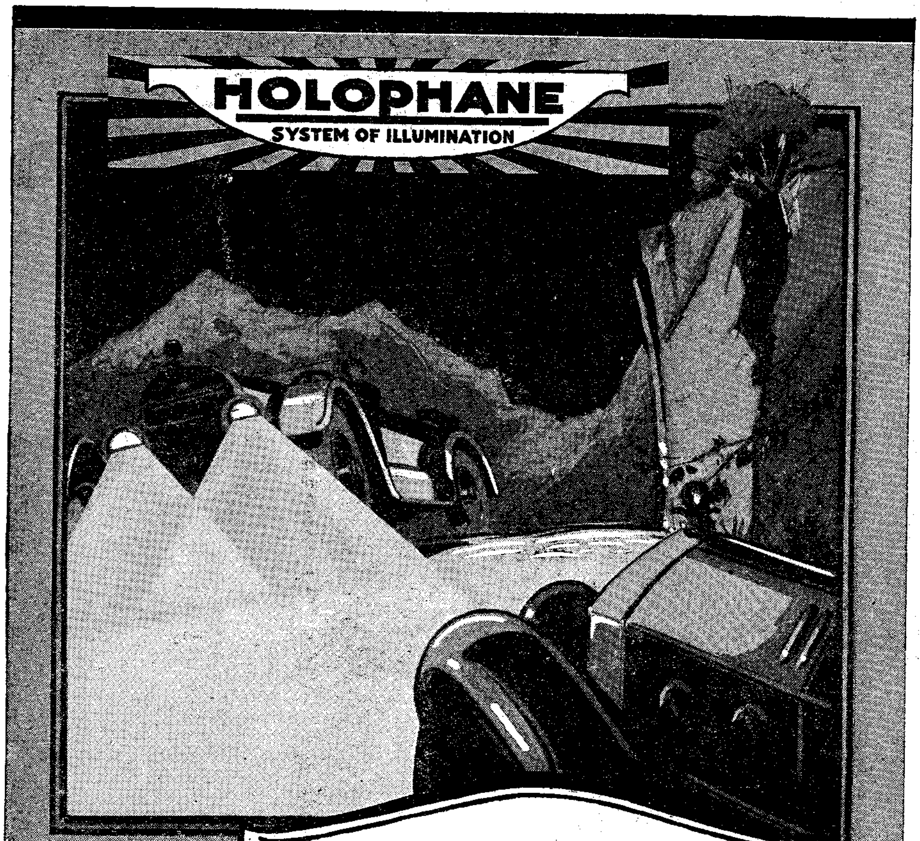

Safe Driving at Night

A dark road, a dangerous turn and the blinding glare of headlights—these are responsible for many a fatal crash.

Don't wait for your lights to confuse some other motorist. Whether you are driving along country highway, mountain trail or city street, assure your safety by equipping your lamps with Holophane Lenses.

The Holophane Lens eliminates all the glare. The fin or shelf of frosted glass, extending backward just above the bulb of the lamp, throws a shadow upward across the eyes of approaching motorists.

At the same time the Holophane Lens gives maximum illumination. Its scientifically designed prisms throw a flood of clear glareless light straight out along the surface of the road and to the sides—right where it is needed.

The Holophane Lens meets the strictest legal requirements. At reliable dealers everywhere.

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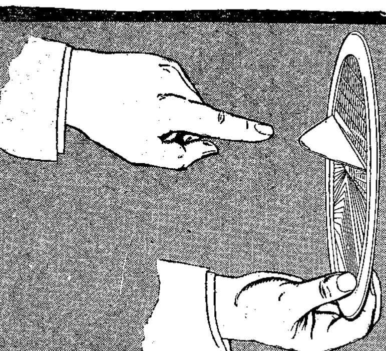


BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

those alert and quick to readjust themselves to the ever-changing conditions—those surviving, succeeding, and evolving—are those ever loyal to life's best ally—the youth called Play.

The wonderful story of Evolution shows that playing animals are most likely to survive and leave offspring. Cooperation or team-work appears to be the outgrowth of team-play. This is closely allied to mutual aid, which is a conspicuous factor in evolution, and in mutual aid appears to be the beginning of a conscious consideration for the rights of others.

MONKEY LANGUAGE, AS CONTRASTED WITH REMARKS IN LION, ELEPHANT, AND GIRAFFE

DO animals talk? Of course they do. Any reader of Kipling's jungle stories or of the tales of Uncle Remus knows that animals talk. And, besides other authorities who might perhaps be more convincing to the scientifically minded are firm in their belief that animals have means of oral communication serving the purpose of language. But to reduce this language to anything like grammatical accuracy, for the intercommunication of human and other animals, is a much greater task than learning to write Chinese or translating the Bible into Choctaw. We are told that the late Prof. Richard L. Garner, who devoted most of his life to the work of classifying the speech-sounds of monkeys, distinguished one hundred simian "words" and learned the meaning of thirty of them. In order to do this, he made twenty-three trips to Africa, and at one time lived for months in a cage in the heart of the jungle, his sole companion a pet chimpanzee named Moses. When he was in America his favorite laboratory was the monkey-house in the Bronx Park Zoological Gardens, we are told by Boyden R. Sparkes in the New York *Tribune*. In some of the lectures Professor Garner gave he used a phonograph with records of monkey "talk." These records were made by Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the reptile department of the Zoo, with the help of a Javanese macaque, which he had bought from a sailor and took home as a pet for his daughters. The monkey was not considered fit for exhibition at the Zoo, for somewhere in his dark past he had lost an eye and suffered a mutilation of one of his hands. He was enticed into conversation in the presence of an old-style, cylinder-phonograph, and then later his own words were hurled back at him. But let Dr. Ditmars tell the tale in his own way:

> This little animal has had the run of my home for some time. When my daughters are getting their lessons he likes to curl up beneath the rays of the light, very much as he might bask in the sun. In cold weather we put a sweater on him and out he goes on exploration trips that

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

take him up the side of the house via the water-spout or to the tops of trees.

One of his first "words" that we were able to identify was a sharp, wailing sound. He used it invariably in calling to another monkey. Other sounds were identified in connection with his feeding. When pleased he uttered a peculiar chattering sound difficult for human lips to imitate. If he wanted more of the food which had excited him to praise or wanted some one to continue scratching his head he would repeat this sound, but with greater intensity.

Some of his best conversation was carried on in pantomime. When frightened either by some visitor or perhaps a strange dog he would pull back his lips, baring his teeth, and utter a sharp squeak. Then, pretending indifference, he would bluff like a veteran poker-player. He would yawn apparently without purpose. But we saw that he always yawned in this fashion when fear-stricken and we learned that he did so to reveal his long canine teeth, very much as a timid armed man in fear of highwaymen will pause under a street-lamp and ostentatiously transfer a revolver from one pocket to another.

He has a sound that serves macaques as a query, an interrogation. This is made by smacking his lips rapidly. Whenever a door is opened abruptly he makes this sound. If any one makes a series of movements the purpose of which is not clear to him, he utters this "word," watching the object of his query intently while he smacks his lips. When reassured by a calm voice he stops. His query is answered.

His most definite word is a sort of challenge, a shriek of defiance.

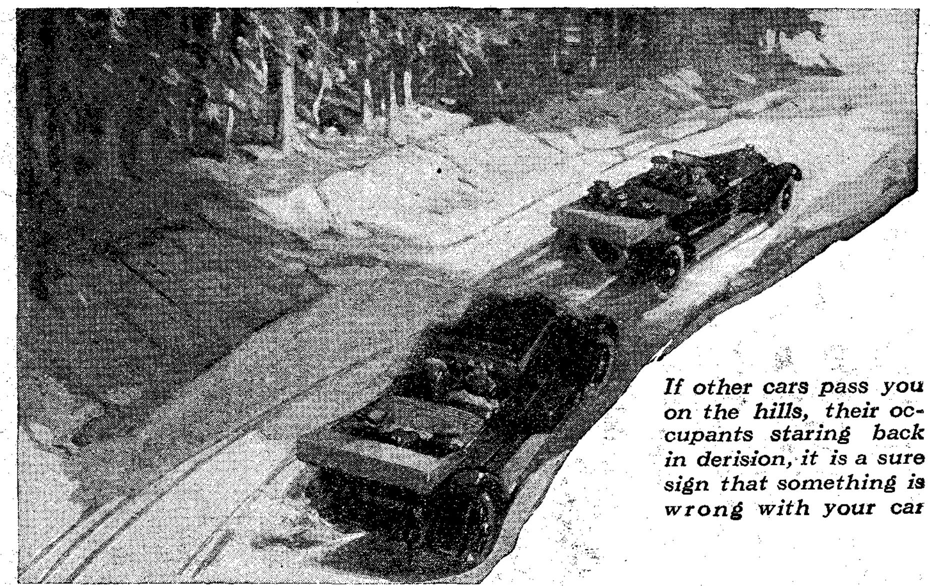
I brought home an old-style phonograph with a cylinder on which it was possible to make wax records. I fixt up a paper horn larger than the normal one and then set out to record the macaque's vocabulary. With the exercise of patience and the assistance of my daughters I succeeded.

Then a couple of days later I "played" this record for the monkey's benefit and observed his reactions. They were absolutely correct.

When he heard his own challenge reproduced he was staring off into space. Instantly he aroused and angrily repeated the call. He had heard a word in his own tongue and replied to it with all the emotion that would have been aroused had he been in his native tangled forest in the Dutch Indies. I ran the record again and again. His reactions were correct each time.

A short time later I told Professor Garner about these records, and he told me they were precisely what he needed for a series of lectures he was planning, and I sent them to him.

Garner's favorites were the chimpanzees. He really seemed to understand the chimps. He would stop before their cages. Perhaps all of them would be napping, lying on their backs with a covering of straw and a super-blacksmith-like forearm covering their eyes in a decidedly human attitude. Professor Garner would utter a chimp 'word'"—the nearest phonetic spelling of it that I can give is u-g-h, a sort of grunt. He would say, "ugh, ugh, ugh," and instantly all the chimps would arouse and reply, come to the bars of their cage and reply, at the same time observing him with deep curiosity.



If other cars pass you on the hills, their occupants staring back in derision, it is a sure sign that something is wrong with your car

Is your motor getting sluggish on hills ?

Do you have to shift to "second" more and more?
How to get back your motor's power

HILL-CLIMBING is the acid-test of your engine's power. A motor that can't climb ordinary hills in high gear can't run well *anywhere.* It may seem all right on level roads, but it is secretly wasting gasoline and oil at every revolution.

This sluggishness may be caused by carbonized cylinders—fouled plugs—too rich a mixture—sticking valves—leaking piston rings, or it may be due to back-pressure from a clogged muffler.

To know just which is at fault and to detect the trouble before it becomes serious—is the use that thousands of motorists are making of the G-Piel Muffler Cut-Out.

The G-Piel Cut-Out will tell you instantly whether your car's lack of pep is due to motor or muffler, as you can cut the muffler out at will. It will permit you to adjust your carburetor to the powerful quick-burning 13 to 1 mixture so that hills will not bother you.

The G-Piel also makes the use of carbon-removers a success, as it prevents the loosened deposit being blown into the muffler. For this one purpose alone, a G-Piel Cut-Out is worth many times its cost.

The satisfaction of hearing your motor

Every enthusiastic motorist enjoys the sharp, clear bark of a powerful, sweet-running motor. A hot spark in every cylinder! Valves opening wide and seating tight! Just the right mixture from carburetor! Exhaust gases scavenging freely through the G-Piel Cut-Out!

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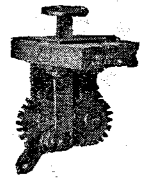
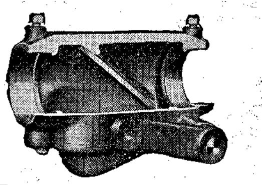
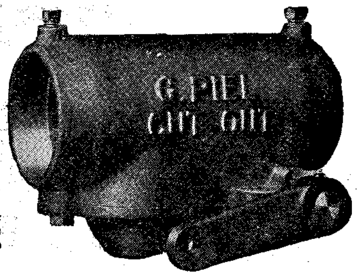


The G-Piel Pedal is absolutely positive in action. It never sticks. Makes operating any cut-out easy.

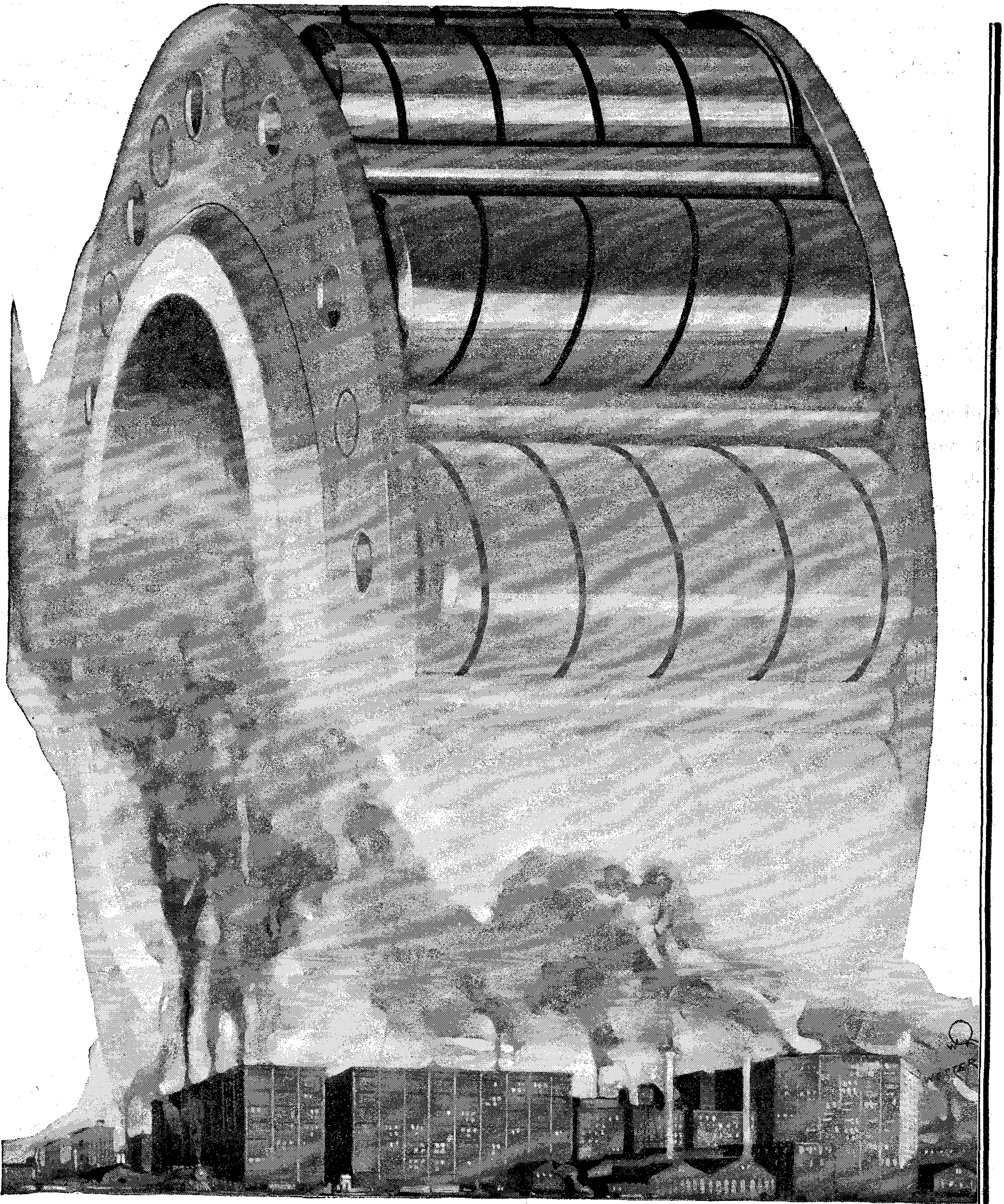


The G-Piel construction closes the passage to the muffler. 100% of the exhaust must shoot directly into open air.



G-Piel Muffler Cut-Out

Tells the motor's secrets



HYATT

There's More Than Steel in Hyatt Bearings

TRUE, there's not a part of a Hyatt Roller Bearing that is not made of steel—the highest grade of steel.

And yet in buying Hyatt Roller Bearings you get more than just a mass of processed steel. You get durable, dependable bearing service that results from the years of thought that the Hyatt organization has put into the development of Hyatt Roller Bearings and its skill in applying these modern bearings to mechanism of all kinds.

Even though made of the best steels, carefully heat treated, accurately ground and thoroughly inspected, Hyatt Roller Bearings would be of small value if they were not designed to meet in a practical way the bearing needs of modern farm and factory machinery, motor trucks and automobiles.

As the fundamental design of Hyatt Roller Bearings is correct, they form an integral part of any mechanism and impart to it their inbuilt stamina and their friction reducing qualities.

WHEN you buy a Hyatt Roller Bearing equipped motor car, truck, farm tractor, machine tool, loom, conveyor, or crane, you are buying a quality product that will capably perform its functions smoothly and constantly.

Truly, there's more than steel in Hyatt Bearings.

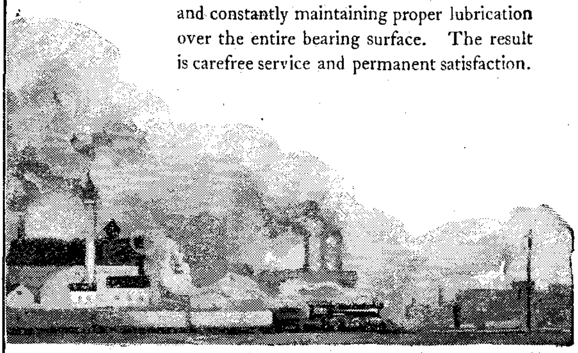
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Tractor Division: CHICAGO
Motor Division: DETROIT
Industrial Division: NEW YORK

Hyatt Roller Bearings

have all the advantages found in other types of radial bearings, and an additional feature—the Hyatt hollow roller—designed and built after many experiments to determine the most efficient type of roller.

Hyatt Roller Bearings carry the load automatically keeping themselves in line, distributing and cushioning the loads and shocks and constantly maintaining proper lubrication over the entire bearing surface. The result is carefree service and permanent satisfaction.



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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

I have watched Professor Garner try this experiment many times. The chimpanzees never failed to respond. Moreover, whenever an old circus-man visits the park I have noticed they try this word of greeting on the chimps and the chimps reply to them.

It is a sound easily made by human vocal organs, but the effect on the animals is as electric as tho one of them were to shout, "Hello!" at the people standing outside their cages. In his book, "Apes and Monkeys," Garner told of his efforts to teach his pet young chimp, Moses, to utter human words. He tried the animal on "mama," a word that is almost universal among the peoples of the earth; the German word "*wie*" and the French word for fire, "*feu*." Moses, according to Garner, learned to say "*feu*," but his "f" had a "v" sound. He tells in his book of holding the little creature on his lap hours on end, day after day, and saying again and again, "*feu*," at the same time pointing to a lighted match or some other bit of fire.

Finally, he says, his patience was rewarded, and Moses would say "*feu*" every time he saw a match lighted or encountered any kind of fire. Garner cited this as an example of the chimpanzee's ability to acquire new speech-sounds. He firmly believed that had Moses lived to maturity he would have taught him to utter English words with a sense of their meaning.

Dr. Garner believed that chimpanzees possest the most extensive ape vocabulary, and Dr. Ditmars says that the baboons have the crudest. The latter animals in the Bronx Park collection express their emotions with a roaring bark, a faint chattering, and, when frightened, a wild scream. "But all animal life has some method of communication," says Dr. Ditmars, and continues:

In some cases it isn't vocal, but it satisfies the same need.

When a lion is lonesome he puts his head close to the ground and roars. Possibly he knows the ground acts as a sounding-board. With a different cadence this roar becomes a challenge, and other males take it up until the jungle reverberates with their din.

Another roar with a different intensity is answered only by females. The lioness will listen to fix the direction from which his roar comes and will move toward him. Then she will roar, and he will move, and finally they meet.

In their cages here at the Zoological Gardens the lions roar their challenges when they are hungry. It has really become a cry addrest to the keeper charged with feeding them. They know he is friendly. Each visit he brings big chunks of raw meat or replenishes their water-supply.

To express annoyance the lion growls. It is as plainly intended as a warning, as when a lower West-Side gangster mutters: "Lay off me, you!"

The language of all cat animals, however, is crude. The purr, whether by a common house-cat or an Arabian lion, is a sound intended to express gratification and contentment. It reflects a state of mind precisely the contrary of that shown by the growl. Our big Siberian tiger enjoys cold weather. He was lying in his outdoor cage blinking at the snow a few mornings

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

ago when I paused and began to scratch his side through the bars against which he was resting. Immediately he began to purr. Contrasting his purr with a house-cat's is on a par with comparing the peal of a monster pipe-organ with the bleat of a fife.

The rumble that proceeded from his lungs actually rattled the bars of his cage. He was having a grand time.

A dog's growl is far more expressive than that of a cat. A dog growls in play, and when he is angry the sound is intensified and his fangs are bared. This is a human trait that has been preserved from cave-dwelling days to the present. It may be observed in subway crushes frequently. A man or woman is jostled until patience is gone, and the lips curl, baring one or the other of their canine teeth. A thousand centuries ago those teeth were about an inch longer and an important weapon.

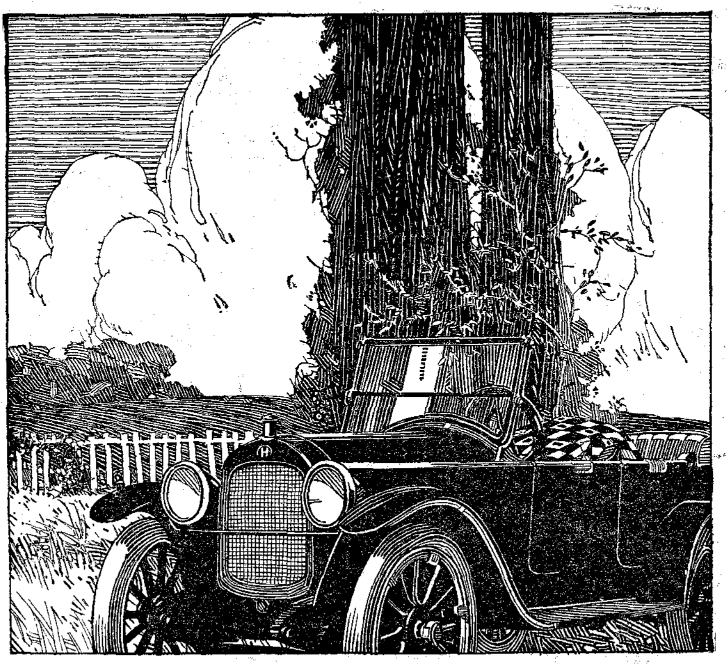
A dog's bark to one who understands dogs from constant association is more eloquent than the vocabularies of some humans. There is a special bark to warn intruders; another means that there is an unidentified but suspicious odor in the atmosphere, and a change in the cadence indicates its identification; another is a challenge to other dogs. House-dogs express with separate barks hunger, thirst, fear, warning, annoyance, and pleasure. What words in a dictionary express more clearly the status of a coon hunt when the dogs gather around the base of a tree and begin to yap? Everybody within a radius of five miles knows that game has been treed.

Timber-wolves when separated raise their noses into the air and send out wireless calls that curdle the blood of every human and lesser animal within hearing. But the other timber wolves reply at once and work toward each other until the pack is united.

Here in the park the timber-wolves howl each noon at the sound of the factory-whistles. Apparently they believe the sound comes from a distant wolf-pack. There is a distinct resemblance in the sounds, as most people who have heard the eerie cry of distant wolves in the forest will testify.

Elephants are usually silent animals, but on occasions they can shake the building in which they are housed with the noise of their trumpeting. We have noted separate cries for anger and hunger. Beavers are counted among the silent animals, but in the summer time I have poked a stick into their houses and then listened with my ear to the wall. All of them would be murmuring. Prairie-dog colonies always post a sentinel when they are feeding above ground. A warning cry from the sentinel sends them scurrying out of sight. The sentinel, however, does not retire to the bottom of the caverns. Instead, he takes his stand in a niche just below the entrance, and while he stays there he keeps up a continual chatter directed at the others. Then cautiously he puts his head above ground, and if the cause of their flight has gone, he barks in a different key and all the colony come out of their holes and return to their feeding. Their vocabulary may not be large, but it is a vocabulary. We have watched them here hundreds of times. The program never varies.

Insects also have their languages. Most of these are sex calls. The female is usually silent. It is she who comes to the male when he calls. A katydid can be heard for a quarter of a mile. If a man



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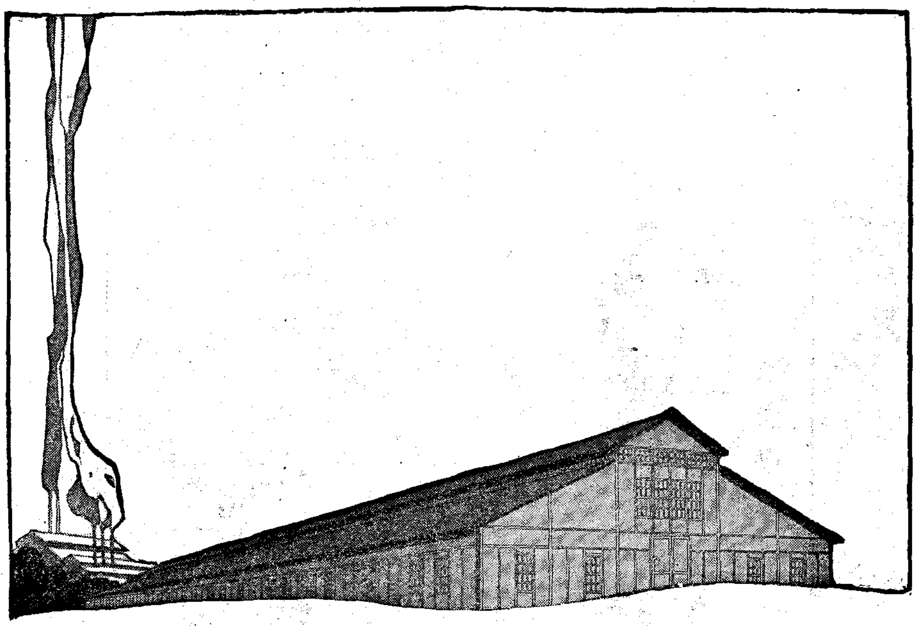

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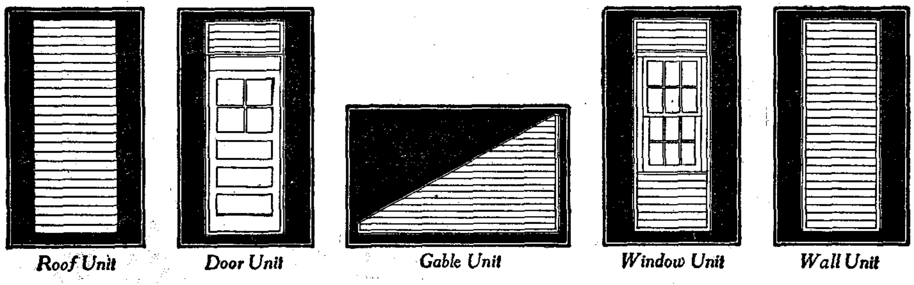
If you want the full story of "Circle-A" Quick Building, without placing yourself under any obligation, write or wire the one word, "Interested," to the nearest of The Alexander Lumber Company's offices as listed below.



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"CIRCLE-A"
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INTERCHANGEABLE UNIT BUILDINGS

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

in proportion to his size could make as much noise, with one shout he could bring the Woolworth Building down in a heap from the vibrations of his voice.

The giraffe is frequently referred to as a silent animal. However, we have heard these in the park utter a faint grunt. No doubt a giraffe can distinguish nuances not perceptible to human ears.

Deer in the park always have a sentinel posted over the herds, whose duty it is to warn the others. This is usually done with the flag or tail. But sometimes the warning is bawled or bugled.

In the woods when male deer get to fighting the rattle of their clashing antlers may be heard a long way off, and sometimes other males hearing the sound make toward it and lure away the female over which the other two are fighting.

Hunters frequently employ this knowledge of deer habits to decoy bucks into range of their rifles by rattling together a couple of sets of old antlers.

Take it all in all, it is hardly fair to animals to say they merely possess instinct when we have so many evidences of their reasoning powers. If monkeys were able to preserve the best thoughts of each generation of their species as humans do with the printing-press—well, anyway, it is too bad that Garner didn't live to establish on the Florida coast his monkey colony. Had he done this, who knows what startling discoveries he might have made concerning their intellect?

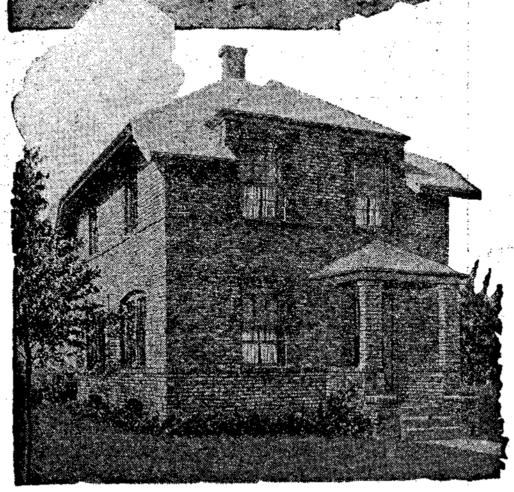
THE AMIABLE YOUNG HIPPOPOTAMUS, AND OTHER QUEER BABY ANIMALS

"MY, ain't he plain!" exclaimed the little girl in the familiar story when first she saw the hippopotamus, and if we credit the opinion of an enthusiast, Georgia N. McNally, the hippopotamus is as amiable as he is plain. She admits that some critics deny the beast any good qualities, and say that he isn't intelligent enough to be trained, that he has a vicious temper, is not to be trusted, and has no memory. He is maligned, she says, and she generously reveals the secret by which the beauties of his character may be detected—it is very simple—you must love him. To the ordinary individual this seems rather a tremendous undertaking, but perhaps it is easier if one begins when the hippo is still a beguiling baby. In a book entitled, "The Babyhood of Wild Beasts" (Doran, New York), Miss McNally traces the career of a little hippo named Caliph, who was caught in the Nile River. His mother, "the crankiest old lady and the worst fighter in the herd," had been shot, and, the writer says:

> Little Caliph was a cunning fat baby but a few days old. In spite of his seventy-five pounds of solid flesh and bone, he was nimble on his legs and a good swimmer as well. He was seized while swimming under water with just his nostrils visible.
>
> The little hippo had a red skin like a young baby. He was as fat as a butter-ball, and somewhat resembled a pig. His master took him home, fed him on a diet of bread

J. B. Diamond, *Supt. of Construction.*
Chas. S. Frost, *Supervising Architect.*

Chicago is Building Ten Thousand Homes of Brick



Obviously, those who buy these homes are people of moderate means to whom the maintenance item is vital. These houses with solid brick walls reduce upkeep to the minimum, are insured at lowest rates, and are warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Always *dry*, *wholesome* and *safe*.

Whether for one house or ten thousand, Common Brick has no rival where Beauty is desired and Economy demanded.

Like every other city in the United States, Chicago is confronted with a shortage of homes. The Chicago Housing Association, organized and financed to build 10,000 houses, made a searching investigation of materials and construction methods before beginning its vast operation.

Common Brick was selected as the basic material because it provided permanent, fire-resistive walls at lowest cost. By proper consideration of the mortar color, joint and bond, and by the use of face brick and Common Brick "clinkers" for quoins and trim, most attractive and individual wall effects are being produced.

About 30 of the houses were completed to the roof through the coldest winter Chicago has experienced in years. Even under such unfavorable conditions the actual cost has been only 40c per square foot of wall. Walls are 8 inches thick, solid brick, furred, lathed, and plastered on the inside—the dryest and warmest wall of its thickness possible to construct.

Every other type of fire-resistive and even semi-fire-resistive construction was considered and its cost carefully estimated. The nearest price rival of Common Brick figured 45c per square foot, or 12½% higher.

The experience of the Chicago Housing Association offers a suggestion of importance to every city or industrial concern with a housing problem.

This National Educational Campaign is sustained by the Common Brick Industry of America. Address the Secretary-Manager, 1300 Schofield Building, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Home Builders—

Send for book of newest plans, "Brick for the Average Man's Home." Shows 34 attractive houses from cozy Bungalows to eight room Colonials, all of the modern type of fire-resistive Common Brick construction, with floor plans, interiors, details. Sent postpaid for $1.00.

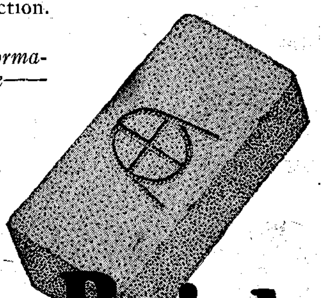
Contractors—

Write for a copy of "Brick—How to Build and Estimate." Working drawings of equipment used and details of brick construction. Complete tables for estimating labor and material quantities quickly and accurately. A complete mason contractors' guide. Enclose 25 cents to pay postage and packing.

For the Community Builder—

We shall be glad to assist housing associations, allotment builders, industrial concerns, real estate operators—all those interested in housing problems—to obtain full information regarding the comparative cost of various types of construction.

NOTE:—Send today for the book in which you are interested. You may also get helpful information from the manufacturer in your locality who stamps his brick with this trademark—— your guarantee of quality.



For Beauty with Economy build with Common Brick

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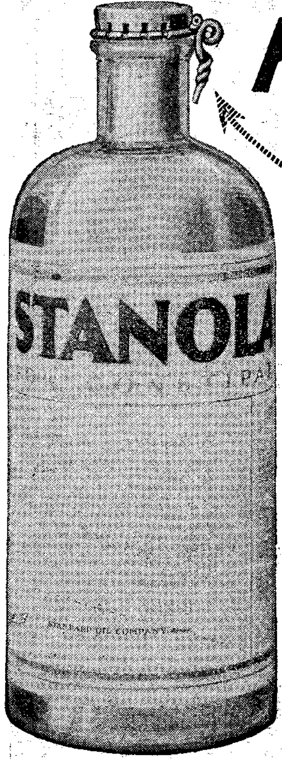


Look for Kork-N-Seal when you buy anything in bottles. You will know it by the little lever. It always caps the products of makers who think of your convenience, and think so much of what they make that they want to keep intact its original quality and strength.

Standard Oil Approves It

"Four years ago, we decided to use Kork-N-Seal on Stanolax," says the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). "Our experience has proved that this decision was a wise one. Kork-N-Seal runs true to name even on so penetrating a product as highly refined paraffin oil. It permits the consumer to open our bottle easily, and as easily to reseal it against dust and leakage."

Kork-N-Seal is the perfect seal, the unfailing reseal. To open: merely raise the lever and push off with thumb. To reseal: replace cap on bottle and push lever down. Then even with the bottle on its side in a jolting travelling bag, no liquid can leak or spill past the cap.

TO MANUFACTURERS

Our pocket-size Kork-N-Seal book is an invaluable aid to the man who bottles anything. It is practical, thorough, concise, well illustrated, tells the complete story of Kork-N-Seal, who uses it, and why. Every executive should have a copy. It is free.

THE WILLIAMS SEALING CORPORATION—*Decatur, Ill.*

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

and milk, and made him a little pen with a pool of water in it.

Caliph became very much attached to his master. He soon learned to follow him about like a dog. Sometimes the little fellow would grieve for his mother and wistfully think of the rides he took on her broad, safe back, because he was too small to keep up with her when he swam beside her. He mourned for her loving protection and caresses, for the mother hippopotamus is among the gentlest and most lovable of mothers.

The little hippo waxed fat and strong. In a short time the bread-and-milk dinners were replaced by warm bran mash and sweet, delicious hay, with a dessert of carrots or juicy apples.

When he was six months old he was transferred from his little yard to a great boat and brought to America. The trip was attended by seasickness and many other unpleasantries; but his beloved master spoke soft and kind words of encouragement to him and helped him forget his troubles and fears. The rocking of the boat made his head throb, and the strange noises frightened him. Then they landed and were taken to one of the great parks and Caliph became the chief attraction of the menagerie.

The other great beasts were curious and unfriendly, so little Caliph stayed in the swimming-tank most of the time, mainly to escape their critical eyes.

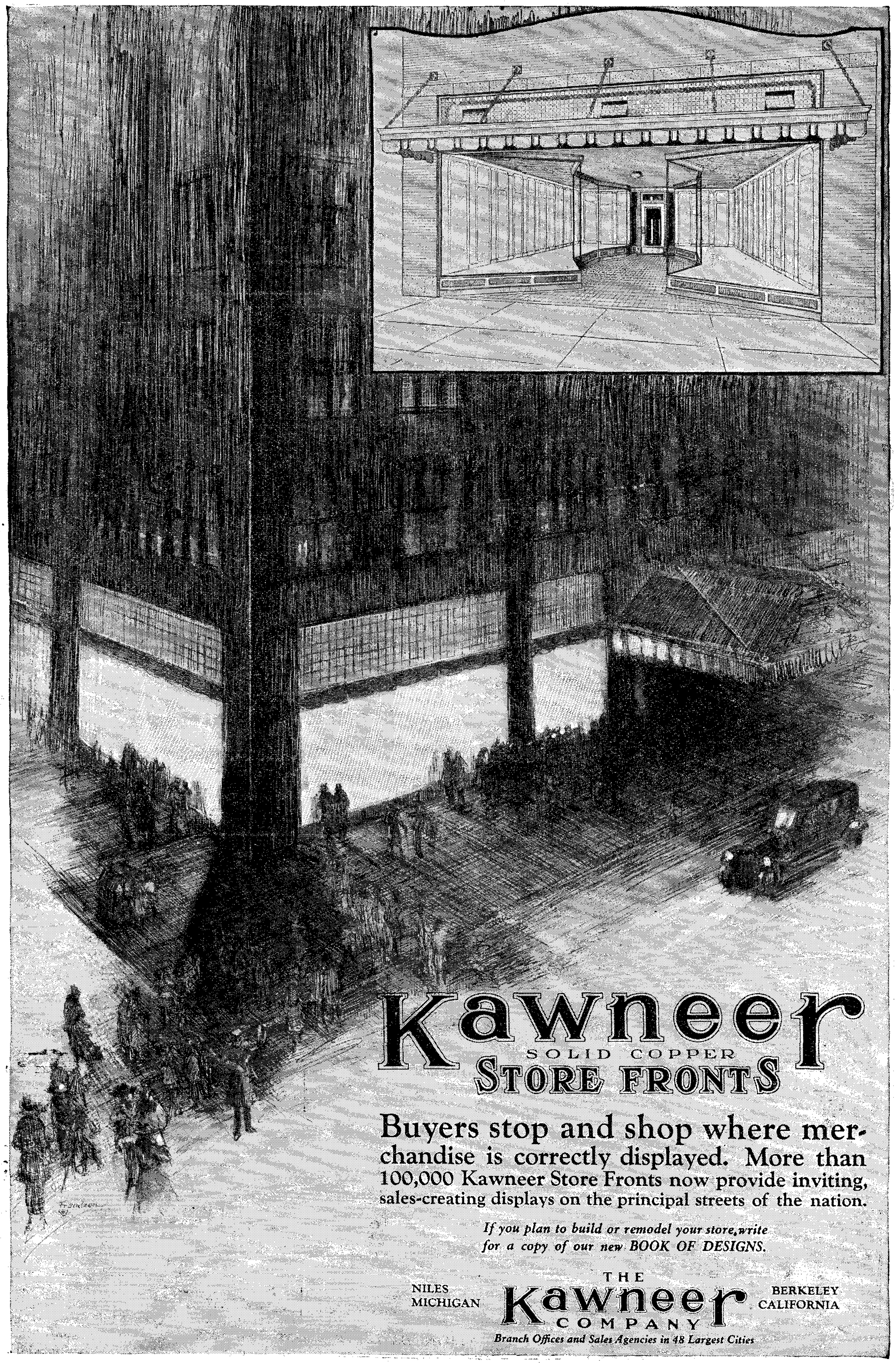
One day when he was eating his hay a dear little kitten walked into his cage and sniffed his nose. He sniffed back and found her most friendly. They became great chums, and every day at dinner-time she called on him and they had a little visit together. She would curl up on his hay and doze, moving back a few inches at a time as he ate in close proximity to her little furry body. When she grew up and had little kittens of her own she took them to visit her hippo friend.

When Caliph was eight years old he weighed eight thousand pounds and was a gigantic animal of terrific strength and power; but he never took advantage of these assets. His master had taught him some very interesting tricks, and Caliph delighted in exhibiting his talents. He would open his great mouth to its widest capacity and let master sit inside, never offering to close it until he was safely out of the huge fleshy cavern. Then he would permit him to put his head in his mouth, to ride on his back, and to brush his huge teeth with a stiff broom. Caliph's great delight was to take his master on his broad back and plunge into the swimming-pool.

A baby elephant is a helpless little fellow, not even strong enough to eat without his mother's help for several days after birth; "but he is a wonder to look at," Miss McNally thinks, and gives the reasons for her praise:

His soft, wrinkled skin is covered with down, and his forehead with long black hair, the inheritance from his primeval ancestors who roamed over the north away back in the dim ages.

At birth the baby elephant weighs from 175 to 200 pounds and is about two feet six inches tall at the shoulder. He is dark brown in color, but coal black when fresh from his bath. His trunk is short and small, and of very little use to him while



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Use SONORA Semi-Permanent Needles. They play many times, give a sweeter tone and increase the records' life.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

he is a baby. It grows in size and agility with use. His eyelashes are long and shaggy and give his hazel eyes a comical expression.

He is as full of tricks as a monkey. To raise a sudden yell of alarm and bring his ever-anxious mother, wild with rage, to his side seems to him a great joke. To steal some delicacy, altho he is too young to eat it, fills him with amusement. To nag and worry young animals less strong than himself is indeed a pleasant pastime for baby elephants to indulge in.

A big baby elephant that I know of ran away from a circus one night. In the late afternoon he was overtaken twenty miles from where he started. He was ruining every potato-field he could find. He dug up several acres, but didn't eat many. He wanted the fun of doing all the damage possible on his stolen holiday. When he saw his keeper approaching, he ran madly for the river and tried to hide himself under the water with only his trunk visible. He was promptly taken back to the circus and soundly scolded.

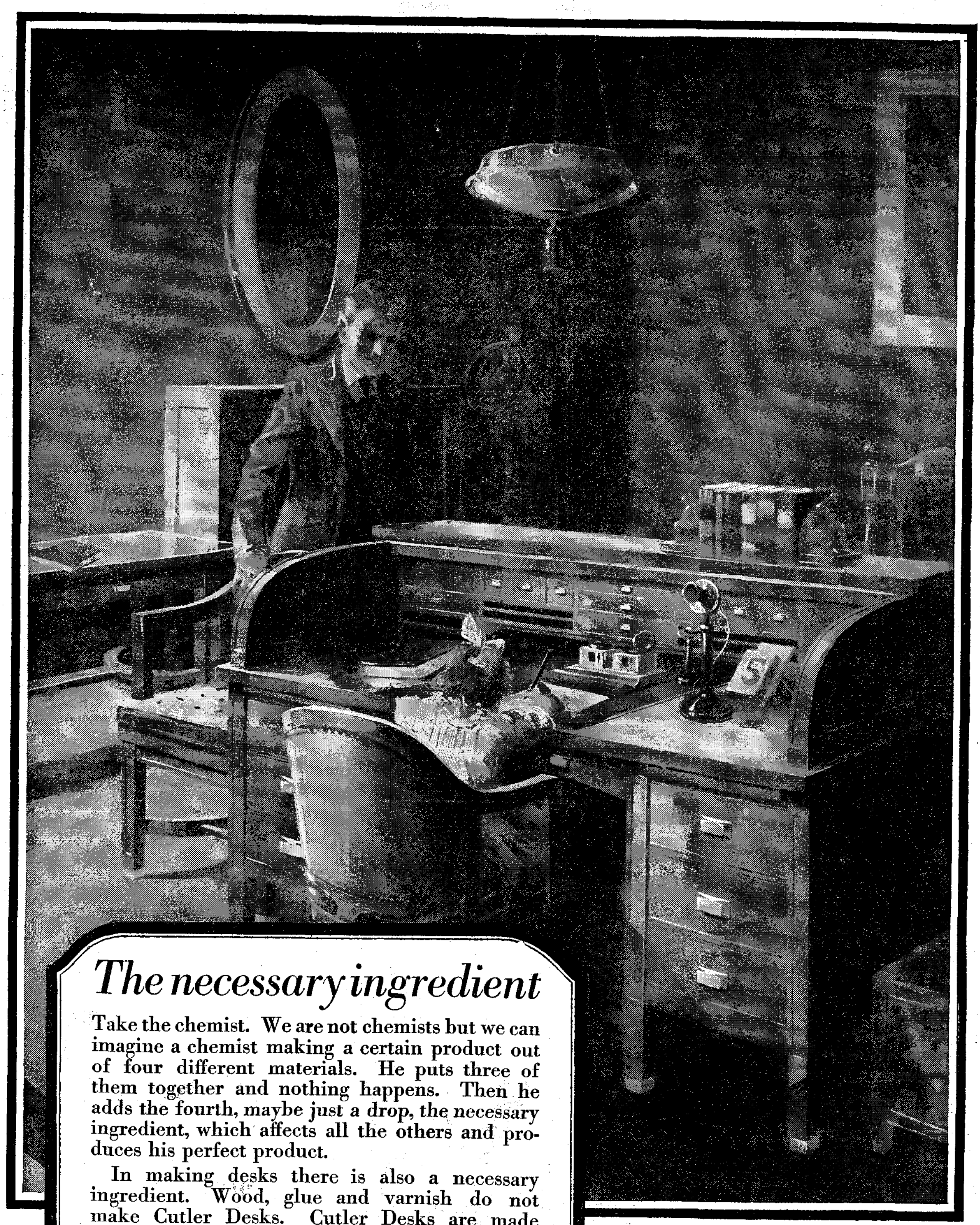
I want to tell you about Hattie, who is my friend's chum. He has known her since she was a helpless bundle such as I've just described to you. Their friendship began when he presented her with a harmonica and gently played into her big, flapping ear. Hattie liked that sound immensely and soon learned to hold the harmonica in her trunk and play some elephant music all by herself. Following this exhibition of temperament came some wonderful music on a horn and military march beats on the kettle-drum. She dances the elephantine waltz and sits up on her haunches and takes tea at a dainty tea-table. She picks my friend up with her wonderful trunk and sets him up on her big, broad head and takes him for a joy ride.

Miss McNally regrets that she has enjoyed the friendship of only one baby llama, but hastens to add that that was an experience worth while and one she loves to dwell on. This baby was drest in a white silky coat with a couple of smart dark splotches on her neck for adornment, and Miss McNally christened her "Beauty." Nearly all baby wild animals have no sense of fear, but after Beauty was a month old she took it into her pretty head to become shy and distrustful of strangers, and it was more difficult to get acquainted with her, so Miss McNally congratulates herself that she knew the little llama from the very first day, and tells us:

The first time I saw her she lay weakly on a pile of straw, her long clumsy legs—shaped like those of a lamb—folded beneath her. They were too weak to support her little body. Her pretty hazel eyes were expressive and questioning, her long, pointed ears were sharply upright, and eager to catch the sounds that were new and strange to her.

I wondered what her impressions were of our world in which she found herself, and hoped she thought us pleasant and agreeable.

On the second day she stood on her wabbly legs and walked a few steps. She looked like a toy rather than a living,



The necessary ingredient

Take the chemist. We are not chemists but we can imagine a chemist making a certain product out of four different materials. He puts three of them together and nothing happens. Then he adds the fourth, maybe just a drop, the necessary ingredient, which affects all the others and produces his perfect product.

In making desks there is also a necessary ingredient. Wood, glue and varnish do not make Cutler Desks. Cutler Desks are made with an ideal—one drop of which is worth a pound of all the others.

Not only must designers, cabinet-makers and finishers be experts to obtain a position in the Cutler shops, but they also must work in absolute harmony with the ideal that produces the finest desks in the world. Finest, not on our say-so, but on the say-so of thousands and thousands of users who know Cutler Desks as the desks that express success.

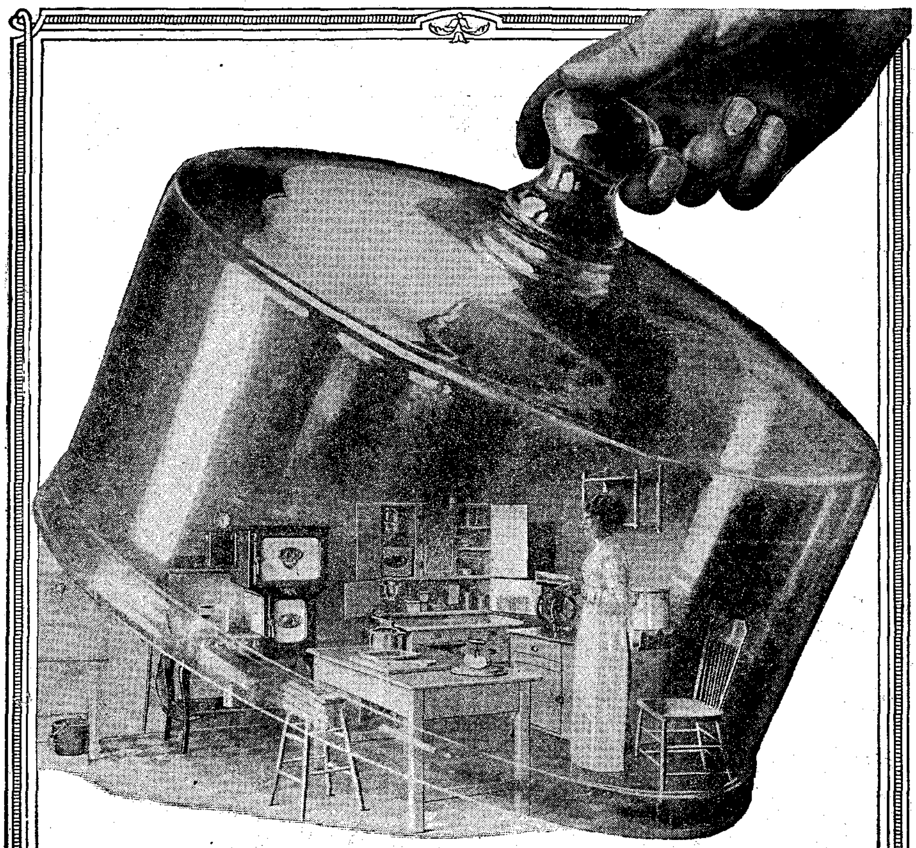
In any town you will generally find Cutler Desks in the store of the most prosperous office equipment dealer. Write us for his name and for descriptive literature.

Cutler Desk Company

20-64 Churchill Street *Buffalo, N. Y.*

Also manufacturers of the Cutler Kiln, applicable to all drying processes.

Cutler TRADE MARK
Desks
"They Express Success"



A Glass-like Protection for Kitchens

UNIVERNISH is a Murphy Varnish—so hard and elastic that it gives a surface as durable and impervious as tough glass would be. Impervious especially to water, even though boiling hot.

You can easily Univernish all the woodwork in kitchen, pantry and bathrooms, including floors or linoleum; also porch furniture and outside doors; any surface that is to receive hard usage. No special skill is needed.

It will be like moving into a brand new home—everything bright and smooth—easy to sweep or wash—no grease-spots or damp, smelly wood. Univernish absolutely prevents decay, for when you save the surface you save all.

For over fifty years Murphy Varnish has preserved, and is still preserving beautiful surfaces—pianos, furniture, the old-time coach and present-day automobile, yachts and fine architectural work of all kinds.

Your paint dealer can supply you with Univernish either clear or in the following transparent wood colors: Dark Oak, Light Oak, Bog Oak, Mahogany, Walnut and Green.

Murphy Univernish
The Universal Varnish
Supplied Clear and in six transparent wood colors

Murphy Varnish Company
NEWARK CHICAGO
The Dougall Varnish Company, Limited
Montreal, *Canadian Associate*

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

breathing little animal. Her movements were jerky and funny, but she persevered. Finally she reached her little pile of straw and sank down in a heap. She had made her first effort to accomplish something and had succeeded. No wonder she looked satisfied. Her mother showed her appreciation by gently licking her.

Beauty grew with amazing rapidity. It wasn't many months before she was the plumpest and daintiest creature it has been my pleasure to meet. And with her physical growth developed some of the most remarkable mental traits I have ever witnessed in the animal world.

Beauty was a born coquette. If she couldn't flirt with any one else, she would "make eyes" at Toby the zebra, and toss her pretty head and strut and prance and gave herself the airs of a fine young lady.

She was just as gracious to Mike, the elephant, and Caliph, the fat old hippo, as she was to Toby; so you can see that the zebra wasn't especially favored. Beauty was particularly vain about her tail. It was a wonderful tail. But what puzzled me about the whole matter was how Beauty found it out. She had never glimpsed her reflection in the water, nor to my knowledge had any one told her of the fluffy bit of beauty she possest. But she was conscious of it every minute of the day. She would walk back and forth, using her legs rather gingerly (young llamas have that apparent stiffness in the knees that lambs have), with her dainty white tail held proudly, her pretty neck arched and little head held coquettishly on one side, her bright eyes flashing right and left, lavishing Toby, Mike, and Caliph with her flirtatious glances. She was the darling of her "set," and she knew it.

One day her mother decided not to contribute to Beauty's diet any longer. In place of a warm drink of milk she got a cuff and a bite on the neck. The little creature was stunned with disappointment. She tried later to make friends with her mother, but each attempt was frustrated, so Beauty went back to her hay with a heavy heart in her breast.

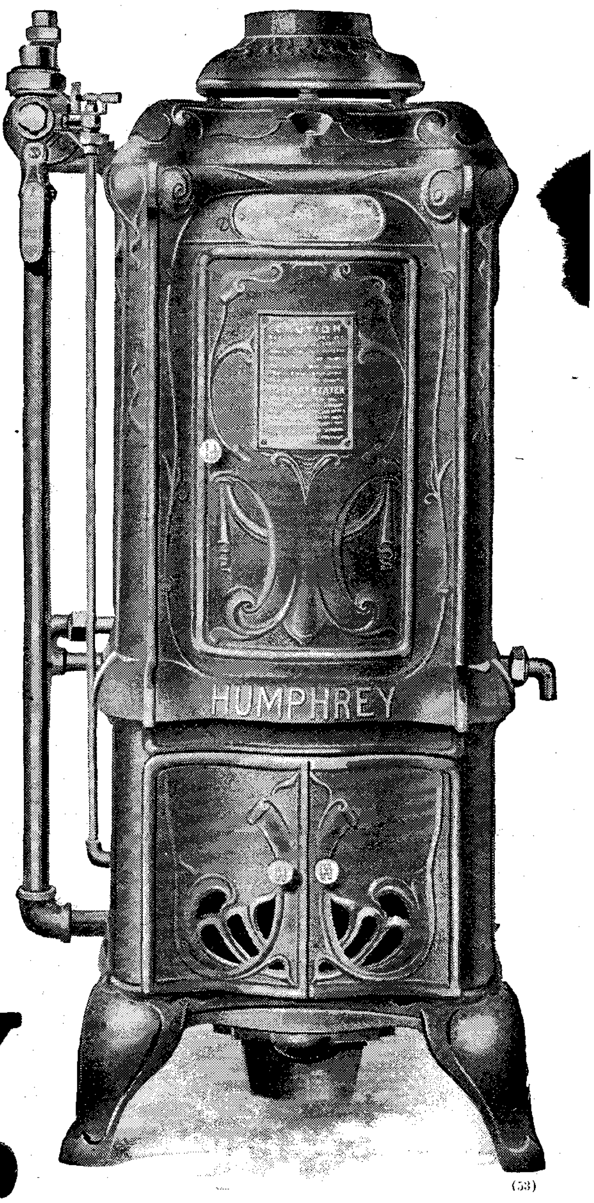
It seems to be a law in llamaland that mothers must be "cruel only to be kind"; so that the children will be strong, self-reliant, and able to fend for themselves. Beauty was an aristocrat in llamaland. She was pure white—which is a rare thing. She was daintily made and carried herself like a young princess.

A "belle" has a great deal to be proud of and the right to expect much. She demanded a lot of attention and got it. We wished that we might give her more, we were so fond of her. One day she took a fancy to a young zebu. The little creature was promptly transferred to Beauty's stall, where he was received with caresses and affection. The zebu was permitted to remain. She treated him much the same as a young lady does a lap dog—and never seemed to tire of petting him.

She Took Them.—"I don't know whether I like these pictures or not," said the young woman, "They seem rather indistinct."

"But you must remember, madam," said the wily photographer, "that your face is not at all plain."—*Boston Transcript.*

Your Home Is Not Complete Without This Modern Hot Water Service



If you depend upon a furnace coil or kitchen tank for your hot-water supply, you are using old-fashioned, expensive methods.

The modern hot-water supply is provided automatically, at the turn of a faucet, by the Humphrey Automatic Gas Water Heater.

This perfected household appliance furnishes an *unlimited* supply of fresh, piping-hot water, in any part of the house, *by simply turning a faucet.* Does it without bother or delay of any kind. Not even a match to strike. When a faucet is opened water-flow causes big gas burners to light. Fresh water is heated on the run and comes to you steaming-hot, *instantly.* Your supply is not limited to the capacity of a tank. A thermostat maintains an even temperature as long as faucet is left open. When faucet is closed gas is shut off—expense stops—*automatically.* And Humphrey service costs only a few cents daily.

Day or night—winter or summer—you can now enjoy oceans of fresh hot water by simply opening a faucet.

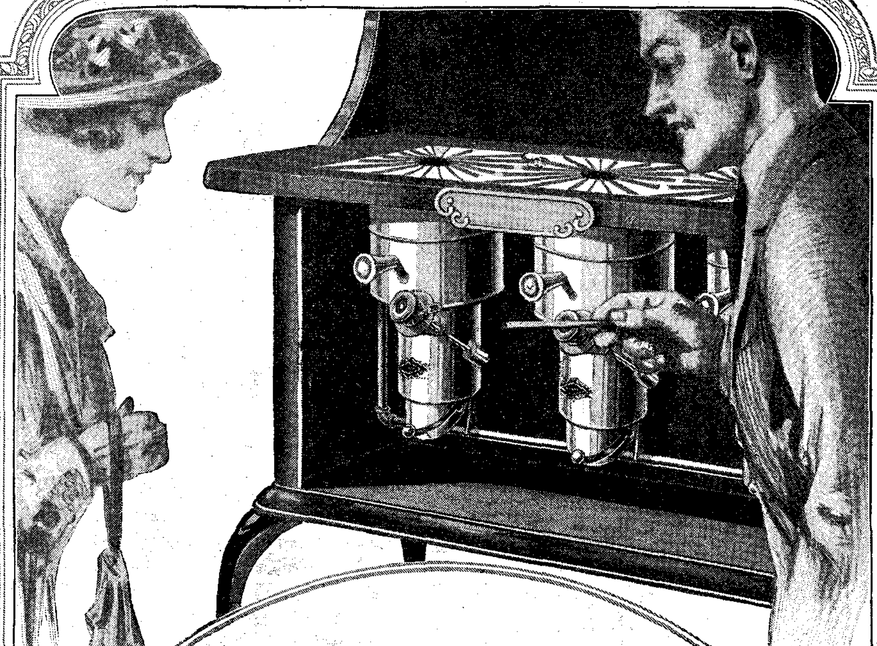
The Humphrey is a beautiful fixture, built strong and sturdy. No other heater will give you so many years of dependable service.

Examine the Humphrey Automatic Gas Water Heater. Ask your plumber or gas company for particulars; or write for our free booklet, "Humphrey Hot Water Service." Address Dept. A.

HUMPHREY COMPANY, Kalamazoo, Michigan
Div. Ruud Mfg. Co.

HUMPHREY
AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER

(53)



Live Dealers Recommend Oil Stoves Equipped With KEROGAS Burners

Advantages of the KEROGAS Burner in perfecting the operation of oil stoves are so fully demonstrated that live dealers everywhere now handle and recommend one or more makes of KEROGAS-equipped oil stoves.

The KEROGAS Burner makes an oil stove act like a gas range. It virtually duplicates the cooking efficiency and instant heat control of the best type of gas range.

With the KEROGAS Burner you can have *instantly* any degree of heat required—quick, slow, intense or simmering—by simply turning a control wheel. This spells *efficiency* and *economy—you cook better without waste!*

PATENTED KEROGAS BURNER

Look for This Mark on the Burners of the Oil Stove You Buy

Burning common kerosene or coal oil, in combination with air, the KEROGAS Burner produces a clean, powerful, double flame—"a flame within a flame"—*concentrated directly on the cooking vessel.* This is the supreme test of a cook stove's merit. "Scattered heat" means waste that detracts from cooking results and adds to fuel cost.

The KEROGAS Burner mixes a large proportion of *air* with the oil it burns. This special aerating process insures not only a highly concentrated flame, but also a substantial fuel saving—*as air costs nothing!*

KEROGAS Burner is built for long-time service. Simple construction. No complicated parts to require adjustment. Made from one piece of genuine brass; rust, leak and "fool-proof." It should last as long as the oil stove itself.

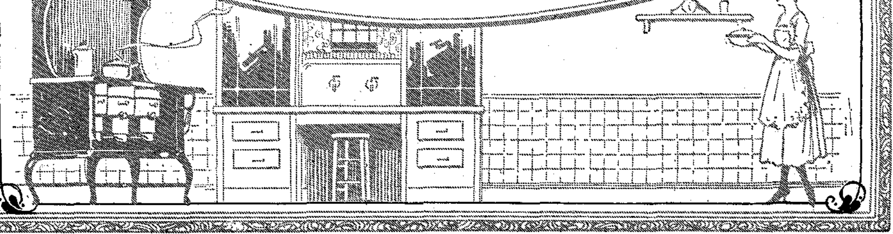
Ask your dealer to show you a demonstration of the magic KEROGAS "flame within a flame."

DEALERS' NOTE—The best jobbers are prepared to supply various excellent brands of oil stoves equipped with the KEROGAS Burners.

A. J. LINDEMANN & HOVERSON CO.
1211 First Avenue Milwaukee, Wis.
Manufacturers of Burners, Ovens, Cooking and Heating Stoves and Ranges

PATENTED KEROGAS BURNER

Now there's a KEROGAS OVEN, too. It's a splendid oven. Try one.



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

CONCERNING RADIUM

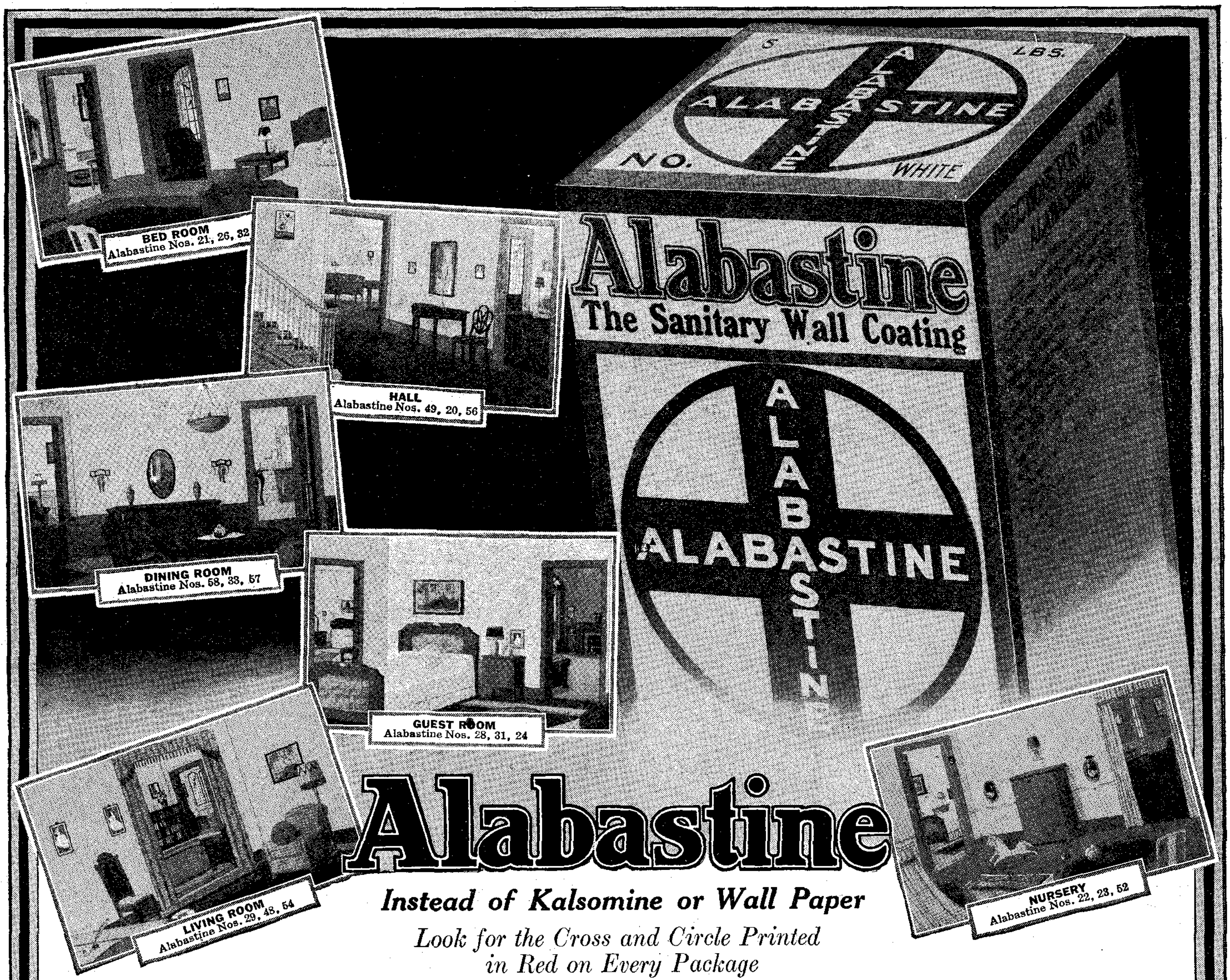
COMMERCIAL recognition of a product of which the total amount in the world is but a few ounces would have seemed an absurdity fifty years ago. Yet we now talk of "the radium industry" and of the necessity of conserving radium, in the same terms that we use of coal or platinum. We need all the radium that we can obtain for scientific purposes, especially for use in medicine; but it is being diverted to some extent for trivial uses where it could well be spared. An editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) calls our radium supply "a national asset" and warns us that it is time to begin to accumulate a reserve. The smallness of the terms that must be used in discussing this product is illustrated by his statement that American ores have so far turned out a total of about two and one-half ounces, of which less than an ounce is now actually in medical use in the United States. We read:

"When the Bureau of Mines investigated the radium-bearing ores of Colorado and Utah in 1912 it disclosed a national asset unknown prior to that time, and one that has not been fully appreciated since then. Prior to 1913 the world's production of radium came from Austria, but since then the United States has produced and is producing more of it than all other countries combined. Of the known total world's production of from 100 to 110 grams of radium element it seems likely that domestic ores have yielded seventy-five to eighty grams, of which say seventy grams has been extracted in this country and the balance abroad.

"Early in the development of the radium industry in the West, officials of the Bureau of Mines sounded a warning against the dissipation of our supply of radium, either through non-essential uses in the arts or by unrestricted export to foreign countries. The supply of ore was even then known to be limited, and the life of the mines could be predicted with sufficient accuracy to foresee their exhaustion in a few years. To-day the supply of ore seems sufficient to last not more than ten years if the present rate of production and price of radium are maintained.

"It seems evident, therefore, that if a conservative note of warning was warranted eight years ago it should now be amplified into a blast of trumpets. Not all of the radium hitherto produced, say one hundred grams, is to-day available for its principal use, viz., the treatment of cancer. Some of it has gone into the production of luminous paint and more of it was consumed during the war in making luminous dials on airplanes, luminous gun-sights, etc. All of this is lost to science and medicine. Nor have we in this country in medical use to-day much more than twenty to twenty-five grams out of the seventy that our own ores are known to have produced.

"If the United States is to accumulate any considerable supply of radium, it would seem high time to make a beginning. Through inquiry we learn that the treat-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ALABASTINE
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The Sanitary Wall Coating
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LIVING ROOM Alabastine Nos. 29, 48, 54
NURSERY Alabastine Nos. 22, 23, 52

Alabastine

Instead of Kalsomine or Wall Paper

Look for the Cross and Circle Printed
in Red on Every Package

MODERN methods make it possible to secure interior effects unheard of fifty years ago. The different uses of rooms may find expression in their walls, utility is made of scientific coloring, and still the daintiness of delicate tints or beauty of full tones may be retained.

The six panels above illustrate the more important rooms in nearly every home. Under each are suggestions for color treatment as approved by the leading interior decorators, and these effects are invariably secured where Alabastine is used.

For more than 38 years Alabastine has been the leader in its field, because accuracy in manufacture and simplicity of application insure satisfactory results. Merely mix with water and Alabastine, which comes in dry powder form, is ready to apply to any interior surface—plastered walls, wall board, over paint, burlap or canvas, or even old wall paper where it is fast, has no raised figures and contains no aniline dyes.

Send for Free Color Chart

Our art department devotes all of its time to decorating problems. Describe your rooms, furnishings and rugs, and we will suggest just what Alabastine colors you should use. And if you employ a decorator see that he brings Alabastine in original packages, with the cross and circle printed in red on each. It is your guarantee of beautiful walls. Any other result indicates the use of a substitute.

MIX IN ONE MINUTE WITH COLD WATER

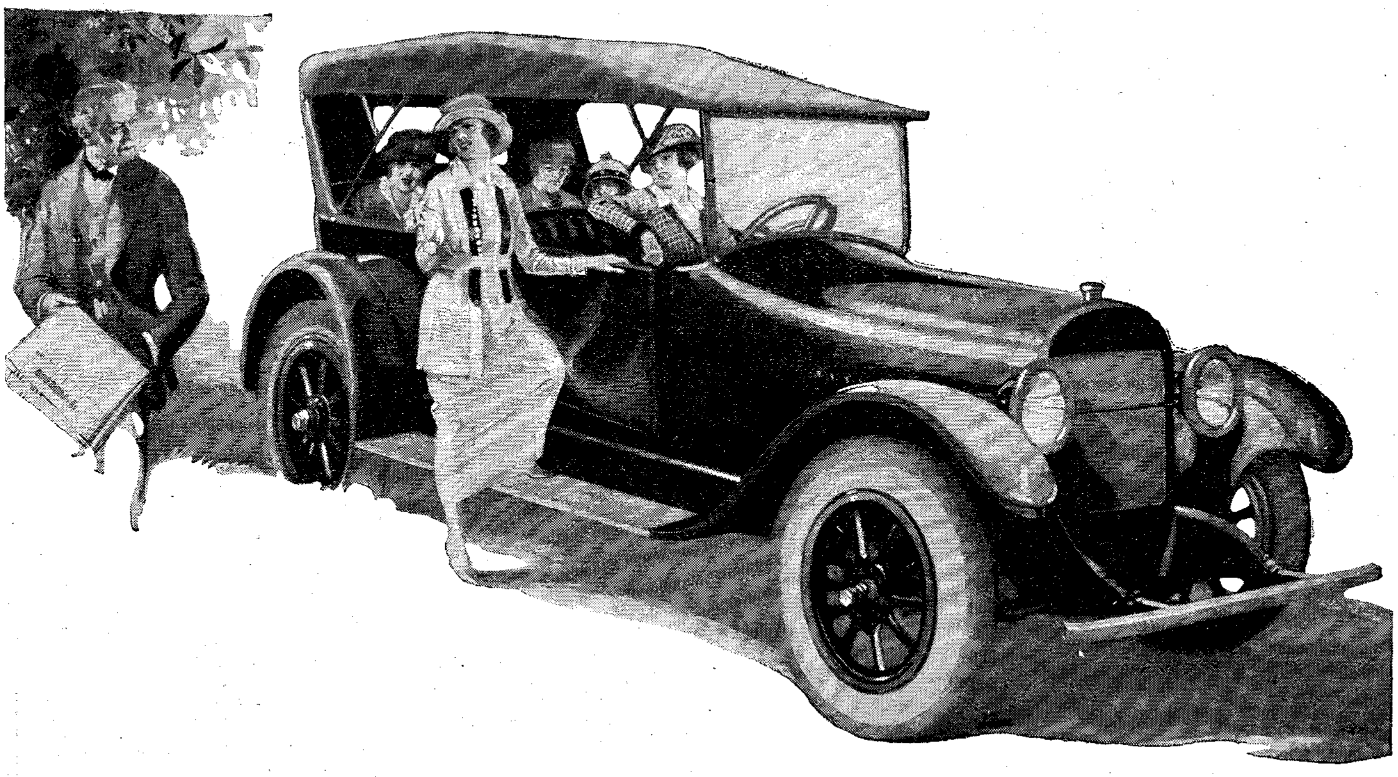
PRICES

5 lb. package white Alabastine	75c
5 lb. package tinted Alabastine	80c
Special deep shades (No. 33, dark green; No. 58, deep brown)	95c

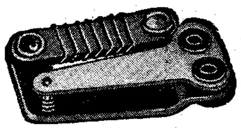
THE ONLY TOOL NEEDED TO APPLY

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, 372 Grandville Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Your Local Dealer is Entitled to Your Trade



If the Women of Your Family Drive



THIS is the Remy Thermostat —an exclusive patented Remy feature. In winter the Thermostat makes the generator output high to keep the battery charged. In summer it makes the generator output low to prevent the battery overcharging.

In buying a car for the family, you want to feel sure that when your wife or daughter drives, their pleasure will be made complete by care-free performance.

Most important to this care-free performance is the Starting, Lighting and Ignition Equipment —for unless this works faithfully at all times, nothing else can.

You will find Remy Equipment on the cars of many leading automobile manufacturers who are paying the extra money necessary to give their users the satisfaction that Remy Equipment assures.

If the women of your family drive, there is all the more reason why you should make sure that your new car is Remy-equipped.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY, ANDERSON, INDIANA

REMY

STARTING LIGHTING REMY **IGNITION SYSTEMS**

ment of cancer with radium is proving more and more successful every day, and that it is practically the only method of treatment in vogue in certain hospitals. But even here there is danger of scattering the supply too widely, so that sufficient quantities are not available in one place to accomplish the best results. The crux of the matter seems to be that radium is so expensive that private interests can not afford to purchase it in sufficiently large quantities for its most effective use. The solution of the problem would seem to lie in the private endowment of hospital funds for the purchase of radium or an appropriation by the Government for the same purpose. If the public interest is to be served we must depend on private philanthropy or government support."

FIGHTING POISON-GAS WITH POISON-GAS

AN officer of the Canadian gas-service corps one day hit upon the idea of neutralizing the effect of the German gases. Knowing the chemical composition of mustard-gas and the irritating blue-cross gas used in high-explosive shells, he formed a plan to combat them with chlorin, their exact antithesis, says Allan A. Macfarlan, writing in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago):

"The first 'degassing chamber' was constructed in a cellar, sixteen feet in diameter and fourteen steps below the ground, in the shell-torn village of Cagnicourt, France. Knowing quite well that he was fighting fire with fire, the officer in charge took every precaution against leakage. A hole was made in the center of the earthen floor, in which was placed a cylinder of chlorin gas. The door was formed by a gas-proof curtain, and the two small windows were covered with oiled silk, which let in sufficient light. Finally a large sign which read, 'Danger, Gas Chamber,' was placed at the entrance, lest unwary new arrivals use it as a billet, which would have been tempting enough in this particular area. This degassing chamber was put to its first test on September 29, 1918, when about thirty-five cases, officers, and men arrived from a field ambulance stationed at Villers-Cagnicourt. The majority were walking cases who had been through a severe gas-shell bombardment, and some had been brought from a highly gas-infected sector farther away. Their chests and arms were somewhat burned, and the eyes and throats slightly affected, as was their clothing. The first part of the treatment consisted in bathing all affected parts with a soda-bicarbonate solution, in gargling the throats, and treating the eyes with sterile oil. Each patient was then fitted with a special respirator, which had previously been tested in the chlorin chamber by the gas instructor in charge. The statement that the concentration of chlorin gas used in the degassing chamber was about one part of gas to five hundred parts of air as compared with the concentration of one in ten thousand in the gas-shells used by the Germans at the second battle of Ypres, removes all need of describing the excessive care with which the respirator of each patient was fitted. Of course, the patients were not informed of the actual concentration used, and they were only too glad to seek relief in the treatment provided. After being fitted with respirators they were filed into the chamber, about twelve at a time, led by the instructor, his assistant bringing up the rear. Their clothing was loosened, or removed, exposing the burns, and in many cases the boots were also removed. The patients were kept circulating slowly around the chlorin cylinder, the only sounds being the sibilant hiss of the gas released from the cylinder and the muffled voice of the instructor speaking quietly and assuringly, through his mask, to the men, cautioning them not to touch their masks. He also regulated the amount of gas discharged from the cylinder, knowing by feeling the patients' clothing, just how much gas was in the chamber, as the clothbecame sticky when a certain concentration had been reached. After five minutes in the cellar, the patients were led into the open, and when the circulation of air had removed all traces of the chlorin, no other gas remained on their clothing after treatment. The masks were then taken off and the patients returned to the field ambulance. Most cases were sent on 'down the line,' all ranks testifying to the soothing effect of the treatment at the degassing depot. In this way the work of the field ambulance was considerably lightened, and the danger of infection to other casualties eliminated."

THROUGH THE CANAL WITH AN ENGINEER

JUST how the Panama Canal, in its present state, impresses one who looks at it with the eye of a trained civil engineer is told in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) by S. T. Henry. Mr. Henry tells us that his general impressions may be summed up as follows:

The Canal is much bigger than it is usually thought to be; the job has been well done, from every angle; the slides are still a serious problem, and are likely to continue for a long time, but they will rarely, if ever again, seriously hamper the passage of ships; all operations appear to synchronize perfectly, and the volume of traffic is much heavier than one would think from statistics. In conclusion, Mr. Henry urges every American engineer to visit the Canal for the inspiration that he is sure to get from a week or ten days in the Zone. He writes:

"There are, of course, other impressions that will come to different engineers according to the breadth and depth of their technical training and experience. But the general impressions mentioned appeared to be the consensus of the opinions of a group of engineers from the States who recently made their initial passage through the Canal *en route* to South America. . . . . . .

"At Colon the predominant feature is the coaling station. It is so tremendous that no description of it can give an adequate idea. Talks with officers of ships that bring the fuel to the station and of ships which refuel there frequently bore out the evident efficiency of the entire plant.

"A few hours in a launch around Limon Bay, afoot and in the inevitable one-horse shays in Colon and Cristobal, are filled with much of consuming interest. One is struck especially with the great concrete wharves and warehouses. Ships of all flags were loading and unloading. With the present

STOP RADIATOR LEAKS!

$1,000,000.00 GUARANTEE Protects You

Radiator leaks *can* be cured, permanently and satisfactorily, in 5 to 10 minutes, without the least risk at a cost of only 75c. Why pay $15 to $30 for a costly repair job, giving no better results—your car laid up for days?

Good results are *guaranteed* when you use

RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

a liquid, almost magical in its ability to stop the meanest leaks *anywhere* in cooling system, simply by pouring contents of a 9-ounce can into the water in your radiator. It reaches the leaks and seals them.

Remember, if Radiator Neverleak doesn't do all we claim for it, if it doesn't satisfy you perfectly, your money will be refunded or the goods replaced, free, at your option, by your dealer, or by us. Radiator Neverleak cannot harm your radiator!

Carry a can always for emergency. Get the genuine in the yellow, white and green can. Price 75c at all dealers or sent direct.

BUFFALO SPECIALTY CO.
The LIQUID VENEER People
398 Ellicott St.. Buffalo, N. Y.
Neverleak Experts for 25 Years.

Fenton Seals Stick

Fenton Seals

They stick where you stick them. Printed on the toughest paper. Unlimited variety. Prompt delivery regardless of size of order. Send today for catalog.

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INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Domes of Silence
BETTER THAN CASTERS
For All Furniture Legs
Save Floors-Save Rugs
See That You Get Them

Insurance
Policy
Life, Accident
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Dual Protectors Of the American Home

WHAT HOME WOULD BE without the beneficent insurance policy which restores and repairs after loss and damage?

Without insurance those catastrophes, beyond the power of individuals to prevent, would be complete. And we companion this insurance with the protection of a COLT to thwart harmful and evil influences which, unless prevented, lead to catastrophe.

Thus—the stealthy shadow of the auto thief, seen from your bedroom window at your garage door, vanishes into the night when you challenge him with a COLT.

The sneaking figure of the fire-bug who, with vengeance in his heart for a fancied wrong, means to make a ruin of your home or factory, when surprised, surrenders when confronted with a COLT.

The night prowler caught upon your veranda has no other thought but flight, instead of the savage rush he premeditated, when he comes face to face with a COLT.

Instead of battling the futile resistance of empty hands, the bold hold-up man who has stopped your car on the lonely highway becomes a shrinking coward when he finds you argue with a COLT!

And so we have the dual protectors of American homes, the insurance policy which provides a recompense for those losses which could not be helped, and a COLT Automatic Pistol or COLT Revolver which reduces to a minimum the unpreventable danger.

When you buy a COLT remember that you are getting "The Best that Money can Buy." Nothing else should satisfy.

Drop in and talk it over with your dealer.

COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS
MFG. COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.

COLT'S

Manufacturers of
Colt's Revolvers
Colt's Automatic Pistols
Colt's (Browning) Automatic Machine Guns
Colt's (Browning) Automatic Machine Rifles

FIRE ARMS
"The Best that Money Can Buy"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

traffic through the Canal, Colon has already become one of the world's great cargo-transfer points.

"Leaving Colon at daybreak, our ship backed out into the harbor and headed into the canal. The first stretch is a wide, straight cut through low, swampy ground. The flight of three locks at Gatun looms up in the distance immediately.

"Arriving at the approach to the first lock, our ship was quickly under the control of the electric touring locomotives. With three locomotives on each side, one just ahead, one amidships, and one just aft, the ship moved forward slowly with every evidence of the capacity of the locomotives to meet emergencies. Then the great gates swung into place, and the water began to boil up in astonishing volume from the numerous inlets. The lock was filled and the ship lifted thirty-two feet in about nine minutes. Then the gates ahead swung open and we moved forward into the next lock.

"And so on through that lock and the third lock. No one seemed to hurry, there was no shouting, everything seemed to operate just right at the right time. Every man evidently knew his job and did it without haste or concern. It was team-work to a fine degree.

"At the same time one got the feeling that every move was so absolutely under control that a slip anywhere would be caught and checked instantly. And then there were all the safety and emergency gates if real trouble came. But one felt that serious trouble could scarcely occur.

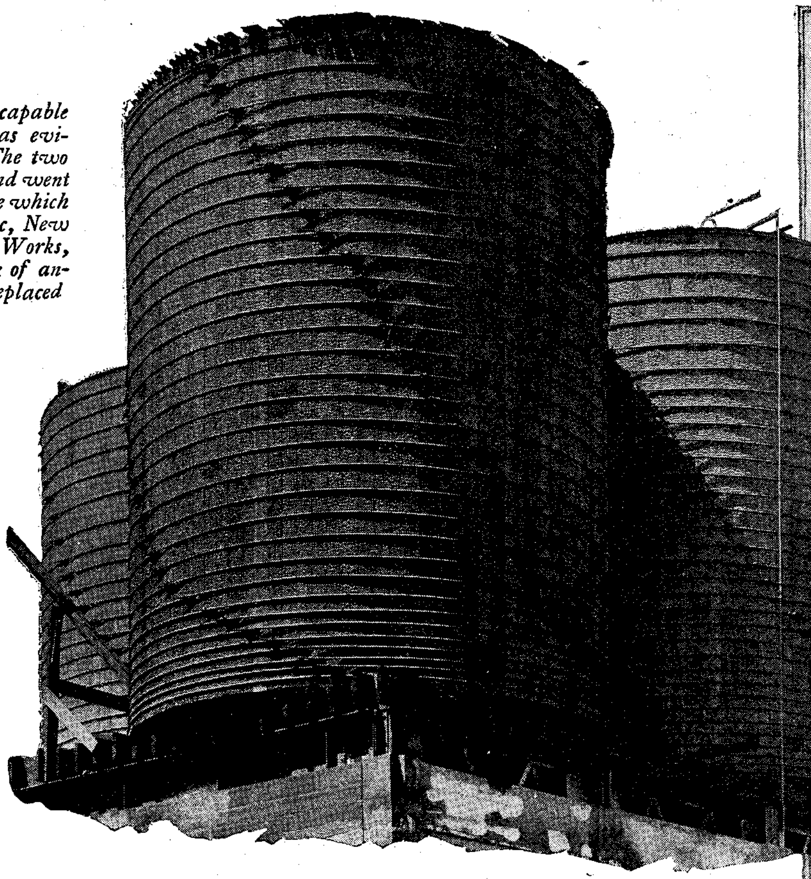
"As the ship rose in the third lock Gatun Dam lay to the right—a long, low middle west ridge in the midst of the irregular volcanic hills of the vicinity. In the near distance was the Gatun Spillway and just below the roof of the power-house where the energy to operate the canal is generated. Before us lay Gatun Lake. How much greater expanse it covers than one had expected! What a tremendous volume of water it must contain! The statistics have told us all this over and over again. But there was the lake itself, and it seemed so much bigger than dry figures ever could have enabled us to realize."

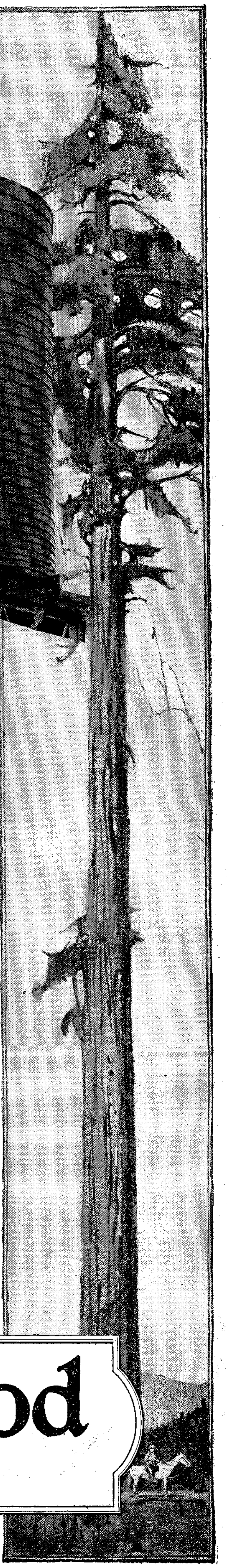
Thousands of times the questions have arisen: What would happen if an accident swept away the lock gates? What if the dam gave way? These queries, says Mr. Henry, would arise naturally in one's mind if he had never heard of the canal before. But, at the same time, one gets from what he can merely see a confidence that such emergencies scarcely can happen. He continues:

"Our ship steamed out, as all ships do, and sailed away at a fair pace on this huge man-made lake eighty-five feet above the sea. The course through the lake appeared more tortuous than had been expected. But the wide, easy turns seemed to offer no handicap to our progress. We were soon through the lake and entering the cut section.

"Any engineer who has studied the canal only from descriptions in the technical press can not suppress a thrill as he approaches Culebra Cut. It is interesting to pass through the locks and the lake—but the Cut! During the construction it came to be the controlling feature of the job, at

Redwood water tanks are capable of withstanding severe fires, as evidenced by these photographs. The two charred tanks are Redwood, and went without damage through the fire which destroyed the plant of J. Allec, New Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works, San Francisco. The third tank of another wood had to be entirely replaced





Charred, But Not Injured

All that remained of this dyeing and cleaning establishment were two tanks built of Redwood. They were charred, but merely a tightening of the bands rendered them as serviceable as ever. The third tank of the group, built of another wood, was destroyed and a new one was necessary.

Redwood resists fire, because, unlike most lumber, it is *free from pitch or resin*—hard to ignite, slow to burn, easy to extinguish.

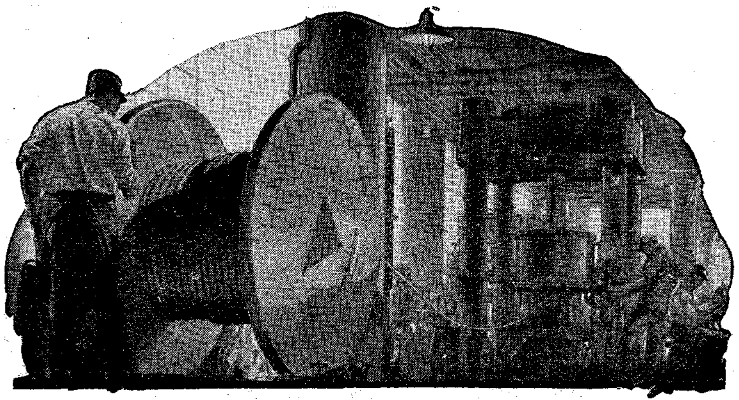
This quality of Redwood renders it an exceptionally good lumber for all sorts of frame dwellings, business and farm buildings — weather boards, siding, shingles, sheathing, porch posts and rails, interior trim and all other general building purposes. Also for the manufacture of fire-doors, window frames, mouldings, and for all sorts of industrial purposes.

Redwood also resists *rot* to an astonishing degree, even when exposed for years to dampness, earth, or moist atmosphere. A *natural* preservative in the wood itself protects this lumber. Hence its value for beehives, battery separators, tanks, vats, pipes, silos, casket boxes and shells, etc. Properly seasoned Redwood does not shrink or swell. It *stays put*. Hence its value for incubators, organ pipes, patterns, etc. Redwood is easily worked and takes paint exceptionally well.

Gradually increasing knowledge of the unusual and peculiar properties of Redwood for many building, industrial and specialty purposes, has resulted in a demand for this lumber to the extent of taxing the present facilities of the Redwood mills. There has also been a persistent demand from lumber users and prospective users for further information about this remarkable wood, and this series of advertisements is for the purpose of providing such information. Redwood mills meanwhile, are making every effort to enlarge their production to take care of the increased demand.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION
714 EXPOSITION BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO

California Redwood
Resists Fire and Rot



Lead Armoring Insulated Power Cable

Armoring the Right Arm of Industry

ELECTRIC power, flexible, adaptable, economical, is the deft hand of comfort and convenience—the sinewy right arm of industry. Its wonderful development within the present generation has been in response to the modern demand for mechanical production—a demand which steam power could not answer, for it is rooted to its birthplace—while the long tentacles of electricity reach out over the miles to every seat of power use.

* * *

Electrical *transmission* made electricity supreme.

To the science and practice of electrical transmission Habirshaw has been a generous contributor. Habirshaw pioneered in this field—began the manufacture of insulated wire and cable before the day of commercial importance of the electrical industry. From the Habirshaw laboratories came the first impulses of many advances in the methods and means of insulation—in the Habirshaw plants were initiated many of the ingenuities of mechanics which have made more and more automatic the production of insulated electrical conductors, with consequent reductions in cost and closer approach to perfection of product.

* * *

Habirshaw is a modern armorer, a great organization plying a complicated craft, providing with its secure coat of mail the right arm of industry.

Habirshaw wire is a standard product—has always been a standard product. But the function of supply comprehends not only quality production but also distribution.

Habirshaw wire and cable are distributed by the Western Electric Company. This great Company is one of the most efficient and economical organizations in the world for warehousing and distribution. Through the Western Electric service Habirshaw is brought into every active market in the United States. With Western Electric Company, Habirshaw renders a *complete* public service of production and distribution.

* * *

For electrical satisfaction use Western Electric materials and equipment throughout — all are standard as Habirshaw. And entrust installations only to men and competent technical skill—to your architect or qualified electrical engineers or contractors.

Habirshaw Wire Manufactured
by
Habirshaw Electric Cable Co.
Incorporated
10 East 43rd Street, New York

[Habirshaw Wire Distributed]
by
Western Electric Company
Incorporated
Offices in All Principal Cities

HABIRSHAW
"Proven by the test of time"
Insulated Wire & Cable
Plus Western Electric Company's Service

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

least in the minds of outside engineers. Now it appears to them to be the one big problem that is still in process of solution The men who have been on the job may feel that this or that or another feature of the project is of greater importance. The casual observer will hold, however, to his impressions of the Cut.

"As the ship approached the Cut there were the slides. They are bigger and more vicious looking than any one in the party, who knew only ordinary construction-job troubles, had expected. The materials that are moving are a very much mixed-up mess. The slides also appear to have moved in various cross-currents to the main movement. They appear likely to continue to move irregularly. But as the ship went slowly between them there came to all of us who had seen the slides for the first time a conviction that the channel could be kept open, regardless of what happened. On the other hand, they apparently will be taking out material in large quantities for a long time to come. . . . . . .

"Passage through the Pedro Miguel lock, the Miraflores basin, and the Miraflores locks took too little time to get more than a passing glance at the work which had been done there so thoroughly and so well. What could be seen heightened the impressions of the bigness of the job and the perfect synchronizing of the operation.

"Beyond the last lock at Miraflores is a short stretch of straight channel cut through low, swampy ground. At the end of this is the small harbor at Balboa. Here we were surprized to see an old German vessel of eight to nine thousand tons being completely overhauled and refitted. Several other vessels also were undergoing repairs. When the shipyard whistle blew at quitting time there were the same crowds of workmen pouring out that are to be seen at various shipyards along both our coasts. And as we moved along there was the big dry dock hidden behind the yard buildings, but looming up with the masts of a ship just visible over its rim.

"Now we headed out into the Pacific. In about seven hours we had gone through the canal from ocean to ocean. We had seen a big job well done. We had seen an example of a wonderful organization handling a big operating problem smoothly, and without evidence of strain, or friction, or undue haste.

"Every American engineer may well be proud of the canal. It is an American job done by American engineers in American fashion. Probably there were mistakes here and there in the design. Probably there were mistakes here and in the execution. Probably the operation could be improved. But the canal is working smoothly and satisfactorily. It is giving to the world all the advantages it was expected to secure for commerce and for civilization generally. These things have been said so often that one hesitates to repeat them. But few American engineers have grasped what the canal is and what it means to the United States and to the world.

"Every American engineer who has a real pride in his profession can get so much from a trip to the canal that he should plan the next vacation there. And a trip to Panama fits in well for engineers. December and January are the best months to go. That also is the time when most engineers can best take their vacations. It is a good time to be away from our

Northern States. The weather along the canal is not unpleasant then. The sea voyage down and back and the experience in the canal will make an ideal vacation."

DANGERS OF SMALL FOREST-FIRES

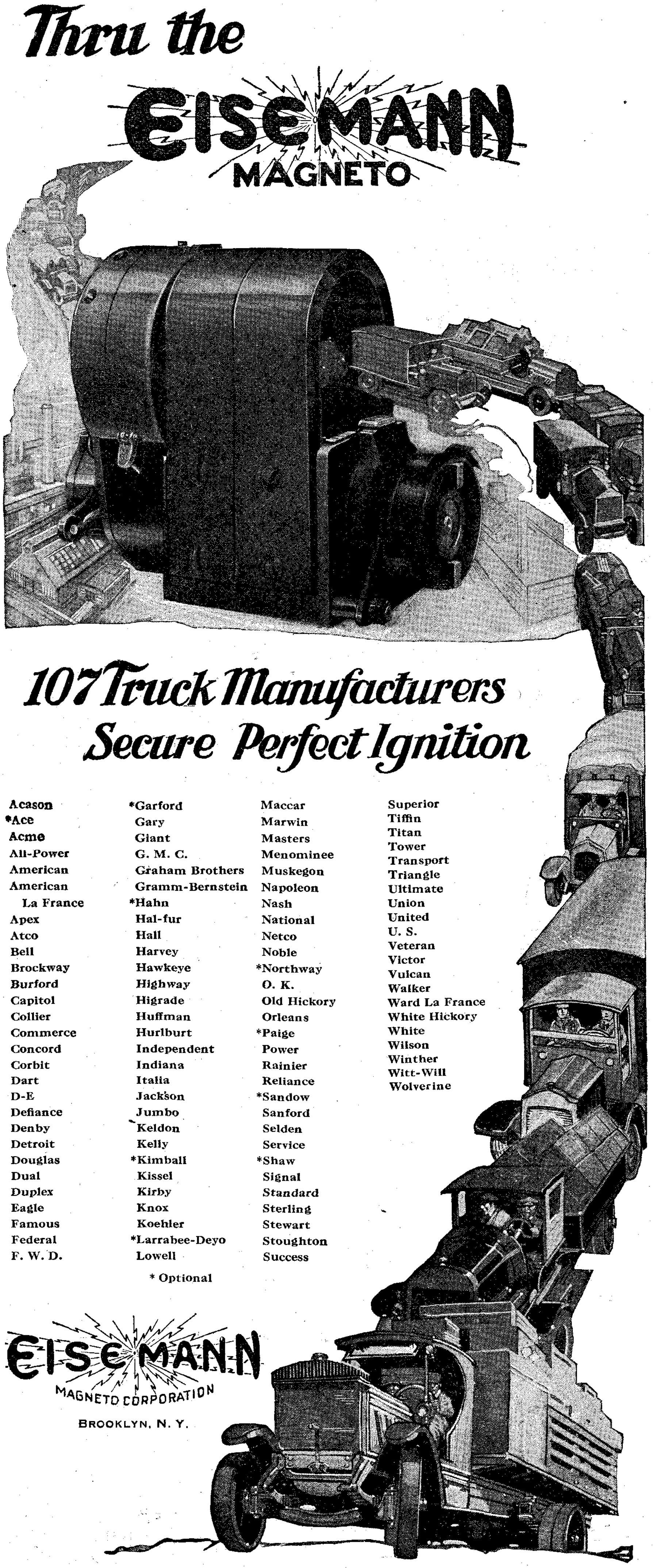
SPECTACULAR fires in our forests are not the only ones that do damage. The future value and productiveness of the hardwood forests of the southern Appalachian Mountains—the largest concentrated bodies of hardwood timber yet remaining in North America—depend, says *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago), upon the suppression of so-called "light burning." It will not be many years before every woodworker and lumberman will be compelled to realize the vital importance of this great hardwood resource. We read further:

"For years light surface fires have burned intermittently and repeatedly over the greater part of the forests, directly or indirectly killing both young and old growth, of implanting the seeds of decay, and leading to other forms of destruction no less ruinous. Whatever the reason—whether through indifference of the owners or the actual belief that the fires do some sort of good—the fact remains that these fires are doing more real harm to the region, the timberland owners, the manufacturers, the consuming public, and, in general, to the welfare of the nation, than all the other agencies destructive to these forests.

"Almost all of this region has been burned over. Except for the moister cover and bottoms, it is hard to find forest land which has not been burned over at least once in ten years. A full half or two-thirds of the timbered area has been burned over at least once in every five years, and in the heavily grazed parts a large area is burned at least once and sometimes twice a year. Virtually the only exceptions are the lands of some far-sighted lumber companies and the limited areas so far acquired by the Federal Government, which have systematic protection.

"It is easy to understand the severity of the damage. Even when they do not kill outright any of the larger trees, ground fires introduce fungi and insects into them. Such fires destroy young growth, and impair the fertility of the soil. Every fire does some harm; the damage is multiplied by those which follow. Repeated fires eventually so weaken a tree that it falls an easy victim to wind. Long before this happens, however, the trunk is usually so eaten out by the rots and insects introduced by earlier fires as to be worthless for use.

"From the standpoint of replacement, the damage to young growth is of great importance. In general terms the smaller growth up to four or five feet in height is ordinarily killed by fires occurring in the fall of the year, while late spring fires kill all young growth not over twelve feet high; but chestnuts and poplars two or three inches in diameter and twenty feet high are often so badly scarred by a single fire that they die within a year. The destruction of seed by fall fires reduces materially the crops of seedlings which would otherwise appear the ensuing spring. The reproduction of some of the best species may often be entirely choked out by the briers and weeds which



Thru the
EISEMANN
MAGNETO

107 Truck Manufacturers
Secure Perfect Ignition

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Standard
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Stewart
Stoughton
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Victor
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Ward La France
White Hickory
White
Wilson
Winther
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* Optional

EISEMANN
MAGNETO CORPORATION
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The aftersmart of shaving
–its remedy

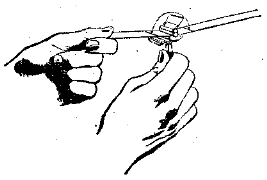
DOES your face burn after shaving? Probably it is because you use dulling razor blades.

You can avoid this discomfort if you use the AutoStrop Razor—the safety razor that provides a sharp, keen edge for *every* shave.

A razor and stropping device combined in one—that's what you get in the AutoStrop Razor.

Because of its unique, patented design, the AutoStrop Razor can be stropped *without removing the blade.* Just slip the strop through the razor head. Give the razor a dozen quick passes over the strop. In ten seconds you have a "new" sharp, shaving edge! 500 cool shaves are guaranteed from each dozen blades.

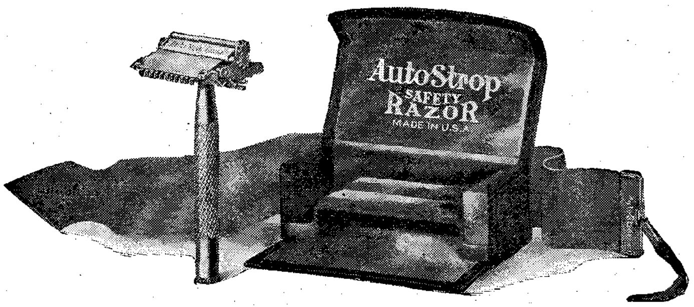
Get an AutoStrop Razor today and know the joy of a "new" sharp edge *every* morning! Ask your dealer about the free trial plan.



No skill necessary

NO skill in stropping is necessary to renew the fine keen edge of the AutoStrop Razor blade. Just slip the strop through the razor head and pass the razor back and forth along the strop. You don't have to take the razor apart nor even remove the blade.

AutoStrop Razor
– sharpens itself



SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

follow fires, and the resulting stand may thus suffer a lasting reduction in value while still in its infancy. There are thousands of acres on which repeated fires have profoundly changed the character of the forest by burning out valuable but fire-tender trees and causing their replacement by resistant but poorer species."

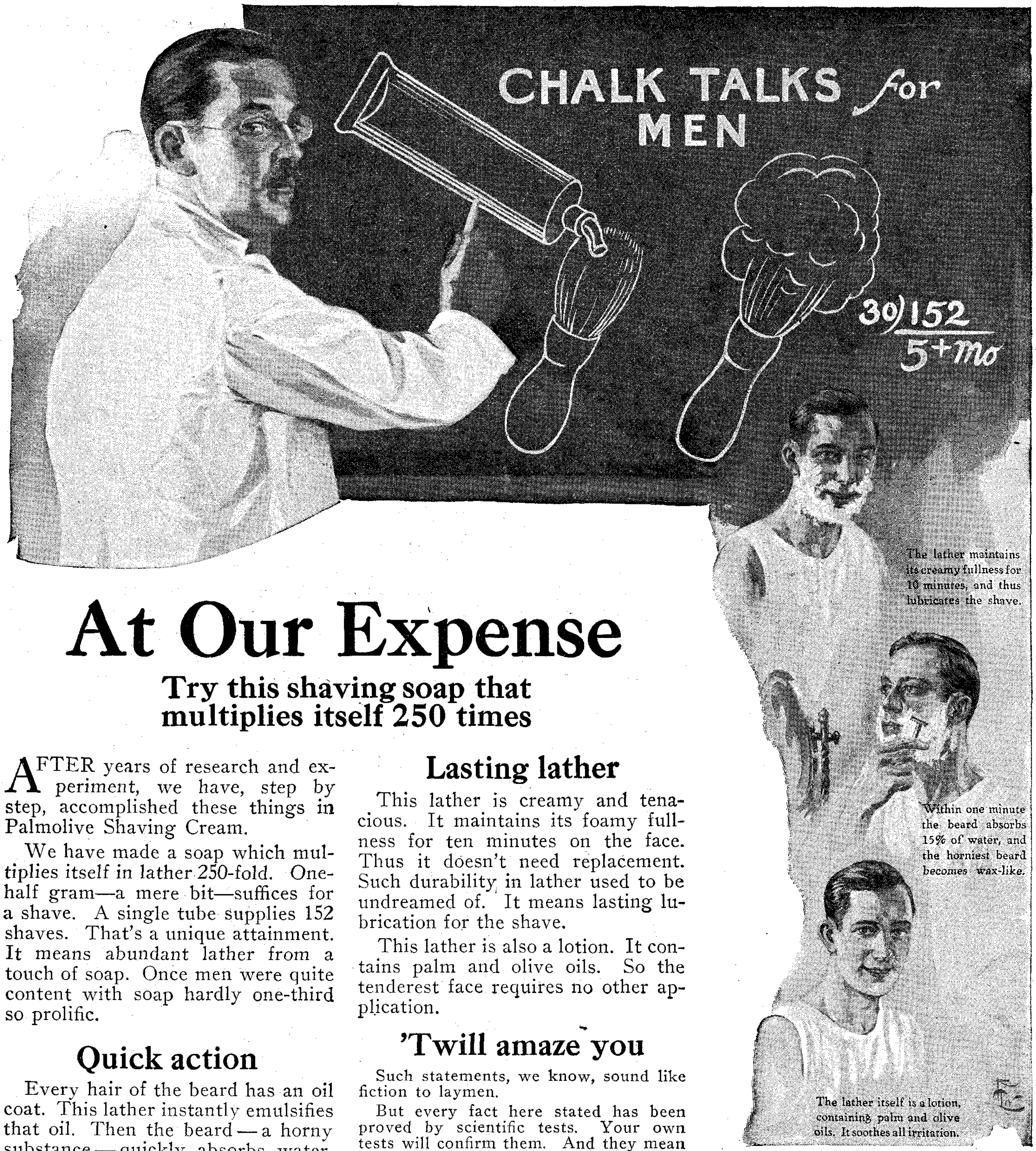
SCIENCE AND THE SOVIETS

ARE the Bolsheviki maltreating Russian men of science? Or are they encouraging them and trying to enlist their aid? Like everything about modern Russia, this would seem to be a dark mystery, and its answer depends on what you think about the Soviet form of government. A recent letter to *Science*, in which the eminent Russian physiologist Pavlov was represented as in a starving condition and as keeping body and soul together by peeling potatoes, arouses the ire of two correspondents whose communications appear in a later issue of the same paper. One of them professes complete unbelief in the report about Pavlov, while the other cynically remarks that American professors are also peeling potatoes, not being able to hire any one else to do the job. Says the first writer, S. Morgulis, of Creighton University:

"It seems likely . . . that the only object of the note was to give publicity to a quotation from a letter of Pavlov to some other party to the effect that he was starving, and, instead of engaging in scientific pursuits, was occupied in peeling potatoes. Now, this alleged quotation bears earmarks of a spurious nature. It undoubtedly belongs to that class of hoaxes which the daily press have been imposing upon its innocent readers with an invidious design. It is impossible to reconcile the two statements in the quotation, that Professor Pavlov is starving and that he has so many potatoes to peel as to be obliged on that account to forsake his science. Even one not versed in the theory of nutrition would be skeptical about the probability of starvation in the midst of plenty of potatoes. (Consult Hinhede on the nutritional value of the potato.)

"Like all statements intended primarily to force public opinion into a preformed mold, it is not what is actually said but what is indirectly implied that really matters. The quotation from Pavlov's letter is obviously calculated to rouse in us indignation over the sufferings of the distinguished physiologist. But does it not also insinuate a suggestion that the genius which was the man's great asset under the benign and enlightened government of the Czar of all the Russians has under the new régime become a crushing liability on him? So, ere we are moved to deep pity over Pavlov's unfortunate lot, let us reflect if with our well-meant sympathy we may not cause him more distress than comfort.

"It so happens that I have some news of another venerable savant, Professor Timiriazev, distinguished botanist of the University of Moscow, a doctor of science of Cambridge, a fellow of the Royal Society. As I have no 'obvious' reason for hiding my informant, I may say that he is Arthur Ransome, whom I herweith quote:



The lather maintains its creamy fullness for 10 minutes, and thus lubricates the shave.

Within one minute the beard absorbs 15% of water, and the horniest beard becomes wax-like.

The lather itself is a lotion, containing palm and olive oils. It soothes all irritation.

At Our Expense

Try this shaving soap that multiplies itself 250 times

AFTER years of research and experiment, we have, step by step, accomplished these things in Palmolive Shaving Cream.

We have made a soap which multiplies itself in lather 250-fold. One-half gram—a mere bit—suffices for a shave. A single tube supplies 152 shaves. That's a unique attainment. It means abundant lather from a touch of soap. Once men were quite content with soap hardly one-third so prolific.

Quick action

Every hair of the beard has an oil coat. This lather instantly emulsifies that oil. Then the beard—a horny substance—quickly absorbs water. It absorbs 15 per cent of water within one minute after lathering, as proved by laboratory tests. And that makes a wiry beard wax-like.

This achievement alone cost us 18 months of effort. And we tried out 130 formulas.

Lasting lather

This lather is creamy and tenacious. It maintains its foamy fullness for ten minutes on the face. Thus it doesn't need replacement. Such durability in lather used to be undreamed of. It means lasting lubrication for the shave.

This lather is also a lotion. It contains palm and olive oils. So the tenderest face requires no other application.

'Twill amaze you

Such statements, we know, sound like fiction to laymen.

But every fact here stated has been proved by scientific tests. Your own tests will confirm them. And they mean to you the same in luxurious shaving.

We are offering men a Free test tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream to let them see its action and result.

Send us this coupon, and we will mail you this Free Tube. Do this for your own sake. See what science has accomplished for you in this line.

Cut out the coupon now.

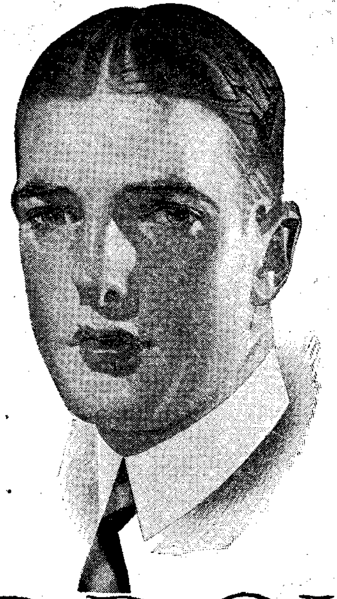
Large size tube at your druggist's 35c

The Palmolive Company, Milwaukee, U. S. A.

PALMOLIVE
Shaving Cream

FOR A FREE TRIAL TUBE

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY,
Milwaukee, U. S. A. Dept. 101
Please send me a Free Trial Tube of Palmolive Shaving Cream.



ARROW
COLLARS

IN workmanship and in style the makers of Arrow Collars have yielded nothing to the strained economic conditions. They are producing today an Arrow Collar that is as good as it has ever been, if not better.

Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. *Troy N. Y*
Makers of Arrow Shirts and Gotham Underwear

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES
The Florsheim SHOE
FLORSHEIM
THE FLORSHEIM SHOE

FLORSHEIM shoes are the most economical to buy because of their quality. They give longer and better service per dollar invested. You can select Florsheims with full confidence that you will get value for what you pay—your guarantee is the name that appears in every pair.

Florsheim Oxfords are cool and perfect fitting.

The Florsheim Shoe Company
Manufacturers **Chicago**

Write for book "Styles of the Times"

The Exmore—Style M-51

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

"'He [Timiriazev] is about eighty years old. His left arm is paralyzed, and, as he said, he can only work at his desk and not be out and about and help as he would wish. A venerable old savant, he was sitting with a green dressing-gown about him, for his little flat was very cold. He spoke of his old love for England and for the English people. Then, speaking of the veil of lies drawn between Soviet Russia and the rest of the world, he broke down altogether and bent his head to hide his tears. "I suffer doubly," he said—"I suffer as a Russian, and, if I may say so, I suffer as an Englishman. My grandmother was actually English. I suffer as an Englishman when I see the country I love misled by lies, and I suffer as a Russian because those lies concern the country to which I belong, and the ideas which I am proud to hold."

"'The old man rose with difficulty, for he, like every one else in Moscow, is half starved. "If I could let them know the truth," he said, "those friends of mine in England, they would protest against actions which are unworthy of the England we have loved together."'"

The second correspondent, who signs himself "A member of the exploited classes," evidently numbers representatives of labor as among the exploiters. He writes:

"I have noticed the report that Professor Pavlov, still alive in Petrograd last summer, was peeling potatoes when last heard from. Without wishing to jest on this truly pitiable situation, it may not be amiss to submit also the report that no small portion of the professors of this country are now likewise engaged in peeling potatoes or similar menial work—at any rate, for a large part of their time. Under present conditions they can not get others to do such work for them. The cause, here as in Russia, is the glorification of 'labor'—apparently synonymous with cessation of labor—at any rate, for a price proportioned to its value.

"When a professor does not actually 'quit his job,' the public supposes he is giving the same service as formerly. In fact, he may be simply meeting his classes as before, some ten or twenty hours in the week; the rest of his active time, which should be spent in preparation, study, and research, is under present conditions too often dissipated in chores of house and garden, for which 'help' is no more to be had. In effect, the professor has 'quit his job' for half time, and in that half is situated somewhat like Professor Pavlov.

"The irony of it is that the professor is the last man in the world to shirk his professional work, which is also his pleasure; but the topsyturvy economics of the day are forcing many to do so."

TEETH, OR DIAMONDS?—Don Quixote exclaimed after an unfortunate event in which he lost a number of teeth, "Alas, a tooth is more precious than a diamond." In the light of modern preventive medicine, we can hardly regard his exclamation as an exaggeration, thinks an editorial writer in *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago). He goes on:

"Teeth are more precious than diamonds, and he would be a fool who would swap his

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

thirty-two teeth for a like number of diamonds, whatever their carat. Investigation shows that 90 per cent. of our school children have one or more decayed teeth and that 20 per cent. of all the teeth of school children are in a more or less serious state of decay. This is a grave national indictment in view of the progress that scientific medicine has made in recent years and in view of the fact that dental caries, its cause being well known, is theoretically preventable. When, however, hospitals, especially those for children, inaugurate clinics to care for the dental needs of their in- and out-patients, we regard it as a matter of real encouragement.

"The importance of the dental clinic in the hospital is becoming increasingly recognized. We earnestly hope that in the near future many forward-looking hospitals not yet equipped with dental clinics will begin to lay their plans to install dental clinics.

"Some day—and let us hope the day will not long be deferred—we as a nation will spend the initial forty or fifty million dollars needed to put the teeth of our children in order and the additional thirty or forty millions annually to keep them in order. It will be one of the best investments the nation ever made. It will save many millions more and will add richly to our national health and efficiency."

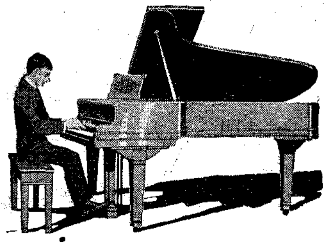
CONCRETE WITHOUT STONE

THIS would appear to be in the same class with the proverbial "bricks without straw." We manage, whoever, to get along without straw in our modern bricks, whatever may have been the case in ancient Egypt; and possibly stoneless concrete is to be equally up to date. At any rate, material, price, and labor embargoes during the war made it practically impossible in certain parts of the Middle West to secure gravel or broken stone of the size generally used in concrete. Roads had to be built and repaired, so in certain parts of Kansas concrete was used with an aggregate entirely of sand. Tests and observations seem to show that the method is quite satisfactory. Says T. L. Brockway, city engineer of Wichita, Kan., writing in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York):

"A large territory in the western slope of the Mississippi River Basin is practically without rock which is at all suitable for use in concrete pavement, and barely possible even in the construction of concrete base. For [this reason soft, chalky limestone has been extensively used in making concrete base for pavements.

"Partially offsetting the lack of rock is an abundance of sand carried by the rivers, past and present, flowing down from the Rocky Mountains. Bank sand of good quality is found in many places. River sand is inexhaustible in the Missouri, Platte, Kaw, and Arkansas rivers and many of their tributaries. Pumps and dredges are in common use on these streams. Not all the sand is good, depending on conditions of flow under which it is deposited, but good sand is available in all of them.

"In the early winter of 1917 oil was discovered near Wichita, Kan. Road improvements were demanded by the



1862 Baldwin 1920
PRODUCES.

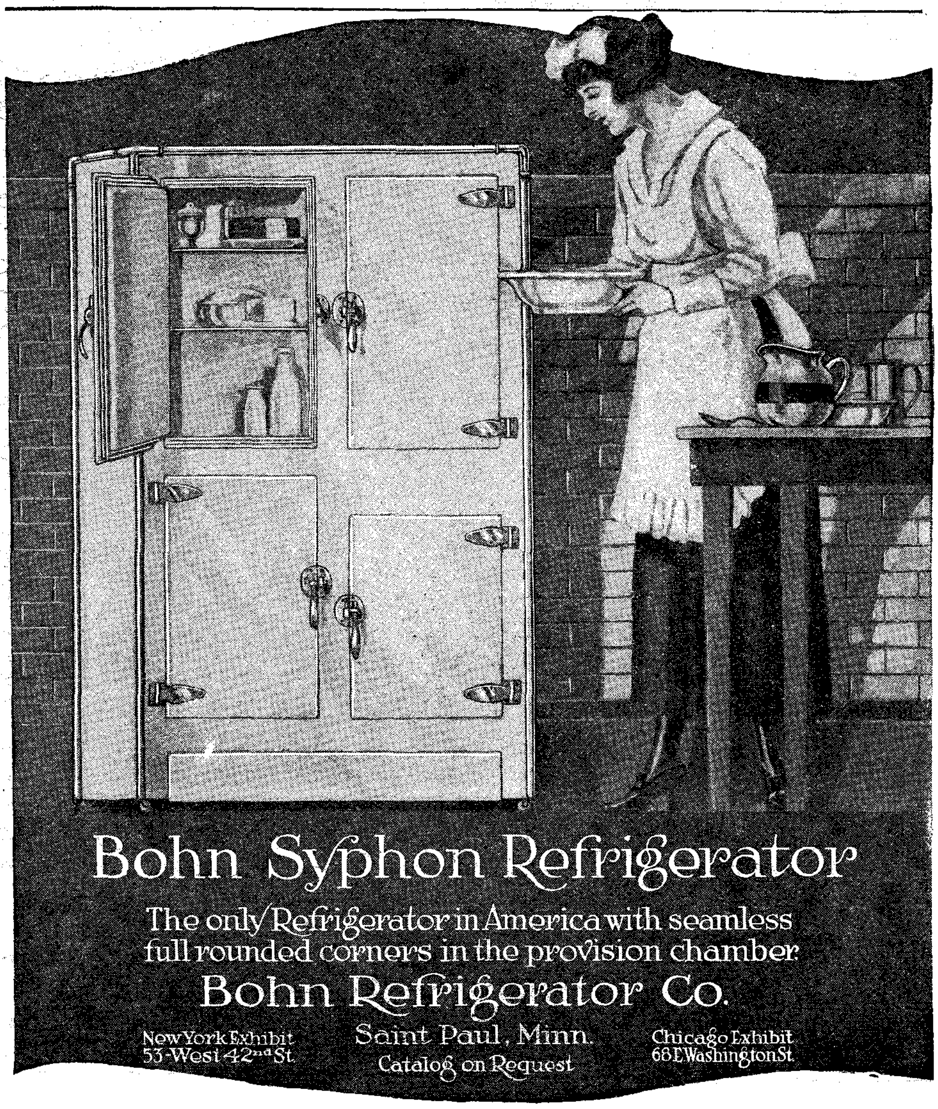
The Baldwin Piano

Awarded the grand prize at Paris and St. Louis. Used by such musicians as DePachmann, Bachaus, Sembrich, Pugno, Eddie Brown, Scharwenka, Tillie Koenen, LaForge, Richard and hundreds of others.

Wherever you live you can try any Baldwin-made instrument without obligation. Write for catalogs and full information.

The Baldwin Piano Company
Dept. R-5
CINCINNATI CHICAGO
NEW YORK ST. LOUIS
INDIANAPOLIS LOUISVILLE
DALLAS SAN FRANCISCO
DENVER

The manufacturers of the Baldwin Piano also make the Ellington, Hamilton, and Howard Pianos, and the Manualo, the Player-Piano that is all but Human.


Bohn Syphon Refrigerator
The only Refrigerator in America with seamless full rounded corners in the provision chamber
Bohn Refrigerator Co.
New York Exhibit 53 West 42nd St.
Saint Paul, Minn.
Catalog on Request
Chicago Exhibit 68 E. Washington St.

in 1890

when this RUBBERSET brush went to work for Mr. Bassford and since which time it served him well until the date of his letter

was a long time ago!

Just think! in 1890

—there were no automobiles; the speed demon perched perilously (to himself only!) upon a self propelled vehicle composed mainly of one very large wheel and one very small one. 'Member 'em?

—there were no aeroplanes. 'd you hear the mail "go over" this morning?

—there were no movies. Even in Los Angeles!

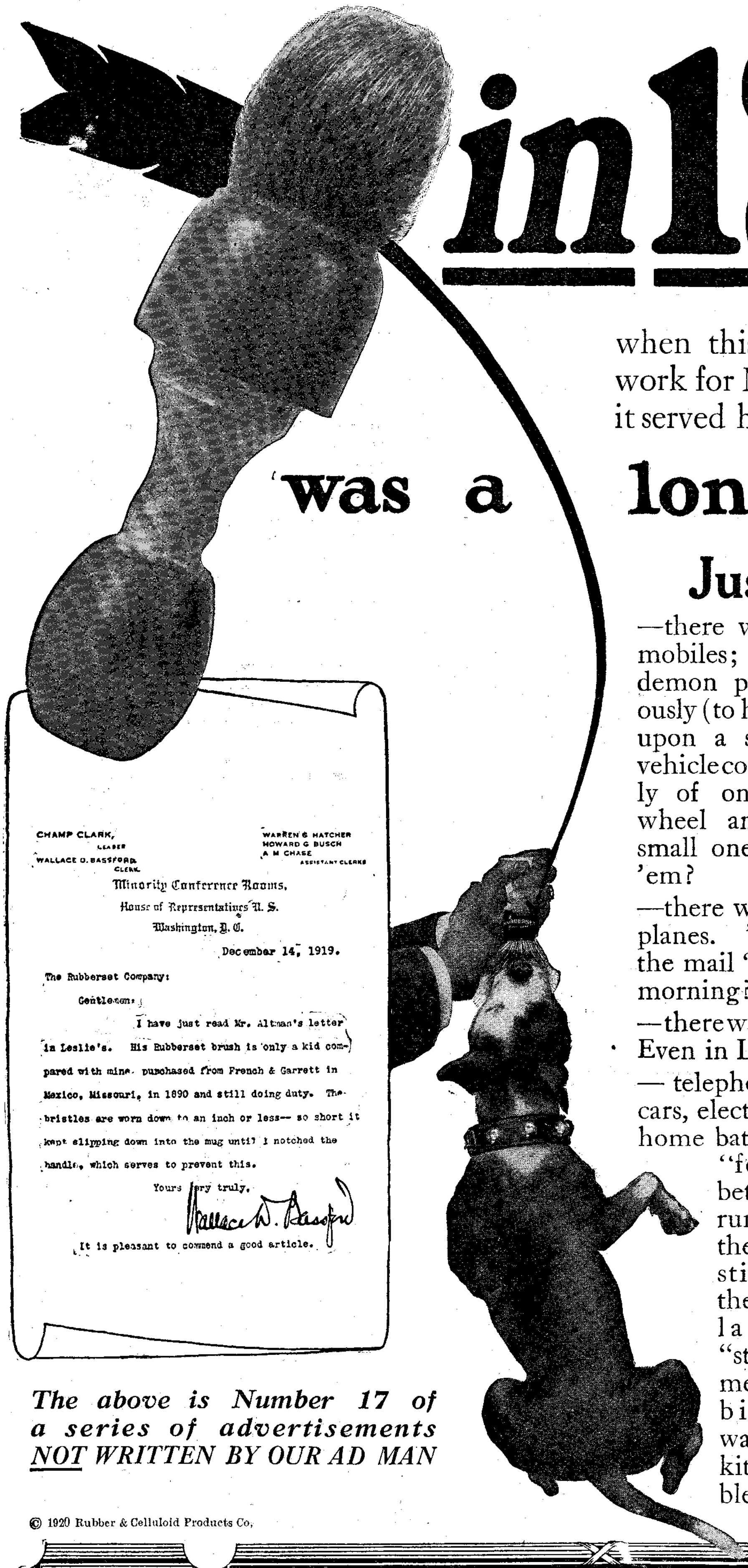
— telephones, trolley cars, electric lights and home bathrooms were "few and far between." The rural visitor to the metropolis still blew out the gas, coal oil lamps were "standard equipment", and the big wooden wash tub in the kitchen did double duty on Saturday nights. Gracious me!

—William Jennings Bryan had never run for president. Not even the first time.

—William Hohenzollern had not learned something which Dun or Bradstreet could have told told him right off the bat — that the presumable presence of "Gott" in a purely wordly partnership makes the firm a mighty bad risk.

—and John Barleycorn had never given any indications of moving from the old familiar home at the corner of the block!

By such tokens of the past you may realize that 1890 was a long, long time ago. BUT THEN, AS NOW, that vise-like grip of hard vulcanized rubber in RUBBERSET SHAVING BRUSHES was EVERLASTINGLY on the job!



CHAMP CLARK,
LEADER
WALLACE D. BASSFORD,
CLERK.

WARREN G HATCHER
HOWARD G BUSCH
A M CHASE
ASSISTANT CLERKS

Minority Conference Rooms,
House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1919.

The Rubberset Company:

Gentlemen:

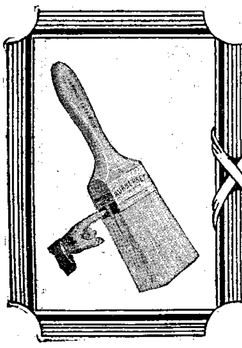
I have just read Mr. Altman's letter in Leslie's. His Rubberset brush is only a kid compared with mine purchased from French & Garrett in Mexico, Missouri, in 1890 and still doing duty. The bristles are worn down to an inch or less— so short it kept slipping down into the mug until I notched the handle, which serves to prevent this.

Yours very truly,
Wallace D. Bassford

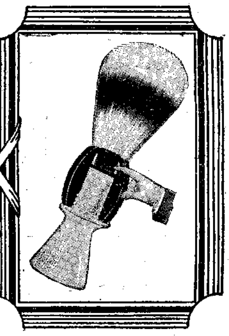
It is pleasant to commend a good article.

The above is Number 17 of a series of advertisements *__NOT__ WRITTEN BY OUR AD MAN*

© 1920 Rubber & Celluloid Products Co.



RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK
LATHER
HAIR
TOOTH
BRUSHES
PAINT
VARNISH
STUCCO
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!



SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

residents and approved by Federal authorities because of the necessities for growth caused by the oil developments, but stone aggregate was impossible to get. At this juncture a study of sand concrete was made.

"The city of Wichita is located at the mouth of the Little Arkansas River at its junction with the Arkansas River. The Little River sand runs coarse and is nearly all granite, some shale and quartz.

"For a mile above the mouth of the Little River the Big River runs nearly due east after making a right-angle turn from a south direction of flow. The prevailing winds during the season when the river is dry are from the south and southwest. These winds have piled high dunes of 'blow sand' on the east bank of the north and south portion of the river. This fine sand is remarkably clean and sharp.

"Small beams were then made of identical size under identical conditions by the same person. They were cured in a room where the temperature was about 80° F., being kept covered with sacks which were thoroughly wet daily. Stone and sand were taken from stock piles. Cement was the same in all cases. The beams were broken at the ages specified below, over the same support, by loading with paving brick.

"A very noticeable difference was the character of the fracture. In each case of the sand mixture the break was clean and sharp, while the rock mixture shelled badly. As a result, the sand mixture has been used in all of the paving construction. Four hundred thousand yards of pavement have been contracted for this year, and practically all of the base will be laid by the close of the season. Had it been deemed necessary to use rock it would not have been possible to lay more than half of this amount because of the car situation and uncertainties of labor.

"As to the quality of the base, made with a 1:3½ mix of cement and sand, a great many cuts have been made in various places and in every case it has been tougher and harder to cut and break than base made with the chalky limestone available within a reasonable distance. One place in particular was observed in which a new sewer ditch was inadvertently covered before being flushed. The base was broken through within two weeks to remedy this defect and was found to be carrying heavily loaded trucks from adjacent flour-mills without support for six feet in width and about forty feet in length of the ditch. It required repeated heavy blows of a sixteen-pound sledge to break small pieces along the edge of the base after it was opened. The impact produced a ringing sound similar to that of striking flinty stone.

"These observations, together with the behavior of crossings and gutter, made of the same material, under traffic, led to the construction of a block of concrete pavement in the fall of 1918. This was mixed one part cement to three parts sand, laid six inches thick, and finished with roller and belt.

"In construction it was discovered that if the mixture was made as dry as is now commonly specified, it was impossible to prevent deep shrinkage cracks from developing within a few minutes after depositing the mixture. During the extremely dry weather the subgrade was flooded thoroughly just ahead of the concrete and checking was only stopt by using all the water the mixture would carry without separating and then spraying water over it within fifteen minutes from the time it was laid. This liberal use of water prevented all checking except the usual setting shrinkage cracks which occur transversely about every thirty feet from a week to ten days after the concrete is laid."

THE IRREPLACEABLE LOSS

A LOST minute can never be replaced. Time is something that, when lost, can not be salvaged. Writing on "Waste and Salvage," in *The American Machinist* (New York), E. F. Creager makes this point at the outset. Too little attention, he says, is paid to wastes of all kinds in our factories. Big production demands efficient methods, and the scrap-pile usually gives a clue to the efficiency of the weakest department. But in the scrap-heap you will never find the minutes, hours, and days of lost or badly employed time. Owners, Mr. Creager tells us, have been waking up lately, owing to the high cost of labor and material, but "the amount of complacency with which many of them are still viewing the situation is remarkable"—and he philosophically quotes La Rochefoucauld to the effect that "the blindness of men is the most dangerous effect of their pride." We quote below only what Mr. Creager says about loss of time. He writes:

"It costs money to run your shop right, but it costs a lot more not to, and of all waste, time is the most important factor. We can replace a lost piece, but we can never replace a lost minute. Wasted time is much greater than is usually given credence. A prompt start at the beginning of work periods and not stopping operations before shop signals are sounded are two essentials of time-saving. In these days of high labor cost neglect of these items is more expensive than is usually realized.

"In a recent study of this subject in three different factories, I found that operations and production began to slow up, not five or ten minutes before the whistle or gong sounded, but actually forty-five minutes before. This was proved by taking hourly productive records and power-meter readings. The meter readings showed that the peak load was not reached until thirty to forty minutes after starting and began to fall off slightly forty-five minutes and very decidedly at thirty minutes before stopping time.

"Machine tools not run at their proper speed is another frequent cause of lost time. A hard lot of castings is received and the machine is slowed up, but never 'put in high' again.

"In one instance I speeded the main-line shaft fifty revolutions per minute without the knowledge of the department foreman and had no complaint from him or the men, but did have a noticeable increase of production. Many factories permit 'clean-up' periods just before quitting time, but I have never known this to produce 10 per cent. of anticipated results.

"In one factory I was connected with, female employees were allowed ten minutes' grace before the men in leaving the factory at noon and evening and ten minutes additional on each weekly pay-day. Each day

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MAKUROWN
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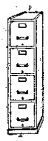

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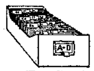

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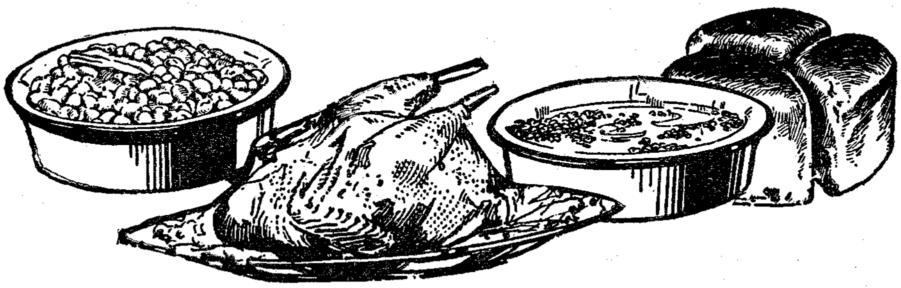
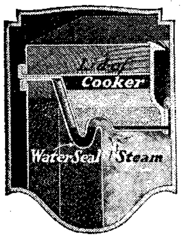


Twenty Minutes' Use
of your range
will cook this meal

Play more. Get out every afternoon. Your fireless cookstove will cook the evening meal while you are not home.



Be sure the fireless cookstove you buy has the triple seal top shown, with the famous Water Seal to lock the heat in.

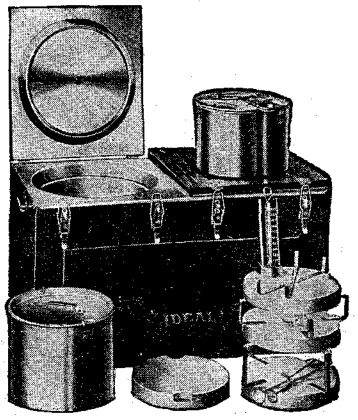
It takes only twenty minutes to heat the *Toledo Fireless Cookstove* radiators on your kitchen range. Foods are not pre-heated; all the cooking is done by the imprisoned heat of the fireless cookstove.

Meats—even the cheapest cuts—have a new delicacy and richness, because they are cooked without water, in their own juices. Vegetables, cooked with but a few spoonfuls of water, lose none of their fine flavor, are tender and delicious. Breads, biscuits and pies are all evenly and beautifully browned, thoroughly cooked—never over- or under-done. Everything has a better flavor, because the goodness is cooked in instead of out.

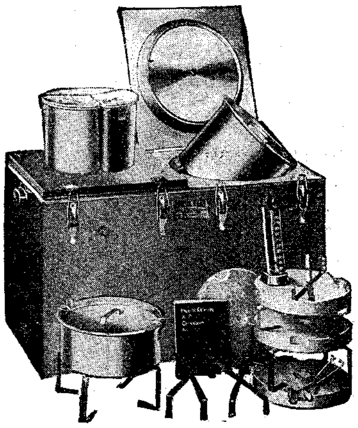
Toledo Fireless Cookstoves retain heat intense enough to do any kind of rapid cooking because of the patented Water Seal, the third and final heat-lock of the triple seal-top. In this Water Seal—a groove in the aluminum compartment lining into which the cover fits—water collects and forms a barrier against escape of heat. The locked-in heat cooks almost as quickly as your range and with infinitely less fuel.

Other features which are found only in these cookstoves are the patented Automatic Pressure Regulator, which releases the surplus steam and permits the wonderful browning for which *Toledo Cookstoves* are noted; the scientifically arranged insulation that prevents heat loss through compartment walls; and the seamless, aluminum compartment lining, five times the usual thickness and durability.

FREE BOOK
"Delicious Fireless Cooked Dishes" is a fireless cooking demonstration with colored photographs and recipes. *Write for this book*: address Dept. 26



Ideal Model
Solid oak, cabinet-built case, specially vulcanized



Domestic Science Model
Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish

The Toledo Cooker Co.
TOLEDO · OHIO

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

the factory departments were swept up during working hours the average lost time per operative was five minutes on this. This gave a yearly loss on five hundred female operatives of approximately sixty-six thousand working hours at twenty cents per hour, approximately thirteen thousand dollars, eliminating the usual lost time before quitting, and ignoring the fact that the men in the department quit work at the same time the girls did.

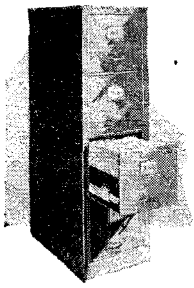
"It was not hard to see that providing a separate exit for the women and separate pay-windows on pay-day supplied the needed segregation at the congested hours. Sweeping at night cut out the disturbing expense incident to doing this in the daytime."

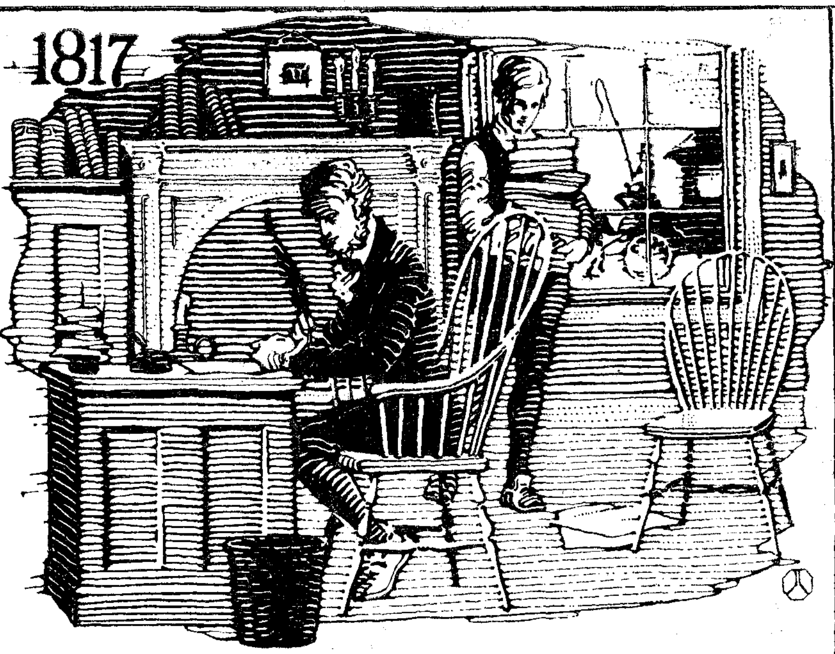
HOW PAINT "DRIES"

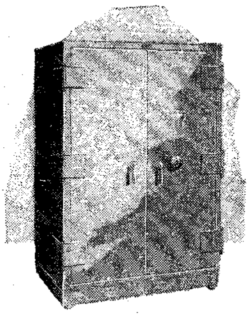
WHEN a wet towel "dries" the water with which it is saturated evaporates. There is no water in oil paint, nor any other thing that will evaporate, except occasionally when turpentine is used to thin it. The thing that "dries" is the oil; and this it does, not by leaving the paint but by solidifying by combination with the oxygen of the air. This oxidation may take days if the oil is left alone, but it may be hastened so as to take place in a few hours by using certain metallic salts. We are told by F. P. Ingalls, writing in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), that these salts act as catalyzers, by which is meant substances that promote chemical reaction without themselves taking part in it. Liquids capable of oxidation are few and are all oils. Many oils oxidize, but few solidify in so doing. Linseed-oil, exprest from flaxseed, is the most important and is almost universally used with paint. Writes Mr. Ingalls:

"When linseed-oil is exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen, increases in weight and volume, passes through a stage of highly increased viscosity, and finally becomes a solid, tough, rubbery mass. The rapidity of this oxidation, perhaps indeed even its extent, is dependent upon a number of conditions, chief among which are the temperature and extent of surface exposed, especially the latter. Exposed in layers 0.001 to 0.003 inches in thickness, on glass plates, at a uniform temperature of 75° F., it requires from about six to fifteen days (according to thickness of layer, quality, and kind of oil) for the film to become 'dry to touch,' and in ordinary parlance is then said to be 'dry,' altho it is very well and generally known that the film continues to harden progressively for a very long and definite time thereafter. Obviously, this reaction is very slow.

"If various pigment colors be incorporated with the oil by a process of mechanical grinding, and the mixture so obtained be spread out in thin layers as above, we observe some very remarkable differences in the drying time. Some pigments, as, for instance, umber, will shorten it to less than twenty-four hours, while others will lengthen it into weeks, as in the case of carbon blacks; and certain of the anilin-







Art Metal Office Equipment has contributed much to modern business

IT can be said truthfully that steel office equipment has revolutionized modern offices. It has so changed the mental conception of interior furnishings that today it comprises one of the biggest factors toward success.

There is little comparison between the discordant, ornate office furniture of former days and the trim good looks of a modern business office, with its serviceable equipment aiding the individual's effort—assisting production.

Leading this great improvement is the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y.—for Art Metal is the largest manufacturer of steel office equipment in the world. This company was the pioneer of yesterday—it is the leader today.

Through its branch offices and agents in practically every city of this country it has supplied steel desks, tables, safes, filing cabinets, letter files and shelving of such stock and special designs as to meet the office requirements of all our notable business institutions.

Art Metal

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

The name of one company—not of an industry

Art Metal
Jamestown, New York
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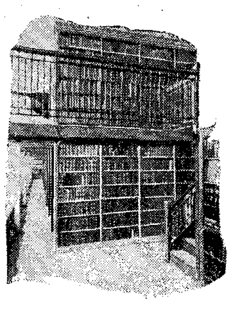
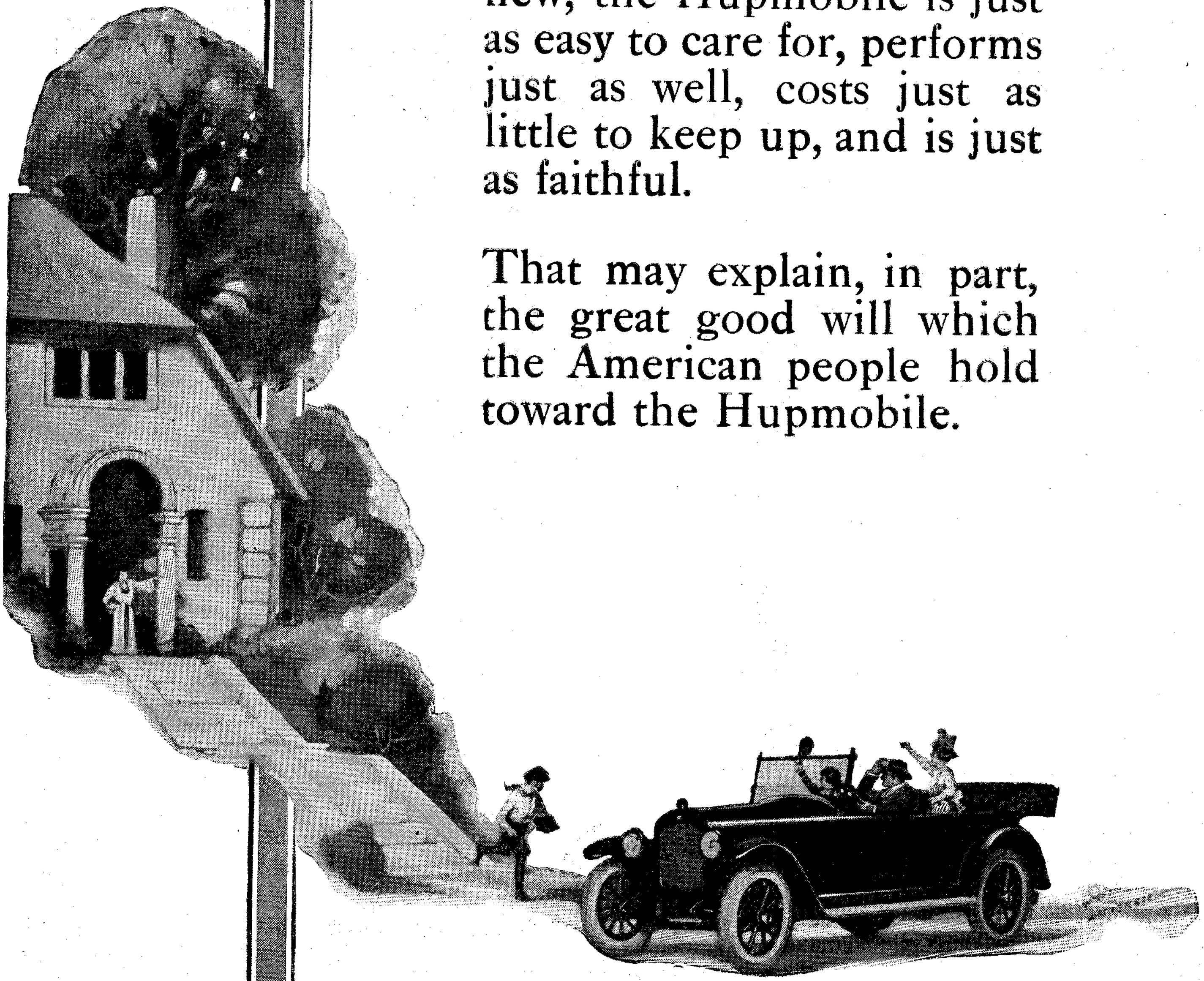


THE average family naturally gives its confidence to that which *is* right, and which *stays* right.

A month—or six months—or a year from the day it is new, the Hupmobile is just as easy to care for, performs just as well, costs just as little to keep up, and is just as faithful.

That may explain, in part, the great good will which the American people hold toward the Hupmobile.



Hupmobile

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

color tannate lakes (made from magenta or methyl violet) may inhibit the oxidation of the oil to such an extent that even after months of exposure there remains only a sticky, gummy film in nowise acceptable as a good paint coating.

"This quickening effect of umber has long been known; just how long is a matter of some doubt, but certainly for two or three hundred years. White-lead, one of the most ancient of pigments, has also long been recognized as an accelerator of this drying process; but, without attempting to follow the historical development, we may come down to the early half of the nineteenth century when good 'boiled oil' and 'oil varnishes' which dry in twenty-four hours or less had become commercial commodities. . . . . .

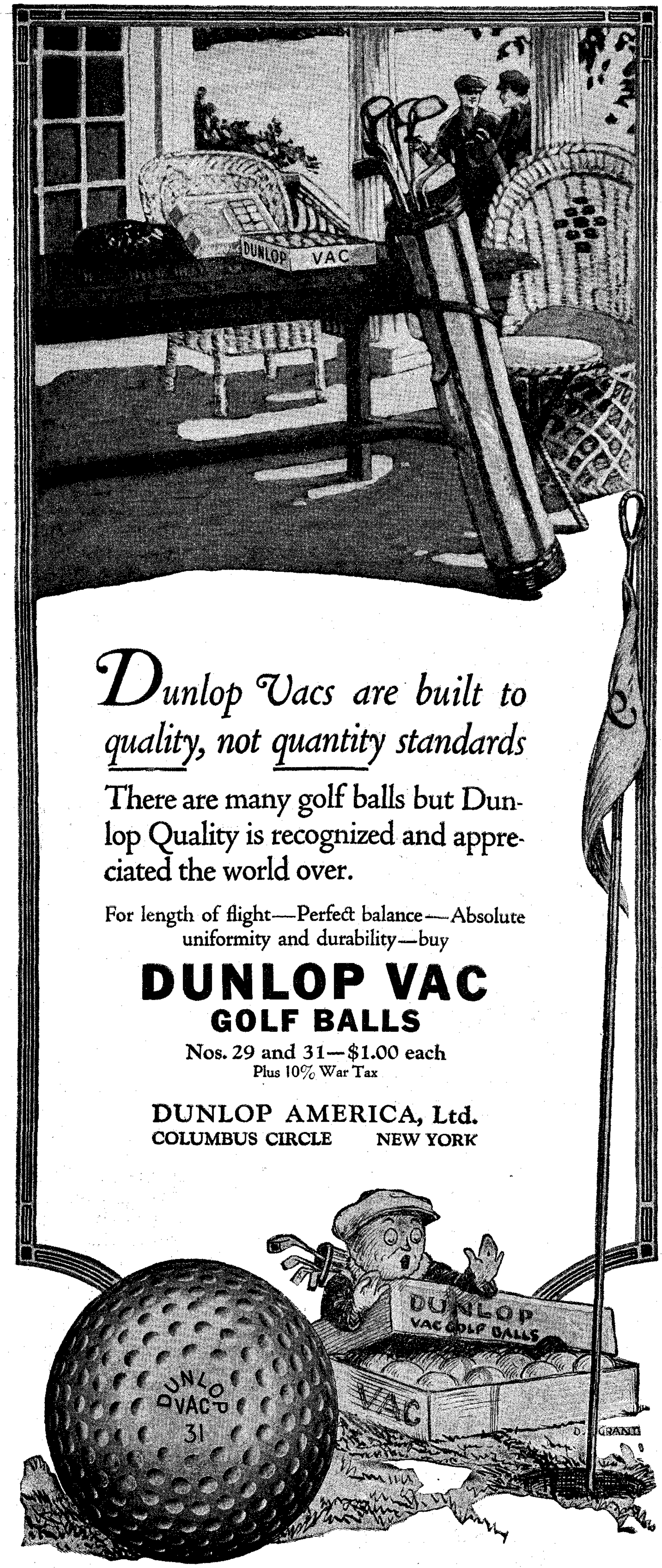
"Because the best of these were prepared by heating the oil with metallic oxids, notably litharge and red-lead, and because the oil was still further oxidized by the air during the heating process, there became prevalent a theory that the normal drying time was shortened by virtue of the fact that the oil so treated was already well oxidized and only a limited exposure was necessary to complete the process. This theory, altho not now tenable, contained an element of truth, in that coatings with such oils gave harder films than most others made at that time, and was further supported by numerous instances where oil which had merely been heated rather strongly in the air showed greatly increased drying power. Without direct knowledge of how this heating was done, nor under what circumstances, we may now assert quite positively that the increased drying power was due to some other circumstance than were heat and the attendant air oxidation."

It is now known, Mr. Ingalls tells us, that the drying process is dependent on the presence in the oil of certain fatty acids, known collectively in the case of linseed-oil as "linoleic acid." It is the salts formed by these acids with certain metals, notably cobalt, manganese, and lead, that are the real "driers," or stimulants of oxidation. He says:

"Concerning the quantity of these driers required to produce the maximum acceleration, much depends on conditions. Unless the metal is in solution or retained in what may be termed the active field, it has little or no power. Whether the solution is crystalloidal, partly colloidal, or wholly colloidal is open to discussion, but when a precipitate forms it is (at least relatively) inactive, even tho it may retain considerable metal.

"Roughly speaking, it is easy to bring the drying time down to seven or eight hours for linseed-oil, but to go below this time requires extraordinary drier. With lead alone it is difficult to reach this speed with any amount within reason. With manganese three to five parts in ten thousand will suffice. Cobalt requires about the same, perhaps slightly less. . . . . .

"In general practise, therefore, it is customary to use lead for character, and jack it up with manganese or cobalt for speed. A good strong-drying oil will generally show on analysis, in parts per 10,000: lead, 50 to 150, and manganese, 5 to 15."



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An inexpensive Economy "Drop Out" Renewal Link, applied in a few minutes, makes a blown Economy Fuse as good as new. Nothing is discarded but the broken fuse strip which has operated. This makes possible the 80% cut in the cost of fusing.

Insist on Economy Fuses—approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories in all capacities—from 0 to 600 amperes in both 250 and 600 volts.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

EMIGRANTS LEAVING WITH TREMENDOUS WEALTH

FOREIGNERS returning home for various reasons at the present time are taking back with them approximately $2,000,000,000, according to statements secured from bankers by the Inter-Racial Council, says a writer in the New York *Journal of Commerce.* The total loss in savings taken out of the country is estimated at a minimum of $2,000 for each departing emigrant. There is no balancing offset in the tide of immigration, for, according to this writer, the incoming foreign-born are not only relatively poverty-stricken, but in addition 60 per cent. of them are said to be women. Inquiry at proper sources reveals that more than 250,000 emigrants have already departed since the armistice, and the United States Department of Labor estimates that 1,125,000 more are preparing to leave as quickly as they can obtain passports and steamer passage. The foreigners in the main are thrifty, but, owing to our loose banking system, they made most of their deposits in foreign-owned institutions, and, as a result, the working value of their money in this country was lost. *The Journal of Commerce* quotes a New York banker as saying:

> Habits of thrift and careful expenditure made it possible for our immigrant population systematically to pile up bank-deposits, but, characteristically, we fail to see the national advantage in this. We permitted the immigrant to pour his savings into over four thousand immigrant banks, to which we gave, as a general rule, very little intelligent supervision. Many of these banks are interested mainly in having the immigrant ultimately send his savings abroad. We loosely allowed the immigrant to "trust" his savings to individual storekeepers, so-called "private" bankers, and others, over whom we have failed to exercise the proper supervision. In many cases these men, as well as many of the immigrant banks, represent foreign institutions and the postal-savings system of other countries. In normal years, $400,000,000 is sent abroad by immigrants residing in America.
>
> Much has been said about the wisdom and advisability of adjusting the immigrant to American life and American customs. One step in that direction, we might say, is to get the immigrant to put his savings into American institutions. This would not only have the effect of putting his savings under government supervision; it would insure him a proper rate of interest and make it possible for his savings to go out into new American enterprises.
>
> The last official statement from the Government regarding immigrant savings, dated 1915, calls attention to the fact that depositors born outside of the United States owned $49,000,000, or 72 per cent. of all deposits, and that they comprised 59 per cent. of the individual depositors. It appears from this summary that the average amount of a foreign-born depositor's account with the postals savings is nearly twice that of the American-born. The Russians far outstrip other foreign-born in deposits, over 20 per cent. of th whole being to their credit. The Italian came next with 14 per cent.; the Britis with 8 per cent.; the Austrians with 8 pe cent.; Hungarians with 4 per cent.; Germans with 4 per cent.; Swedes with 2 pe cent.; Greeks with 1 per cent.

According to the report of the Government ending June 30, 1919, the total depositors were 565,509, and total deposits were $167,323,260. Post-offices in Greate New York held 25 per cent. of the deposits Just how large a percentage of these deposits can be credited to the foreign-bor it is not possible to say, but it is believed to be as high as in 1915, when they were credited with 72 per cent.

The post-office in a village in Poland reports that thirty-seven men, formerly residents there but now living in America send home an average of $665 per man year.

A Greek mountain village which had two hundred former residents in America received an average of $200 annuall from each man.

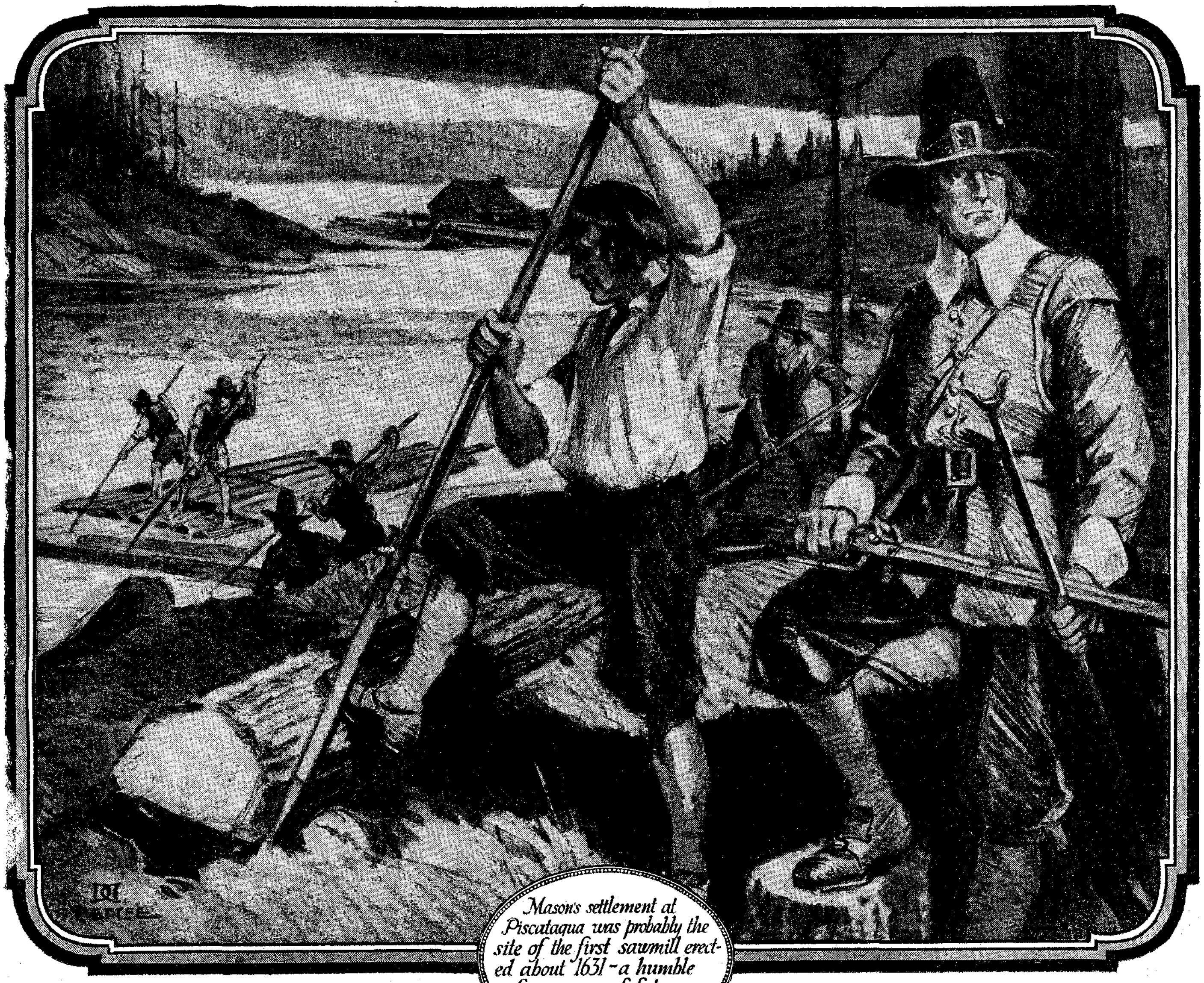
In Detroit the foreign-born employee of the Ford plant are reported to ha annual savings as follows:

Turks, $821; Austrians, $641; Armenians, $614; Jews, $614; Germans, $348; Hungarians and Poles, $278.

The ownership of land and property by foreign-language peoples is far more extensive than is usually supposed. For example, it is claimed that the Italians own $100,000,000 worth in New York City alone. In the great farming States their property is counted in the millions of dollars. The State Auditor of Minnesota reports that two-thirds of the farm stock and equipment of that State is owned by Swedes and Norwegians by birth and descent and represents $866,000,000.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE SILVER CONTENT IN COINAGE—The British Government has decided to call in all silver coins now in the hands of the public in order to melt them down and make a new coinage containing less content of pure silver. This action is taken because of the excessively high market price of silver bullion, which makes the present silver coinage more valuable in free state than as subsidiary currency. What the change in the new coinage will result in is told by *The American Banker* (New York):

> The present standard for the British silver coinage requires 925 parts per 1,000 of fine silver and 25 parts per 1,000 of alloy. A bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the terms of which a new standard of 500 parts of fine silver and 500 parts of alloy is adopted. Under this bill, assuming it to be enacted into law, the English shilling will contain roughly forty-seven grains of fine silver, worth about seven pence on the basis of the present market-price of silver, whereas the existing shilling contains about sixteen pence worth



Mason's settlement at Piscataqua was probably the site of the first sawmill erected about 1631—a humble forerunner of future development

The Natural Power House of New England

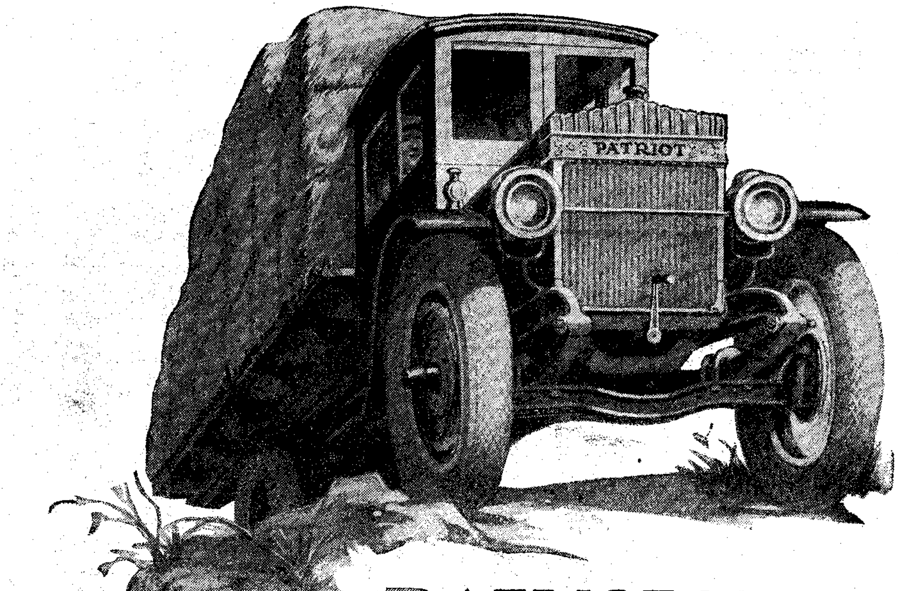
THE innumerable lakes and rivers of New England constitute a vast natural power house that already has contributed much toward the progress of its manufacturing enterprises and industrial expansion. These sources of water power, representing most of the feasible developments, have not approached the peak of their capacities. In all, over 5,700 sources have been harnessed, yielding a total of over 1,000,000 horsepower and turning 10,000 wheels.

Yet this local and cheap power, leaving industries independent, in part at least, of fuel supplies from other sections of the country, is only one of the reasons for the greater New England that is to come. Both the investor and the manufacturer are recognizing that the soundness of New England's business activities is due to a combination of natural resources, location and the traditional character of the people.

Manufacturers contemplating New England as a base will find in the Old Colony Trust Company an organization thoroughly equipped to render a broad and efficient banking service. We shall be pleased to send you a copy of our booklet "*Your Financial Requirements and How We Can Meet Them*", outlining our many facilities. Address Department B.

Visit picturesque New England for the Tercentenary celebrations of the Pilgrims' Landing.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
BOSTON



PATRIOT Motor Trucks were designed for use in districts where good roads are scarce.

They are built to conquer steep, slippery hills; boggy lowland roads; clinging clay; clogging gumbo and dragging sand.

The result is that your Patriot Truck gives matchless efficiency and economy on good roads and pavements.

PATRIOT
Motor Trucks

They are accustomed to roll right along with quiet ease when conditions of road, load and weather are at their worst.

You will most appreciate the sterling worth of the Patriot Truck when you *do* face a hard climb with a heavy load; when you *do* find a stretch of bottomless mud, when you *have* to make the trip in weather that means impassable roads to trucks of less ability than the Patriot.

The new Patriot Catalog will interest you. Write for it today.

HEBB MOTORS COMPANY
1405 P Street *Manufacturers* Lincoln, Nebr.

Revere Model 1500 to 2500 lbs. capacity | Lincoln Model 3000 to 5000 lbs. capacity
Washington Model 5000 to 7500 lbs. capacity

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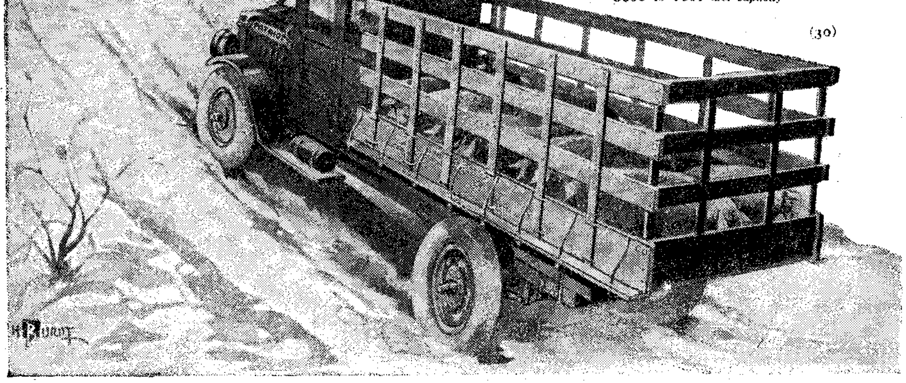


INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

of pure silver. That is to say, the new shilling will have a content of pure silver worth in American currency a trifle more than fourteen cents, as compared with its mint par of exchange money value of slightly over twenty-four cents; while the old shilling has a silver content worth somewhat over thirty-two cents.

PHYSICAL EXPANSION OF NEW YORK BANKS

INCREASED floor space and an additional number of employees indicate the phenomenal expansion of New York banks during the last six years. Activities during the war and ensuing industrial expansion have resulted in gradual increase of business; but other features have helped in bringing about this extension. Recent revisions in banking regulations have made it possible for the national bank to enter the field of the trust company, and for the trust company to engage in commercial business. New functions are now added to the professional bank. The Boston *News Bureau* remarks upon this dilation of the banking business, and says in citation:

> One of the most pronounced reasons for development has been the recent introduction of the "customer-service" idea which has led banks to provide foreign trade, securities, trust credit, and other departments, with highly paid experts and additional force and space.
>
> Increased facilities provided by banks to assist in war-financing have been absorbed by increased business since the armistice, and banks continue to acquire more space and add to their force. Conventional functions of banking have been so reduced to standard form that customer service is about the only remaining basis of active competition.
>
> Unparalleled issues of new securities since the war have meant additional work for banks acting as transfer agents and registrars. Corporate financing in 1920 amounted to $2,944,958,000, compared with $1,332,000,000 in 1914. New York banks have, in most cases, participated in flotation of these issues.
>
> Additional space to be taken over by banks upon expiration of May 1 leases will be more surprizing than the remarkable expansion previously experienced. Many are compelled to use underground space for banking purposes and to store their records in warehouses.
>
> Chase National Bank recently acquired 42 Trinity Place, containing 66,000 square feet of space, of which approximately 11,000 square feet will be used for banking purposes when remodeling is completed in July, and the remainder for educational, lunch, and other purposes in connection with the bank. Chase is using 12,000 square feet of outside storage space.
>
> Mechanics & Metals will soon add an entire floor of its building to space occupied at present. Early in May Battery Park Bank will double its present space.
>
> Seaboard's new home will be ready early in 1921, providing 61,740 square feet, exclusive of two basements.
>
> City Bank will soon acquire 16,000 square feet of storage space in South William Street.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

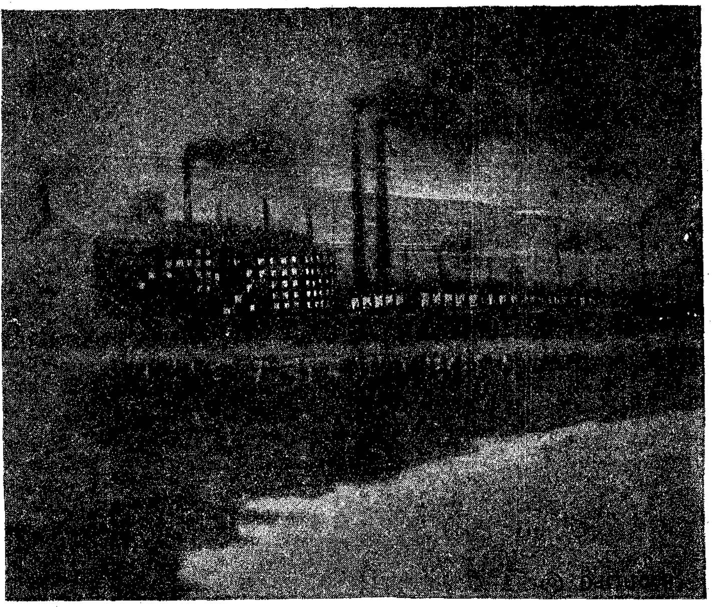
Guaranty Trust Company, contemplating erection of a new home of perhaps twenty-one stories, has acquired, through lease and purchase, properties at the northeast corner of Broadway and Liberty Street at an estimated cost of about $2,500,000. To provide for increased foreign exchange business, Guaranty Trust has opened a branch office at 268 Grand Street, using the first floor and basement. Guaranty also rents eight floors and basement of 30–32 Pine Street and one floor of 6 Church Street.

Pioneer Warehouses, Brooklyn, contains approximately 200,000 square feet of storage space, 80 per cent. of which is used by Manhattan financial houses for the storage of old records. Approximately thirty banks and trust companies are using storage space in Pioneer Warehouses, among which are Bankers' Trust, Atlantic National, National City, Empire Trust, Equitable Trust, Irving Trust, Mercantile Trust & Deposit, Commerce, and also the Federal Reserve Bank.

HOW AUTOMOBILES HOLD UP BUILDING

A REAL-ESTATE man quoted in *The American Contractor* says the public is bidding against itself in keeping up the demand for luxuries, especially automobiles, when there is such acute need of labor and materials for building. As an instance of the motor industry's competition with building, the Building Commission of Chicago is credited with reporting "that agents of the automobile companies were in touch with plate-glass insurance people and were getting broken plate-glass windows, and that they were buying abandoned mirrors from barrooms, and that the automobile people had also bought two large plate-glass plants." The real-estate authority continues:

> The demand for sheet steel by the automobile industry has been so great that it has handicapped expanded metal-lath business and the price of wood lath has gone up from $3.50 to $23. It is said that almost the entire year's available supply of six-inch pipe has already been bought by the automobile industry. Labor, which formerly worked in the cement quarries in Bay City, Mich., in the summer and in the lumber-camps in the winter, has gone to the automobile industry in Detroit. One automobile concern alone is handling ten cars a day of freight into Chicago, while the building industry can not get roofing material through to roof buildings partly constructed.
>
> One automobile concern alone has $100,000,000 worth of building construction on hand, and, while not deterred by the cost of construction, has been obliged to abandon part of its program because it was found that one of its projects was drawing labor, material, and capital from the other.
>
> It has been shown that the composite index figure on building materials has gone up eighty-four points during the last year, which is an increase equal to the increase during the entire five years of the war. From a basis of one hundred at the



Known for generations as the country's "Beehive of Industry" New England today is facing post-war conditions of unparalleled prosperity.

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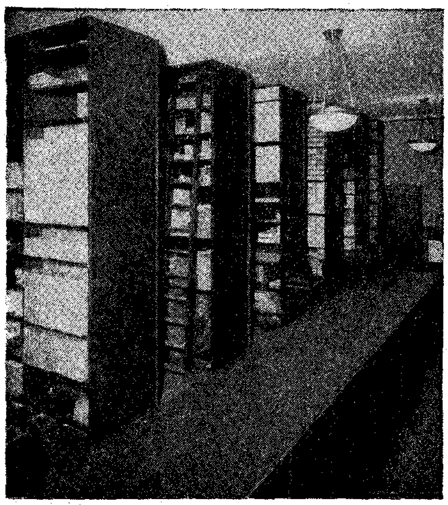
DURAND
STEEL RACKS



ORGANIZATION of the stock room is the keynote of good service. No matter how great the variety of your stock, systematic arrangement will make it possible to find the thing you want instantly.

Durand Steel Racks and Shelving are adjustable to the requirements of all kinds and all quantities of stock. They save valuable space in the store room and still more valuable time of employees.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

beginning of the war it increased to 84 per cent. above prewar levels in November, 1918, remaining at that level until March, 1919, and it now stands at 168 per cent. above prewar levels.

While this is likely to fall in sympathy with any reaction in general business and the cessation of the purchase of luxuries, it is unreasonable to expect that it will fall below the level of last March, particularly if freight-rates are to be increased. It is reported that in order to pay 5½ per cent. on the capitalization of the railroads, freight-rates will have to be almost doubled. Freight on building materials has already been increased 50 per cent., and if it is now doubled that construction industry will be compelled to pay $3 for freight compared with $1 which it paid in June, 1918, and this will be a very large factor in keeping up the price of building materials.

KANSAS HAS WORLD'S GREATEST COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE

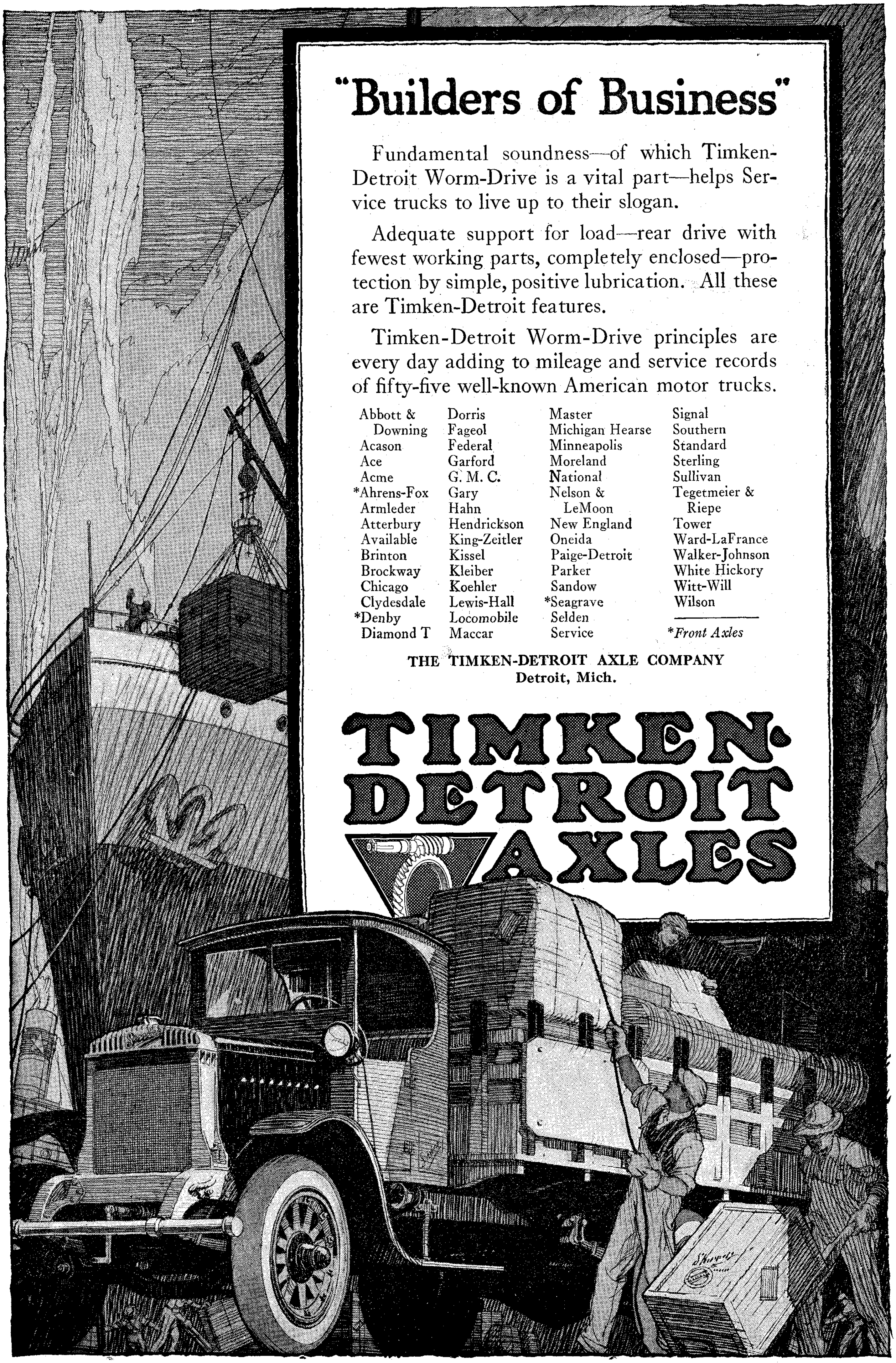
KANSAS is the home of the largest cooperative institution in the world, and last year it transacted a business exceeding $150,000,000, every member drawing a dividend. The institution handling this tremendous business is the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, which controls more business enterprises in the State than any other organization. A brief glimpse at Kansas's cooperative enterprises is given in *Financial America:*

> The Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, have the oldest cooperative stores and were the first to make practical demonstrations of cooperative merchandising. The Grange store at Olathe has been in successful operation for more than forty years, and has never had a year when it did not pay a dividend to the members of the organization who own the store. The Farmers' Union is a comparatively new organization, but it has devoted its energies almost entirely to the establishment of the cooperative stores, elevators, and coal-yards throughout the central and western parts of the State. In addition to the stores, elevators, stock- and coal-yards, the union also sells insurance to its members upon a cooperative or mutual basis which brings insurance to the farmers at material reductions.
>
> For some years there has been an effort made to get Kansas to authorize the establishment of cooperative banks to handle the money of the members of the union. But the fear that the looseness of the cooperative system might tend toward looseness in the State's financial system has kept the legislature from authorizing these institutions.
>
> There are now over four hundred cooperative institutions in Kansas operating under the Farmers' Union plan. These include the stores, elevators, stock-yards, coal-yards, and insurance companies. Kieth Clevenger, secretary, and Maurice McAuliff, president of the State organization, have shown in their annual reports that every one of the cooperative institutions is operated at a profit. Some make more profits than others, due to favorable locations and the merchandising ability of the managers.
>
> The cooperative stores furnish the members of the unions all their food, clothing, shoes, and other wearing-apparel and household goods. The union will buy the coal for the season; it takes the wheat and corn and handles it through the elevators and markets it. Stock shipments are handled in the same way, the union buying stock when farmers need it for their farms and selling it when the stock is ready for the market. The cooperative insurance companies write all the insurance on the growing crops, the homes, buildings, and live stock of the members. The transactions of the organizations are not limited to the members of the union, but any one can have his business handled through the union organizations. But only the members of the union who actually own the stock of the different organizations get the benefit of the dividends.
>
> The prices at the cooperative stores are only slightly less than the ordinary store under private ownership The elevator charges are practically the same as the commercial elevators. But at the end of the year the business is figured up and the profits are then distributed. In some cases it has been known that the dividends paid by one of these stores has been sufficient to reduce the cost of the purchases of most of the members of the union more than 20 per cent. on the year's business of the member.

A BANK'S LIABILITY FOR STOLEN LIBERTY BONDS

SO many banks have been gratuitously storing Liberty bonds, and so many bondholders have availed themselves of this free service, that a legal decision involving the bank's liability in case of theft is of wide interest. An Arkansas decision is reported by *The Banking Law Journal* in an article reprinted in *The Business Digest and Investment Weekly.* A $100 coupon "Liberty" was stolen, along with other bonds. As we read:

> The bank had a large iron safe, inside of which was a burglar-proof manganese steel compartment. The bonds which the bank was holding for its depositors, including bonds belonging to its officials, were kept in the safe, but not in the burglar-proof compartment. The plaintiff's bond was among them. The robbers got into the safe by chopping off the combination with an ax and blowing off the door with an explosive.
>
> The position of the bank was that of a gratuitous bailee, that is, it was keeping the property of others for safeguarding without compensation. The rule is that such a bailee is liable for the loss of the property only where he has been guilty of gross negligence. It is for the jury to say what is or is not gross negligence. In this case the jury decided that the bank had been guilty of gross negligence and was therefore liable for the loss of the bond delivered to it for safekeeping as well as for the coupon bonds which it purchased in the face of instructions to buy registered bonds.
>
> And on appeal the court said: "We can not say that the jury were not warranted in drawing the inference of gross negligence," where the circumstances showed that the bank had kept "in an insecure place government bonds payable to bearer, which could not be readily identified."



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Fundamental soundness—of which Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive is a vital part—helps Service trucks to live up to their slogan.

Adequate support for load—rear drive with fewest working parts, completely enclosed—protection by simple, positive lubrication. All these are Timken-Detroit features.

Timken-Detroit Worm-Drive principles are every day adding to mileage and service records of fifty-five well-known American motor trucks.

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Lewis-Hall
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For this rugged, cross-country duty, where engine breakdowns must be rare, motor express companies have found it real economy to use trucks equipped with the higher-priced

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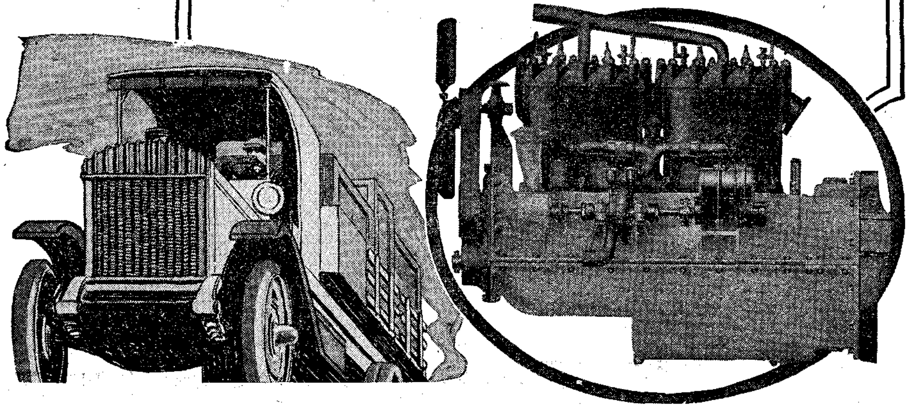

1852
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W.L.DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE
W.L.DOUGLAS $9.00 SHOE

WHEN W. L. DOUGLAS WAS FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE HE WENT TO SOUTH BRAINTREE, MASS., TO LEARN THE TRADE OF FINE BOOTMAKING.

HE WORKED FOR ANCIL THAYER, A FAMOUS BOOTMAKER, FROM WHOM HE THOROUGHLY MASTERED THE TRADE OF MAKING MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

W. L. DOUGLAS
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"
$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, **BEWARE OF FRAUD.**

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

DENUNCIATION OF WAR-TAXES IS NO NEW THING

IN the course of a few remarks on the "enormous expenses and unparalleled success of the late war" a writer in *The London Magazine* in 1767 said some things that sound exactly as tho they had been written last week to describe conditions here or in England. As *The Business Digest and Investment Weekly* observes in reprinting it, "this quotation surely sounds apropos":

> The consumption of everything is also amazingly increased from the increase of wealth in our metropolis, and indeed in every corner of this kingdom; and the manner of living throughout all ranks and conditions of men is no less amazingly altered. . . . The shopkeeper, who used to be well contented with one dish of meat, one fire, and one maid, has now two or three times as many of each; his wife has her tea, her card parties, and her dressing-room; and his prentice has climbed from the kitchen fire to the front boxes at the playhouse. The lowest manufacturer and the meanest mechanic will touch nothing but the very best pieces of meat and the finest white bread; and, if he can not obtain double the wages for being idle to what he formerly received for working hard, he thinks he has a right to seek for a redress of his grievances by riot and rebellion. Since, then, the value of our money is decreased by its quantity, our consumption increased by universal luxury, and the supplies which we used to receive from poorer countries, now also grown rich, greatly diminished, the present exorbitant price of all the necessaries of life can be no wonder. . . . . . .
>
> A duty laid on any commodity does not only add the value of that duty to that commodity, but the dealer in it must advance the price double or treble times that sum; for he must not only repay himself the original tax, but must have compensation for his losses in trade by bad debts, and loss of interest by his increased capital. Besides this, every new tax does not only affect the price of the commodity on which it is laid, but that of all others, whether taxed or not, and with which, at first sight, it seems to have no manner of connection. Thus, for instance, a tax on candles must raise the price of a coat or a pair of breeches; because out of these all the taxes on the candles of the wool-comber, weaver, and the tailor must be paid. A duty upon ale must raise the price of shoes, because from them all the taxes upon ale drunk by the tanner, leather-dresser, and shoemaker, which is not a little, must be refunded. No tax is immediately laid upon corn, but the price of it must necessarily be advanced, because out of that all the innumerable taxes paid by the farmer on windows, soap, candles, malt, hops, leather, salt, and a thousand others must be repaid. so that corn is as effectually taxed as if a duty by the bushel had been primarily laid upon it; for taxes, like the various streams which form a general inundation, by whatever channels they separately find admission, unite, at last, and overwhelm the whole. The man, therefore, who sold sand upon an ass, and raised the price of it during the late war, tho abused for an imposition, most certainly acted upon right reasons; for tho there were no new taxes then imposed either on sand or asses, yet he found

y experience that, from the taxes laid on lmost all other things, he could neither naintain himself, his wife, nor his ass as heaply as formerly: he was, therefore, under necessity of advancing the price of his and, out of which alone all the taxes which e paid must be refunded. Thus the in- rease of taxes must increase the price of verything whether taxed or not; and this s one principal cause of the present extraor- linary advance of provisions and all the ecessaries of life.

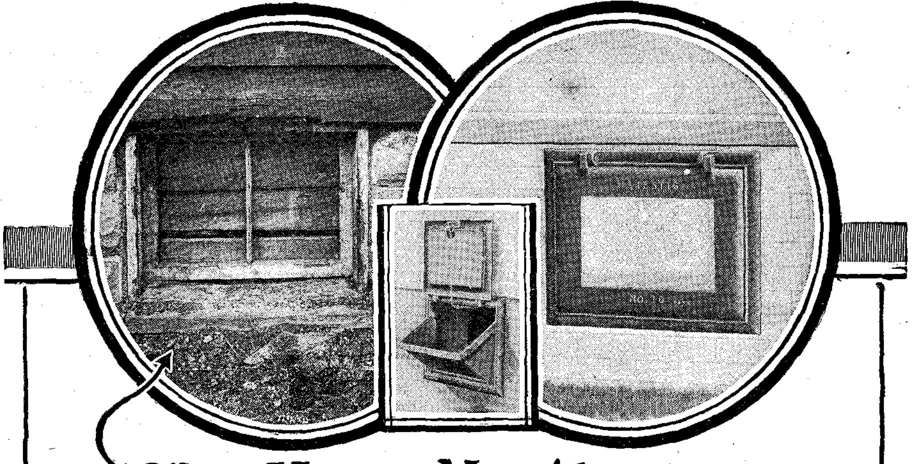
TO MAKE GOLD-MINING WORTH THE TROUBLE

WE are so accustomed to speak of a "gold-mine" as a synonym for great vealth easily acquired that it is strange to ear serious propositions for bonuses and the ike to encourage gold-miners. But finan- ial authorities and mining experts seem to gree that gold-mining, in the words of *The inancial World*, "is at a low ebb simply ecause there is no longer much profit in it, xcept in working rich veins," and that 'something must be done to revive the in- lustry during the period when labor cost s running so high." Increased gold pro- luction, we read, "would help to reduce in- lation, since the accepted rule is that every lollar in gold provides a credit structure for en times that amount." As *The Financial Vorld* briefly describes the situation and eports suggested remedies:

> Our gold-mining companies are not alone n a *de trop* state. Similar unfavorable onditions prevail in South Africa and in Australia, whence comes considerable of he gold.
>
> Only a short time ago the Tonopah Min- ng Company, one of our richest gold prop- erties, was compelled to pass its dividend. The Yukon Gold Mining Company, another large producer of the yellow metal, in its last annual report, referred to the adverse factors bearing down heavily on its operations, from which seemingly there is no escape except by some artificial expedient.
>
> A suggestion is made by the American Mining Congress, our representative organization dealing with mining problems, that Congress levy a tax of ten dollars an ounce on all gold sold for use in the arts and the manufactures and that this tax be turned over to gold-miners as a premium for every additional ounce of gold mined. Such a tax would not be felt by the arts or industry. Those who buy gold ornaments are dealing in luxuries where it is not a question of dollars or cents but largely of desire for the particular ornament to which they are attracted.
>
> This premium of ten dollars an ounce would quickly revive gold mining in the country and would attract capital for the exploitation of such prospects. The business of the nation would be appreciably helped by this sensible remedy.

Ladies' Hats in the Ring.—"Are you in favor of women taking active part in politics?"

"I'm not sure," replied Mr. Meekton. "If Henrietta takes to throwing her hat into the ring, it's going to cost something."—*Washington Star.*



This House Not Abandoned

THIS HOUSE with the battered siding and broken coal-bin window is not abandoned. It just *looks* that way. It is in a good neighborhood and merely shows how the glass was broken, and the siding battered, when coal was delivered.

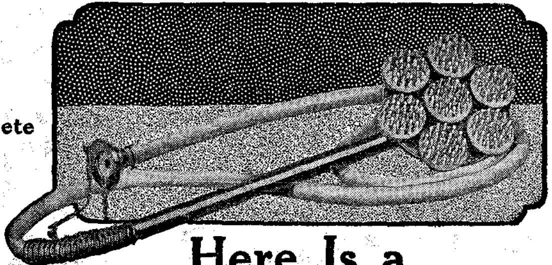
In the emergency the opening was boarded up. But the house was disfigured, cold air rushed under the floors—and there was no light in the coal bin.

Contrast with this the attractive Majestic Coal Chute—which thoroughly protects your home against damage. The wire glass window admits plenty of light. A Majestic Chute would have saved its cost in necessary repairs.

Specify Majestic Coal Chute when you build. Install one in your present home. Write for details. Working drawings gladly supplied. Our Milk and Package Receiver and Underground Garbage Receiver are wonderful home helps. *Ask about them.*

THE MAJESTIC COMPANY
801 Erie St. Huntington, Ind.

Majestic Coal Chute
1. Protects Against Damage 2. Enhances Property Value 3. Lessens Depreciation 4. Saves Money



$5 Complete

10 Days' Free Trial

Here Is a REAL, Portable Shower Bath!
Combination, Shower, Shampoo, Rub-Down, Massage

Think of it! Only Five Dollars for a complete, thoroughly guaranteed portable shower bath which is really a great step forward in bathing comfort, economy, convenience. Thousands of people bathe the *wrong* way. They sit in unclean, unsanitary water, sometimes get chilled and very rarely get a really satisfactory cleansing. But now comes The Star Massage Shower Spray—simple, light, handsomely made, one hundred per cent. efficient.

Simply attach The "Star" to your faucet (or faucets), regulate the temperature to suit yourself—then *apply* water to any part individually—*not over your entire body at once!* This is the *new* way to bathe—instantaneous; no waiting for tub to fill; water always fresh, clean, free from soap. No splashing. Overcomes the shock of the old-fashioned cold shower. Time-saving, money-saving—always ready. Will last for years.

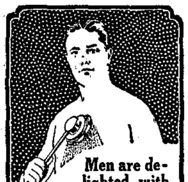
Don't get your hair wet under an old-fashioned shower!

Works Wherever There Is Running Water—
Endorsed by Physicians—Send Coupon TODAY!

We are manufacturers of the famous Star Electric Massage Vibrator. The Star Massage Shower Spray (because we manufacture it in very large quantities) is offered to you at the remarkably low price of only $5. Don't fail to send the coupon today. Free booklet. You are taking absolutely no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Fitzgerald Mfg. Co., Dept. 502, Torrington, Conn.

This is the way to shampoo. Try it!

Dealers! Write today for attractive proposition. Big sales awaiting you.



Men are delighted with this invigorating way!

A big, fresh, clean stream of water—*quick!* Wherever you want it!

Try The "STAR" 10 Days at OUR EXPENSE!

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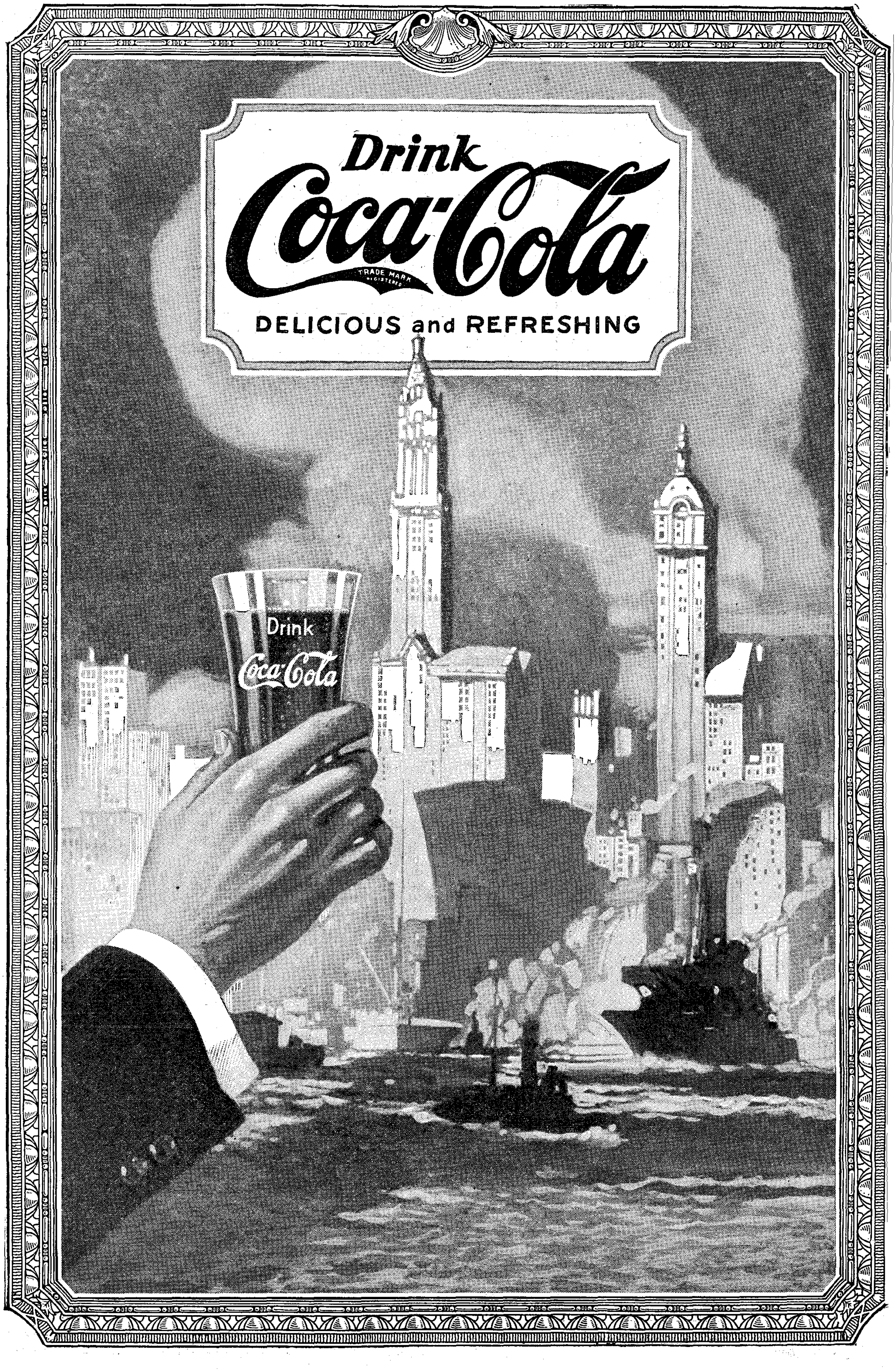
I enclose $5 for which send me one complete STAR Massage Shower Spray with all attachments. It is understood that if I am not fully satisfied after 10 days' free trial, I may return it and you will refund purchase price at once.

Name..................
Address..................
My druggist's name..................
and address..................


Drink
Coca-Cola
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
DELICIOUS and REFRESHING
Drink
Coca-Cola

CURRENT EVENTS

THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE

April 21.—The Supreme Council decides to appeal to the United States to undertake the task of constituting a new state in Armenia.

Germany advocates a Treaty change permitting the republic an army of 200,000 instead of 100,000, as is now provided.

A suggestion from the United States Government that Germany be granted an extension of the agreement which expired on April 10, and which permitted the presence of limited German forces in the neutral zone, has been denied, according to a report from Washington.

April 22.—The present disagreement in the Peace Conference, according to an uncensored report from Nice, originated in Premier Lloyd George's suggestion that the Germans should have a seat at the Conference table.

Robert Underwood Johnson, the new American Ambassador to Rome, is reported to be on his way to San Remo to act as an "observer," under instruction by the State Department.

Premier Millerand, according to a report from San Remo, declares that Germany bars Europe's disarmament by defying the Treaty.

April 23.—The Versailles Treaty must be executed, says a dispatch from San Remo, quoting Lloyd George, but England refuses to bring pressure to bear on Germany by the stoppage of food.

Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, declares in an interview that, due to Italian dissatisfaction with the Turkish peace treaty, Italy will not send "a single soldier nor pay a single bill" to put down future uprisings in Asia Minor.

April 24.—Premier Nitti, of Italy, and Anton Trumbitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, accept President Wilson's settlement of the Adriatic problem, making Fiume a buffer state, with no continuity of territory between Fiume and Italy. Plebiscites will decide the disposition of the islands in dispute.

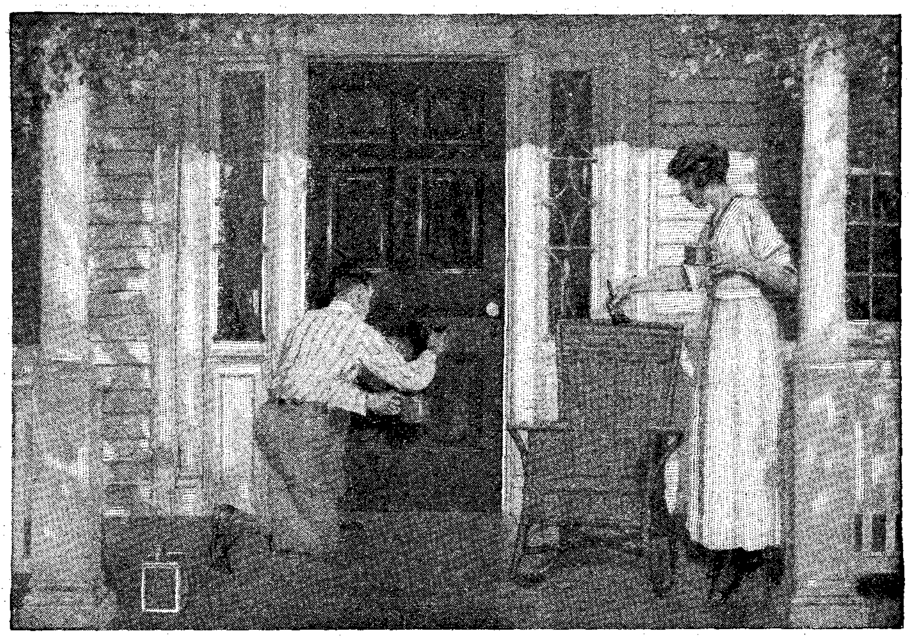
The Allied policy toward Germany, according to a special report to the New York *Times*, has been determined in three main particulars: First, the indemnity will be fixt at once. Secondly, France will declare, in unmistakable terms, that she has no intention of annexing the left bank of the Rhine. Thirdly, Germany will be informed that she must fulfil at once the disarmament clauses of the Treaty.

April 25.—The Supreme Council asks President Wilson to fix the boundaries of the new state of Armenia, and officially offers the mandate for Armenia to the United States Government.

France is given a mandate for Syria, and Great Britain is made mandatary for Palestine, which is established as the homeland of the Jews.

The Supreme Council agrees to continue negotiations with the Bolsheviki, if the Moscow Government will designate "a suitable representative."

The indemnity to be paid by Germany is tentatively fixt at an annual payment of 3,000,000,000 marks, figured at the prewar exchange-rate, for thirty years. This will make a total of about $22,000,000,000.



Summer is coming—
lots to be done

AND what a big part varnish plays in our time-honored American institution—Spring Housecleaning! How it "spruces up" the home!

Doors and floors, tables and porch furniture—how fine they look after a fresh coat of Valspar Varnish!

If a thing is worth varnishing, it's worth Valsparring.

Because Valspar—indoors or out—protects and preserves your woodwork. It *won't turn white* from exposure to water or weather.

It dries dust-free in two hours and hard over night. Anyone can apply it.

Valspar is the varnish you need for *your* spring clean up.

VALENTINE'S
VALSPAR
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L.D—5-8-20

CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

The British and French Premiers object to the Italian-Jugo-Slav settlement of the Adriatic question on the ground that the new constitution for Fiume does not conform with President Wilson's plan.

April 26.—The Allied leaders refuse Germany's request for an army larger than 100,000 and threaten her with invasion if the terms of the Treaty are not strictly observed.

The additional German troops which entered the Rhur district to suppress revolutionary activities were all withdrawn by April 21, according to an announcement by the German Foreign Office.

Assurances have been given Zionist representatives, says a dispatch from San Remo, that the military administration of Palestine, which has been far from satisfactory to the Jews, will be changed to a sympathetic civil rule.

A final memorandum presented to the Conference suggests that in order to facilitate negotiations with Germany the Allied Premiers meet Chancellor Müller at Spa on May 25.

The Conference adjourns.

April 27.—The question of the Adriatic settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia continues in discussion between the Italian and Jugo-Slavian Foreign Ministers, following the departure of the French and British delegations.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

April 21.—The Mexican states of Hidalgo and Tlaxcala have joined the revolution against President Carranza, according to reports reaching Washington.

April 22.—The revolting Sonora authority and officials of the other states now in revolt against the Mexican Republic, it is declared by representatives of the Sonora Government in Washington, demand that Carranza resign the Presidency as a preliminary to any move for peace.

The Mexican states, of Michoachan Guerrero, Zacatecas, Tehuantepec, and Vera Cruz, have joined the other states already in revolution against the Carranza Government, according to a report from Agua Prieta, Sonora.

April 23.—Washington orders three war-ships to Mexican waters, following the receipt of urgent appeals from the American Consuls at Topolobampo and Mazatlan, on the west coast, and Frontera on the east coast of Mexico.

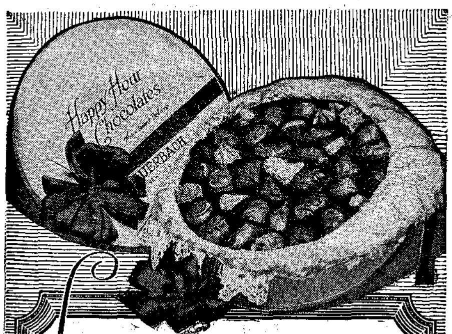
April 24.—Fighting is reported, according to advices reaching Washington, in the Tampico oil-fields of Mexico. Mazatalan is also said to be under attack.

Mexico City newspapers announce that the Mexican Government has suspended the salary of thirteen senators and fifty-three deputies because of their sympathy for Obregon.

April 25.—Fighting has begun in the Ajusco mountains near Mexico City, according to advices received by an agent of the revolutionists in Washington.

April 27.—General Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit, is moving to join the Sonora rebels, according to advices received by the representative of the rebels in Washington.

Mexico City newspapers, says a report from Washington, report the massing of Federal troops at Casas Grandes in



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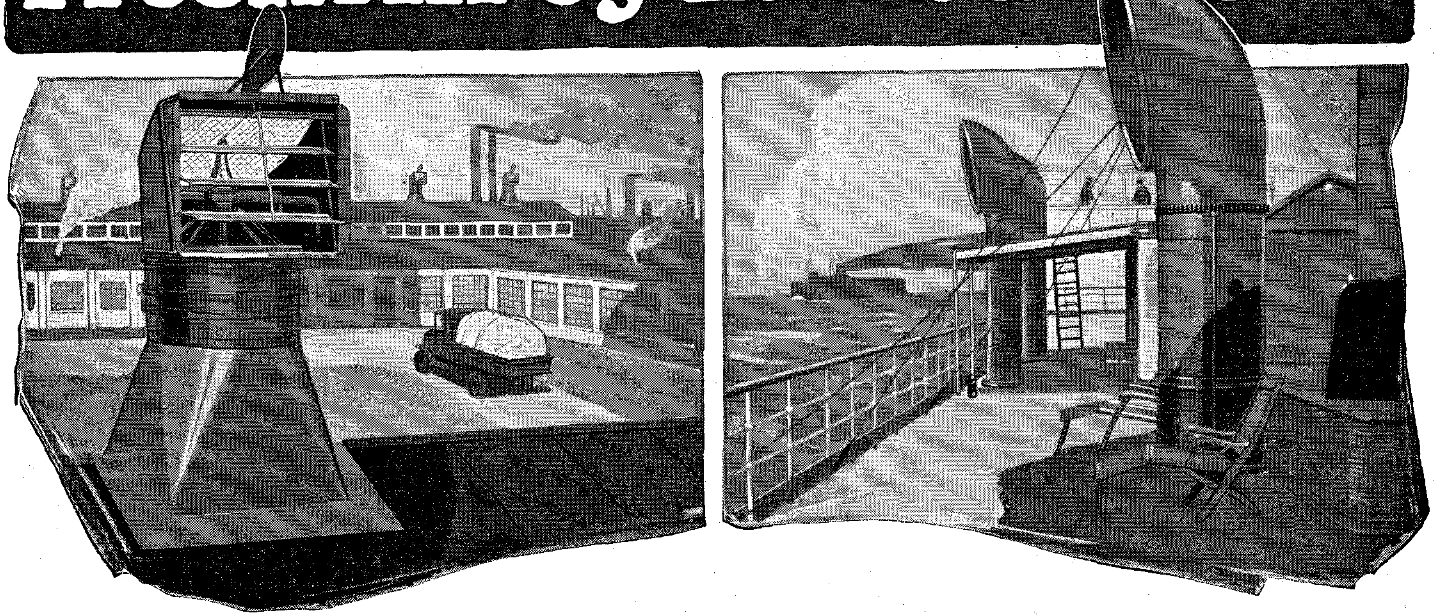

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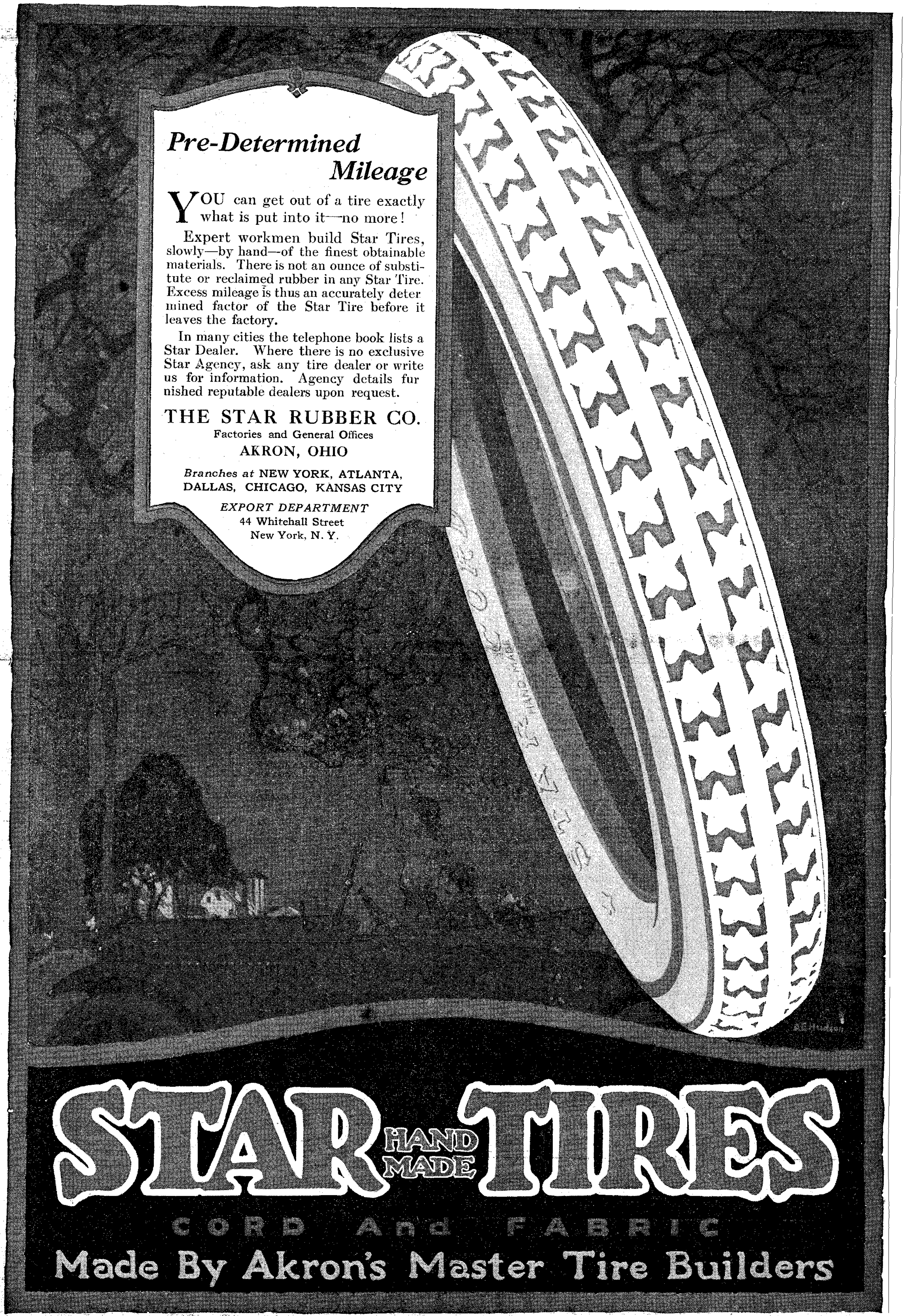

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CURRENT EVENTS
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Chihuahua, preparatory to attacking Agua Prieta.

Reports from Mexico of the success of the revolutionary movement against the Carranza Government are "greatly exaggerated," according to testimony given before a Senate subcommittee by John Lind, former Governor of Minnesota, who went to Mexico in 1913 as President Wilson's personal representative.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS

April 22.—A heavy attack by the Bolsheviki on the Polish front, says a dispatch from Warsaw, was beaten off by hard fighting.

Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France and twice Minister of Finance, is convicted of "commerce and correspondence with the enemy," carrying a penalty of from one to five years' imprisonment, reports Paris.

April 23.—Negotiations have been completed with an American packing firm, says a dispatch from Berlin, for a supply of bacon, meat, lard, milk, and other fats on a credit basis to a total of $45,000,000.

Joseph Caillaux is sentenced to three years' imprisonment, five years' forced residence to be selected by the Minister of the Interior, and ten years loss of political rights, the latter clause carrying with it the inability to vote or to hold office.

Izzet Pasha, former Turkish Grand Vizier, Gen. Alariza Pasha, and several other prominent Turks, have been arrested by Entente authorities, says a dispatch from Constantinople.

April 25.—Five hundred French troops are reported to have been wiped out in the evacuation of Urfa, in the northwest part of Mesopotamia, says a dispatch from Constantinople.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition are discovered by French cavalry entering Hanau, east of Frankfort, reports the Paris *Temps.*

Russia's stock of grain amounts to 500,000,000 bushels, Mr. Crassin, chairman of the Russian Trade Commission now in Copenhagen, is said to have told the correspondent of the Berlin *Freiheit.*

April 26.—Supporters of Essad Pasha, former provisional President of Albania, have occupied Tirana, Albania, and overthrown the Albanian Government, according to a message from Florina, transmitted to Athens.

Fighting is reported between Arabs and British troops in Palestine, says a dispatch from Cairo.

The French Government plans immediate mobilization of railroad troops to break the threatened general railroad strike, and even more vigorous action in combating the general May-day strike in all industries, reports Paris.

April 27.—A Bolshevik revolution has broken out in Jugo-Slavia, says a dispatch from Rome. Machine guns have been brought into action in Belgrade, where hundreds have been slain, it is said, while fatal riots have occurred at Laibach and Agram.

The Poles, advancing in Podolia, have captured Zmerynka, an important railroad point, and Winnica, capital of Podolia, say dispatches from Warsaw. The Bolsheviki are said to be retreating in confusion across the Bug River.

New demands by the Japanese on the provisional Russian Government include the stipulation that Russian armed forces, of whatever political party, must evacuate a 30-kilometer zone wherever Japanese troops are stationed in Siberia, says a dispatch from Vladivostok.

Premier Lloyd George, of Great Britain, reports The Hague, has placed the responsibility for the Kaiser's custody "squarely and exclusively" on the Netherlands, in a note published in the Dutch Orange Book.

DOMESTIC

April 21.—Fourteen men, believed to be Industrial Workers of the World strike pickets, and one policeman are in hospitals suffering from gunshot wounds, says a dispatch from Butte, Montana, as the result of strike difficulties in Anaconda Road.

April 22.—President Wilson, in a letter read to the Democratic State convention at Wichita, Kan., declares the issue to be put forward must be the duty of America to follow up victory by establishing a League of Nations.

Troops have been called out in Butte, says a dispatch from that city, following the clash between strikers and police.

April 23.—Railroad managers reject the appeal of the insurgent railway strikers that they be permitted to return to work without loss of seniority rights.

April 24.—The New York State legislature passes a bill permitting 2.75 per cent. beer to be sold in hotels in first- and second-class cities. A measure advocated by the Lusk Committee to outlaw the Socialist party and curb the activities of the radicals is also passed.

April 25.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen expels nine locals in New Jersey, comprising about 2,000 men, for joining the outlaw rail strike.

April 26.—Attorney-General Palmer, at the direction of President Wilson, begins an inquiry into the railroad strike situation in the vicinity of New York with a view to "protecting the rights of the public."

With the approval of the British Government, reports Washington, Canada has made definite overtures for the establishment of direct diplomatic relations between this country and the Dominion.

Agents of the Department of Justice arrest three men in New York City charged with profiteering in sugar.

April 27.—The organization of a country-wide German-American political association, said to control 2,000,000 votes, is announced in New York City.

An effort to revive the Versailles Treaty is started by Republican mild reservation Senators, reports Washington, following the election of Senator Underwood as leader of the minority forces.

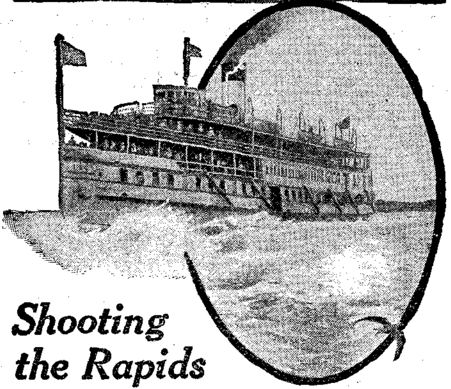
Highest Mathematics.—PUPIL—"What, in your opinion, professor, is the most difficult mathematical problem?"

PROFESSOR (grimly)—"Trying to make both ends meet, my dear sir."—*Boston Transcript.*

Self-Help Insufficient.—MR. HARDFAX—"So your son left us to go into a bank in the city? How did he acquit himself?"

MR. TIMBERTOP—"He didn't acquit himself. It took the best lawyer in the county to get him acquitted."—*Boston Globe.*

Niagara to the Sea



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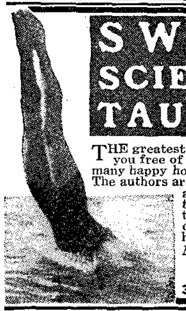

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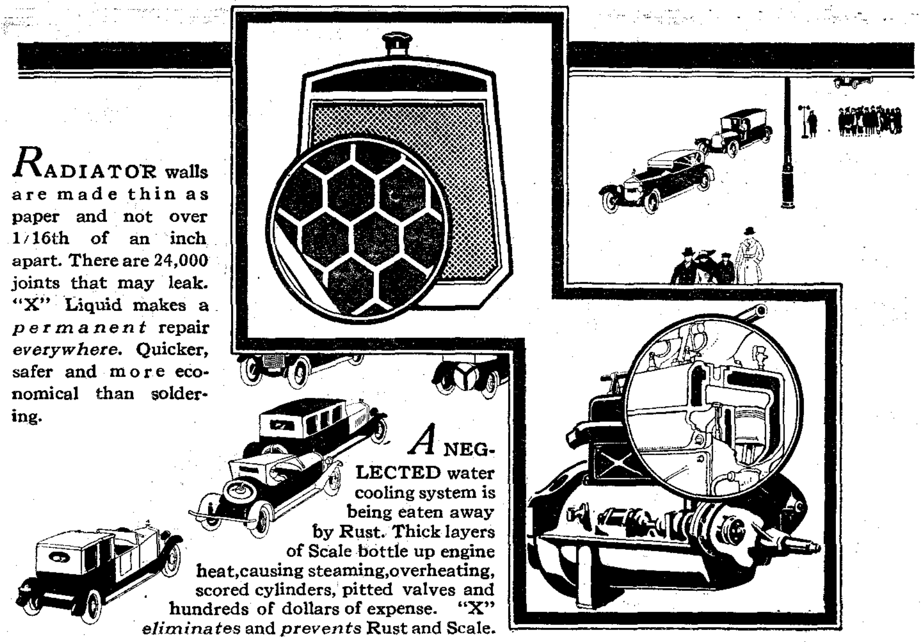

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Along about midsummer, Leaks—Rusts—and Scale may cause your motor to work at about 50% of its efficiency!

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Flush the cooling system thoroughly to get out the *loose* Rust and Sediment. Then pour a can of "X" Liquid into the radiator. Leave it there a few days. This will clean the cooling system walls from Rust and Scale now present. Drain the radiator. Save the "X" Liquid by straining through cheese-cloth. Pour back the "X" and *no new Rust or Scale will form* while the "X" is in the water.

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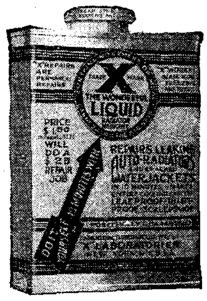
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Another Illusion Threatened.—EDITH—"Miss Bute thinks you are a clever fellow."

FERDIE—"Does she? I guess I'll call."

EDITH—"No; you'd better stay away."—*Boston Transcript.*

The One Exception.—"Say, Pop, what is gravity?"

"Gravity, my boy, is a force which brings down everything in this world—except prices."—*New York Evening Post.*

Chic!—SUB-EDITOR—"A correspondent wishes to know why they whitewash the inside of a hen-house."

EDITOR—"Tell him it's to keep the hens from picking the grain out of the wood."—*Boston Transcript.*

Raisins

You've heard about the raisin
With the kick of 10 per cent.,
But the raisin with the wallop
Is the raisin' of the rent.
—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Friendly Hint.—"John, I wish Ethel would give that young man some encouragement. He'd make a splendid husband."

"Have you tried telling her he's a worthless vagabond and that she's never to speak to him again?"—*London Passing Show.*

The Corso in International Politics.—SAN REMO, April 19.—The City Council of San Remo has changed the name of the beautiful drive along the sea from Corso Wilson to Corso Fiume. Before the war the drive was named Corso William II.—*New York Sun.*

A Faint Hope.—"Clothes do not make the man," remarked the ready-made philosopher.

"Let us hope for the best," rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Perhaps some of the society lads who are putting on overalls will be psychologically influenced to attempt a regular day's work."—*Washington Star.*

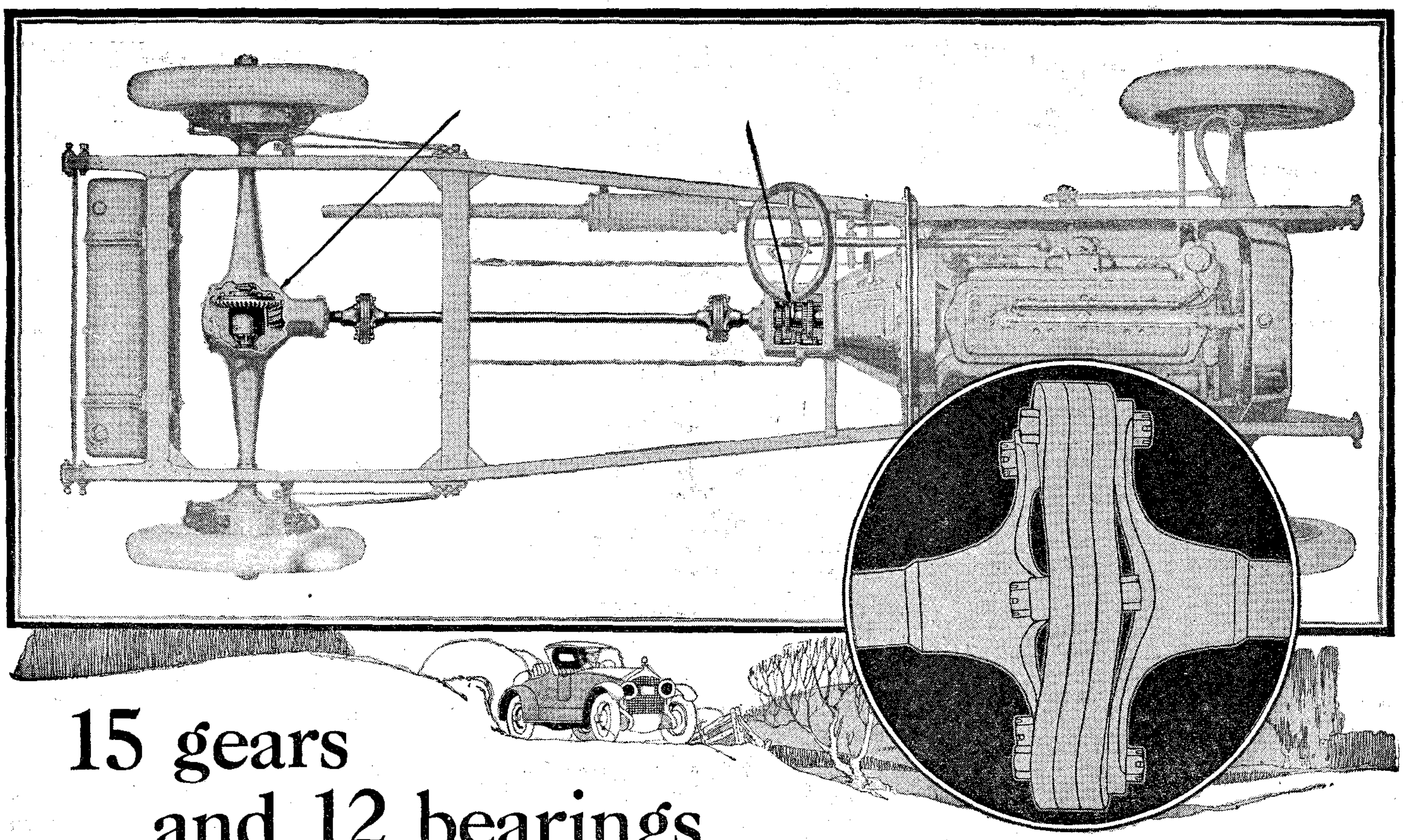
Where Is She?—A man was arrested for speeding his motor in Youngstown, Ohio. He admitted speeding and said it was because he had just heard of a house for rent and he wanted to get there first.

Acquitted.

QUERY—How fast would a fellow be allowed to drive if he was on his way to interview a good servant-girl who wanted a job?—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Suspicious Sign.—Mr. Roberts, a banker in a Western town, was very bald and was in the habit of wearing his hat in the bank during business hours. Every week a negro employee of the bank presented a check and drew his wages. One day, as he was putting the money in a worn and greasy wallet, the banker chanced to pass by, and asked, "Look here, John, why don't you let some of that money stay in the bank and keep an account with us?"

"Well, sah," replied the negro, leaning toward the banker and gazing curiously at the Panama hat he wore, "I'se always afeared. You see, sah, you look like you was always ready to start somewheres."—*Saturday Evening*



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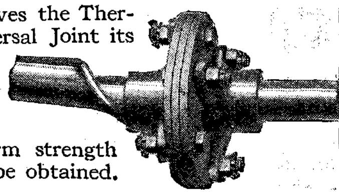

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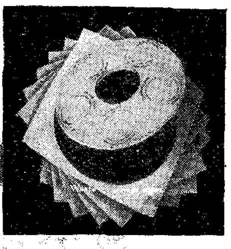

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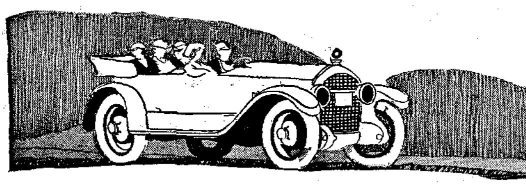

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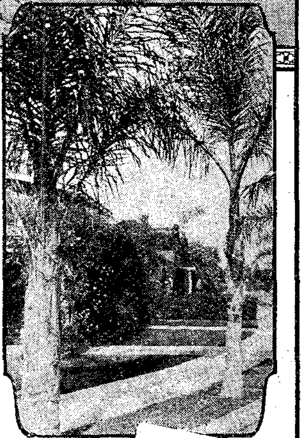

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Taming Them Down.—A great many interesting and quarrelsome men are made dull and placid by a happy marriage.—*Life.*

Just So.—"What is this spiritualism all about?"

"Remains to be seen."—*The Yale Record.*

Medal Coming.—The United States may yet have the distinction of having been the longest in the war.—*London Opinion.*

A Good Start.—Those Irish revolutionists have the right idea. They burned the income-tax records in Dublin.—*The Stars and Stripes.*

As Usual.—PASSENGER—"Is it raining, porter?"

PORTER (with a grouch)—"No; it's rainin' water."—*The Tatler* (*London*).

Obituary for a Herring.—FISH COSTER—"Fresh! W'y, mum, it breathed its last when it saw yer coming."

CUSTOMER (sniffing)—"And wot a breath it had!"—*London Blighty.*

As the Symptoms Indicated.—"I can't imagine why Bertie is so brainless; can you?"

"Why, of course. There's a theory that he was brought up on a vacuum-bottle."—*Boston Transcript.*

And This from Maine!—

WANTED — TWO GOOD BARBERS that can keep sober where whisky is plenty. Wages, thirty dollars per week. H. A. L., Fort Fairfield, Me.—*Bangor News.*

What He Judged By.—"I fear that young man to whom I gave a job in the shop last week is dishonest."

"You should not judge by appearances."

"I'm judging by disappearances in this case."—*Dubuque Catholic Tribune.*

Literary, But Not Dry.—"What did you discuss at the Literary Club last night?" asked Smith.

"Oh, we discust Shakespeare and Prohibition, Browning and Prohibition, and Emerson and Prohibition," replied Jones.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Too-Dark Horse.—"Don't you think our friend Crossum might loom up as a dark horse?"

"No," declared Senator Sorghum, "record's too shady. It would require a great deal of whitewashing to qualify him as a dark horse."—*The Washington Star.*

Rough on Pa.—"Papa, Mr. Flubdub will probably call on you to-night."

"Well?"

"Tell him gently but firmly that I can never be his."

"See here, girl, don't you send that young man to me. I owe him ten dollars."—*Kansas City Journal.*

'Tis the Truth That Hurts.—IRATE SUBSCRIBER—"Confound you stupid editors! Here at the wedding yesterday, instead of making me say I felt sure the bridegroom had 'many years of uninterrupted bliss' before him, you report it 'many years of *uninterrupted bills*'!"—*Passing Show* (*London*).

CHANDLER SIX

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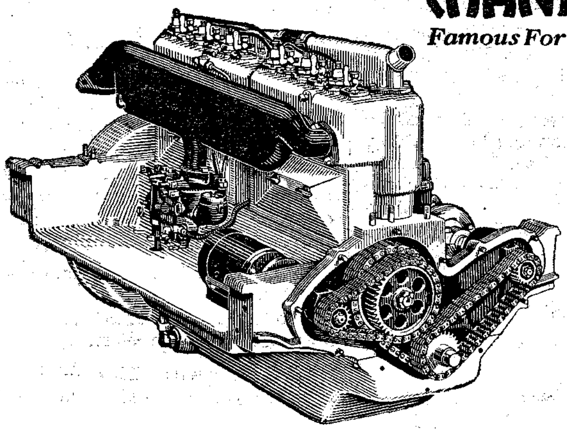

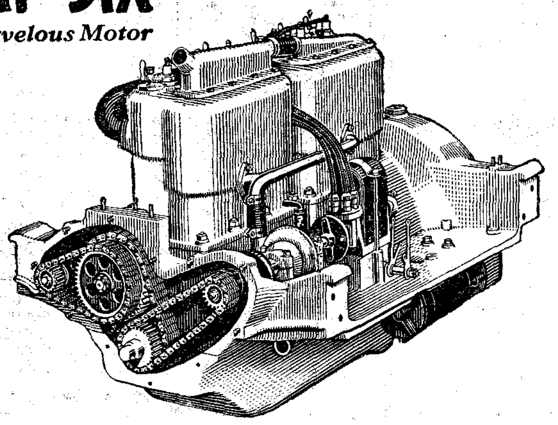

See How Chandler Checks With High-Priced Cars

THE Chandler Six throughout its seven years of production has been distinguished for its many distinctively superior features of design and equipment which are used also on the highest priced American cars, and not used in any considerable degree by cars now priced hundreds of dollars higher than the Chandler. See, then, how the Chandler checks with ten of the best-known high-priced cars in these features selected as being characteristic of high-grade design and most efficient service.

Superior Chandler Features and the High-Priced Cars that Use Them

CHANDLER Feature No. 1 One Piece Aluminum Motor Base, which ties the frame together at four points, thus providing a stiffer frame as well as a more rigid motor mounting. Also used by Packard, Locomobile (Bronze), Mercer, Winton, Brewster, Fiat, Stutz, Pierce-Arrow.

CHANDLER Feature No. 2 Silent Chain Drive for Motor Shafts. Also used by Winton, Packard, Cadillac, Brewster, Mercer, Fiat.

CHANDLER Feature No. 3 Torque Arm or Tube. Also used by Pierce-Arrow, Locomobile, Winton, Cadillac, Packard, Brewster, Stutz.

CHANDLER Feature No. 4 Annular Ball-bearing Transmission. Also used by Winton, Pierce-Arrow, Brewster, Stutz, Locomobile, Cadillac, Fiat, Packard, Marmon.

CHANDLER Feature No. 5 Annular Ball-bearing Differential. Also used by Marmon, Pierce-Arrow, Brewster, Fiat, Packard, Locomobile, Stutz.

CHANDLER Feature No. 6 Annular Ball-bearing Rear Wheels. Also used by Packard, Locomobile, Fiat, Marmon, Stutz, Mercer, Pierce-Arrow.

CHANDLER Feature No. 7 High Tension Magneto Ignition. Also used by Locomobile, Mercer, Brewster, Winton, Fiat.

Then, see how these cars below—Sixes which may be considered competitive to the Chandler—do NOT check

One car, listing at $2975, checks in only one feature
One car, listing at $2685, checks in only three features
One car, listing at $2400, checks in only one feature
One car, listing at $2195, checks in only two features
One car, listing at $2045, checks in only two features
One car, listing at $1945, checks in only one feature
One car, listing at $2250, does not check in any feature

Not a single one of the seven makes of medium-priced Sixes referred to offers you High Tension Magneto Ignition. The Chandler offers you Bosch, recognized the world over as the best ignition system. Only one of them offers you the silent chain drive, although another one of them in its *higher-priced* model ($3450), incorporates this feature.

These Statements are Facts and they Give You a Few of the Reasons for Chandler Leadership

The specification data quoted is substantiated, in every instance, by the manufacturers of the cars referred to

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Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1995
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Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"D. S.," Peabody, Kan.—"What is the difference in meaning between *brave* and *courageous?*"

Courage is a natural readiness to face danger; *bravery* is acquired courage. Dr. Fernald says: "*Courageous* is more than *brave*, adding a moral element; the *courageous* man steadily encounters perils, to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty; the *gallant* are *brave* in a dashing, showy, and splendid way; the *valiant* not only dare great dangers, but achieve great results; the *heroic* are nobly *daring* and *dauntless*; truly *chivalrous*, sublimely *courageous*."—Fernald's *Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.*

"G. L. G.," Plattsburg, Mo.—"Concerning the expression, 'On the seven seas,' kindly advise when and by whom this was introduced; give the name of the book and the sentence in which the words occur, and say to what bodies of water the allusion is made."

The phrase, "the seven seas," was used by Fitz-Gerald in 1872. *See Omar Khayyam*, xlvii—

> Which of our coming and departure heeds
> As the Sev'n Seas should heed a pebble cast.

Kipling used it as a title in 1896. The *seven seas* are—the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the North Pacific, the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean.

"H. A. G.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Is the word *acoustics* singular or plural, and how should it be pronounced?"

The word *acoustics* is plural in form but singular in construction. "Acoustics *is*" is correct. The word is pronounced *a-kus'tiks—a* as in *final, u* as in *rule, i* as in *habit;* or *a-kaus'tiks—a* as in *final, au* as *ou* in *out, i* as in *habit.*

"E. W. H.," Portland, Ore.—The rule is, "When two or more singular nominatives connected by *and* denote the same person or thing, they take a verb in the singular; as, The husband *and* father *was devoted* to his family." Say "John Jones, the alderman, and John Jones, the lawyer, *is* the same person."

"L. A. B.," Middleburg, N. Y.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the following: *Conte, Lenine, Vizetelly,* and *Kolchak.*"

The names you give are pronounced as follows: —*Conte, kont—o* as in *or, n* with a nasal sound; *Lenine, li-nin'*—first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police; Vizetelly, viz''e-tel'e*—first *i* as in *hit;* first and third *e*'s as first *e* in *renew;* second *e* as in *get; Kolchak, kol'chak—o* as in *go, ch* as in *chin, a* as in *fat.*

"V. B.," Burnwell, W. Va.—"What are the largest lakes within the boundaries of New York State?"

The largest lakes in New York State are Lakes Seneca and Cayuga, each being nearly forty miles long and from two to three miles wide.

"C. P. McQ.," New Haven, Conn.—"Please tell me who was in supreme command of the A. E. F. in France during the war."

General Pershing was in command of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the war. Marshal Foch was in supreme command of the Allied armies.

"H. B. B.," Harrisonville, Mo.—"(1) Can you tell me in what dictionary I can find the word *moron?* (2) Do you consider *preventative* an acceptable synonym for *preventive?*"

(1) The term *moron* is defined as "a feeble-minded person of higher intelligence than an imbecile." See New Standard Dictionary, p. 1613, column 3 (1919). (2) The word *preventative* is a spurious variant formed to correspond with such words as *demonstrative*, but resting on a false analogy.

"E. L.," Chicago, Ill.—"Which is correct, '*an* hotel' or '*a* hotel'? Is either permissible or is one preferred?"

"A hotel" is correct. Before an aspirated "h," as in *hat*, the article "a" should be used. "A" is used when the next word begins with a consonant sound; "an" when it begins with a vowel or silent "h." Altho never so feebly aspirated, "h" has something of a consonant sound, and the article in this case ought to conform to the general principle, as in "*a* historic introduction has generally *a* happy effect to arouse attention." One may say correctly: *an* island, *a* Highlander; *an* oysterman, *a* hoister; *a* hotel, *an* onion; *a* herb, *an* heir; *a* hospital, *an* owl. Some persons do not aspirate the 'h' in *herb, hospital,* or *hotel;* when the 'h' is not aspirated, the word takes the article 'an,' not 'a.'"

"R. B. E.," West Point, Va.—"Why must one say the *eldest* son, brother, etc., instead of *oldest?*"

One *must* not. *Elder* and *eldest* are correctly applied only to persons and usually only to persons in the same family, as "his *elder* brother" *Older* and *oldest* are used *of persons or things without any restriction;* "the *oldest* inhabitant"; "the *older* road is now closed."

"J. C. H., Jr.," Birmingham, Ala.—"Is the word *towards* permissible?"

The forms *toward* and *towards* are interchangeable, but *toward* is preferred.

"J. P.," Lawrence, Mass.—"The name *Simonds* is correctly pronounced *sai'mandz—ai* as in *aisle, a* as in *final.*

"C. S. L.," Bismarck, N. D.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the words *route, lexicographer,* and *advertisement?*"

The words are pronounced: *route, rut—u* as in *rule;* or *raut, au* as *ou* in *out; lexicographer, leks''-i-kog'ra-far—e* as in *get, i* as in *habit, o* as in *not, a*'s as in *final; advertisement, ad-vur'tiz-ment—a* as in *fat, u* as in *burn, i* as in *habit, e* as in *get,* or *ad''var-taiz'ment*—first *a* as in *fat,* second *a* as in *final, ai* as in *aisle, e* as in *get.* Vizetelly's "Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced" says: "The pronunciation *ad''var-taiz'ment,* altho advocated by Walker in 1791, made little headway in England, and is now recorded merely as alternative by American dictionaries. It was indicated by Sheridan (1780), but was preceded by that now in use, which Perry noted in 1775."

"P. M. E.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly tell me the meaning of 'The Zero Hour.'"

The *zero hour* is the time when an attack is to be delivered.

"E. E. C.," Downsville, N. Y.—"(1) Certain colonial soldiers of Great Britain were called *Anzacs*. I understand the first letter is for Australia and the next two for New Zealand. What do the other letters stand for? (2) Who said, 'Go forth, my son, and see with how little wisdom the world is governed'?"

(1) The term *Anzac* is a telescopic word composed of the initial letters of the following words Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. (2) The Earl of Chatham, writing to Lord Shelburne in 1775, refers to this proverb as a "saying of one of the Popes—Alexander VI., Jules, or Leo." Selden credited to "a wise Pope": "*Con poco cervello si governa il mondo.*" Oxenstierna (1583–1654), a Swedish chancellor, was the author of the quotation, "Behold, my son, with how little wisdom the world is governed."

"A. H.," Victorville, Cal.—"What is the proper form of address to use to a firm composed of men and women?"

Address them by the firm name, ignoring the sex of the members.

"B. D. P.," Richmond, Va.—"Kindly explain the use of the pronoun *his* in the following sentence. Also, is anything but the neuter gender ever used in speaking of heavenly bodies?—'The equatorial belt of calms and light variable airs, accompanied by heavy rains, thunderstorms, and squalls is known as the Doldrums. The belt follows the sun in *his* movement north and south.'"

The use of the personal pronoun, masculine gender *his*, in connection with a heavenly body has been a custom in English for centuries.

In conformity with the gender of Old English, *sunne*, the feminine pronoun was generally used until the sixteenth century in referring to the sun, but since that time the masculine has been most commonly used without any idea of suggesting personification. The neuter is less frequent.

In Langland's "Piers Plowman," 1377, the feminine is used. In Coverdale's Bible, 1535, we find the masculine, but in "Religious Antiquities," dating from about 1420, there occurs the following: "Wherefore is the son rede at even? For he gothe toward hell." In the "Comedy of Errors," act ii, scene 2, line 30, Shakespeare uses the masculine. Stillingfleet used the same gender, so did the poets Thomson and Coleridge, but Milton used the feminine.